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MAY 18, 1915

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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fresh and nice as those one sees in the cities and towns in older Ontario.

With large streams and waterfalls the question of power to run the country's industries is largely solved by its free transmission long distances. The efforts of the Ontario Department of Agriculture are to be commended in the fine stock they are producing on the experimental farm at Mon-teith and thus helping to supply the needs of the north in making available good Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep.

Mr. Clemons, the new manager seems to have his work well in hand. The chief need of the farm just now seems to be more clearance to grow more food stuffs instead of buying part of them. It was a beautiful sight to see the fine clover starting up as thick as could be desired all over a flat piece of clay that had been recently under-drained, and the hard clay knolls, the winter wheat and Alfalfa suffered badly as they became bare during the winter.

One of the very gratifying features of farming in the North was the large number of small flocks of sheep to be seen about the farm build-ings and in the meadows. They had come through the winter well and gave promise of a good crop of lambs.

Potatoes of the very finest quality may be produced in quantity all over Northern Ontario although the loamier soils furnish a smoother, nicer looking one. Some potatoes grown fourteen miles north of Sudbury were comparable with the very best brought from the Maritime Provinces.

It is true that in the mining towns a number of idle men were seen. The prospects, however, are brightening for the employment of more labor and should good crops result this year and there is every prospect for it now, there will be enough in store for man and beast and a good surplus beside.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Fake Medical Institutes.

A crusade of prosecutions was lately carried out in New York City against the proprietors and employees of so-called Medical Institutes and Museums. Among the confessions was one showing that the names of these institutes are changed every little while and that they keep a "sucker list" of patients obtained through advertising and otherwise, who are systematically worked by every possible form of cajolery until they either leave the community or become unresponsive. Besides the usual staff of distinguished "physi-cians" one of them had a patriarchal "professor" with long, flowing hair and beard in "another up-town office" and if the patient were not im-proving his case would be referred to the "pro-fessor" for special consultation and a re-fee of from \$100 to \$500 graduated according to the alarm and purse of the victim. This particular "pro-fessor" under examination confessed that he had not succeeded in a rural practice and finally drifted into the city to work for the "institute" at \$20 per week though the former he testified raked in from \$4,000 to \$6,000 per month from its dupes. The "museum" consisted of wax figures showing various diseases with their rav-ages and progress used to frighten visitors into being prospective patients. The prosecuting counsel described the working of some of these "institutes" as "the meanest skin-game in all the category of get-the-money tricks of medical fakery". Evidence was given showing that they had worked in many cities and drawn in large numbers of victims.

Alberta Stock Breeders Meet.

Encouraging words were addressed recently to the Alberta Horse Breeders, assembled in annual convention, by the President, Geo. Lane. The speaker had recently visited the United States and had seen both the British and French Govern-ments purchasing for military purposes. They had already secured upwards of 200,000 head. The French buyers had taken over 100,000 and had standing orders for 25,000 to 30,000 per month. As far as the speaker could learn the British had taken about the same number and had a large standing order. The prevailing opinion was that at the conclusion of the war there would be a big export trade from all over America to European countries. This opinion was held by such men as Mr. Ogilvie and Colonel Cooper, of Chicago, and Dr. Reid of St. Louis, who are among the leading draft horsemen of America.

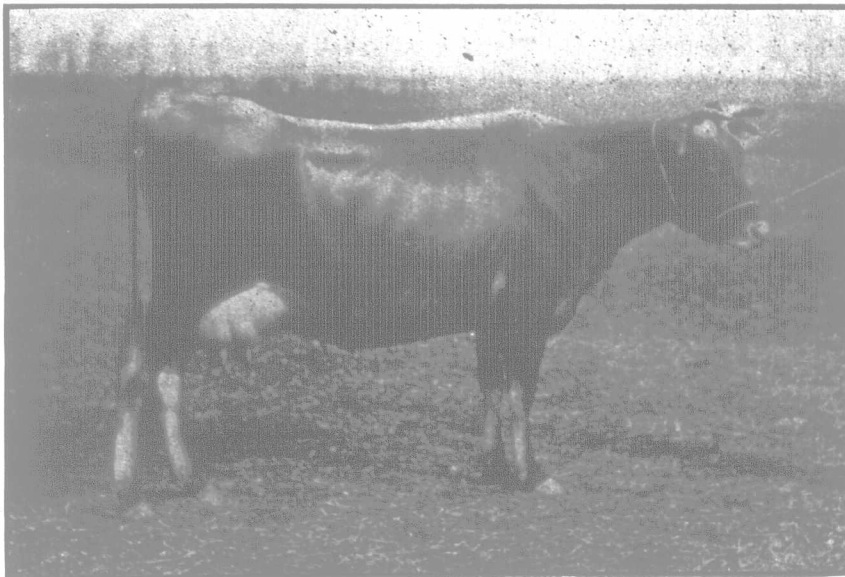
The cattle breeders of Alberta are optimistic regarding the future and they were encouraged still more by the address of Hon. W. C. Suther-land, of Saskatoon, who stated in his address before the annual convention of the Alberta Cattle Breeders that the industry never had such a bright future as now. This was owing not only to a continental scarcity of beef but to the dearth in the world's market. The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, in-timated that most of all the cattle breeders of Alberta required better marketing facilities, and stated that in every possible way the Government

was willing to give any reasonable assistance in the matter. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commis-sioner for Alberta, discussed the matter of ad-ministration of Dominion Lands not available for agricultural purposes. He suggested the leasing of lands for stock purposes giving an inducement to utilize the now unused areas and to increase Alberta's live stock out-put. This matter was referred to the incoming board of directors to consider and act upon.

The Forest Ridge Holstein Sale.

On Tuesday, May 4, Lindsay & Pound, dis-posed of 44 head of pure-bred Holsteins for L. H. Lipsitt, on his Forest Ridge Stock Farm at Straffordville, in two hours to the full satisfac-tion of seller and buyer. The total receipts were \$7,775.00, the average was \$177.00. Fourteen of the animals offered were under 1 year of age, 26 were under 2 years, and 11 were bulls, 8 of which were under 4 months. Twelve cows sold for \$2,545.00 with an average of \$212.00. Six two-year-old heifers averaged \$233.00, 9 yearling heifers averaged \$200.00, 6 heifer calves averaged \$139.00, three one-year-old bulls averaged \$130.00 and eight bull calves averaged \$101.00. Following is a list of animals selling for \$100.00 or over with their purchasers' names.

Cynthia De Kol, F. B. Robins, Toronto,	\$175.00
Segis Cynthia, A. A. Farewell, Oshawa,	210.00
Forest Ridge Segis Alice, R. E. W. Burn-	
aby, Jefferson,	225.00
Princess Lylian of Middleton, L. Mc-	
Callum, Springfield,	140.00
Princess Maureen, H. C. Holtby, Belmont,	225.00
Lady Rose Maureen, H. C. Holtby,	250.00
Maureen Rose De Kol, N. H. McConkey,	
Straffordville,	140.00
Heifer Calf, Fred Sinden, Belmont,	200.00



One of the Jerseys to be Sold by A. Hughes, Sarnia, on May 20.

Lulu May De Kol, J. U. Nichols, Inger-	
soll,	200.00
Princess Maureen De Kol, N. H. McConkey,	135.00
Forest Ridge Segis Maureen, A. A. Fare-	
well,	280.00
Madolyn Duchess Sarcastic 2nd, F. B.	
Robins,	285.00
Forest Ridge Segis Orpha, R. W. E.	
Burnaby,	210.00
Forest Ridge Segis Orpha 2nd, R. W. E.	
Burnaby,	210.00
Orpha's King Segis, G. W. Clark, Brant-	
ford,	135.00
Forest Ridge Fayne Segis 5th, J. W.	
Graydon, Courtland,	130.00
Inka Belle Idaline De Kol, R. W. E.	
Burnaby,	325.00
Forest Ridge Segis Inka, A. A. Farewell,	210.00
King Segis of Forest Ridge 11th, E.	
George, Putnam,	110.00
Bessie Netherland De Kol, H. C. Holtby,	400.00
Glenwood's Pledge Butter Girl, F. B.	
Robins,	275.00
Edna Veeman De Kol, J. D. Holtby, Bel-	
mont,	140.00
Molly of Bayham, H. C. Holtby,	195.00
King Fayne of Saskatoon, Lindsay Bros.,	170.00
Forest Ridge Segis Dollie, J. U. Nichols,	110.00
Forest Ridge Fayne Segis, P. Davidson,	
Listowel,	125.00
Forest Ridge Segis Wayne, A. A. Farewell,	270.00
Forest Ridge Segis Lady, N. McConkey,	215.00
Segis Duchess, N. McConkey,	180.00
Jennie Mercedes Hartog, N. McConkey,	180.00
Rosie Veeman Segis, Fred Sinden,	170.00
Forest Ridge Segis Wytong, J. D. Holtby,	190.00
Copia Segis Artis, R. W. E. Burnaby,	235.00
Bull Calf, N. McConkey,	150.00
Heifer Calf, Fred Sinden,	195.00
Heifer Calf, Fred Sinden,	105.00
Heifer Calf, Fred Sinden,	100.00
Heifer Calf, R. W. E. Burnaby,	110.00

Keep the Moisture In.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Patriotism and Production preachers which swept the country in such a well organized and systematic way during the winter and early spring with numerous and varied appeals for the farmer to manifest his loyalty and patriotism by striving for an increased production of foodstuffs for the benefit of the Empire, in this hour of terrible stress, apparently, now are resting with a feeling of satisfaction. They have advocated for an in-creased acreage of farm products, and an appreci-able increase of fall wheat, and a marked increase in the acreage of spring grains has resulted.

Though an increased acreage has been obtained, it does not necessarily follow that an increased yield will result. Unfavorable weather, insects, diseases, weeds and lack of cultivation are factors all or any one of which will materially affect the ultimate yield. Some of these factors, men cannot regulate, while others again may be controlled either wholly or partially. In the opinion of the writer, "More acres and more per acre" would now make a good slogan.

Probably increased yields could be obtained in some of the following ways:—Frequent and thor-ough cultivation of corn, potatoes, roots and kindred crops besides killing weeds and rendering plant food more available for the plants, increases the moisture content of the soil. There is less surface evaporation from a soil which is cultivated and has a dust mulch, than there is from a soil that has an unbroken crust on the surface. From now on throughout the summer make it a rule to cultivate the land after every rain, as soon as the soil is dry enough to work freely and before a crust has formed. Fields in-tended for corn or root crops may have weeds easily destroyed by frequent cultivation with disc or drag harrows before the crop is planted or sown. This greatly lessens the hoeing required.

Harrowing corn fields even after corn is up may be done with advantage and with a marked saving in the hoeing required. Time, tide and bugs wait for no man. Kill the vari-ous insect pests which are so destructive to farm crops at the proper time even though you must needs hire another man for a day or two. One dollar so spent might save many dollars if the pest is allowed a few days grace. The writer realizes of course that labor is scarce, and that it is often difficult to do things when one knows that they ought to be done.

By no means does this exhaust the various ways in which increased yields per acre may be obtained, but the writer

feels it an opportune time to mention some which may in turn be the means of suggesting other ways for increasing yields.

Halton County, Ont.

W. WILSON.

Prospects Bright for Fruit.

Rains the past week have brightened prospects for a bumper crop. On a trip from London to Hamilton and then on through the great fruit belt the writer last week saw the best outlook for crops of all kinds noticed in years. Winter wheat, clover, spring grain, and particularly fruit is very promising. Blossoming was just past its best and the fruit was beginning to set, showing an enormous load. A few strawberries were showing bloom, peach bloom was dropping, cherries were white and pears will be loaded. It is a sight never to be forgotten to see the Niagara Peninsula in its gala spring attire. The growers are beginning to ask themselves what they are going to do with the fruit, but an en-larged market at a price giving a reasonable profit to all will surely increase the consumption of tender fruits. Early potatoes are being used largely as a crop to go with the fruit trees. They give a good return, and, well fertilized, leave the land in excellent condition for planting or developing trees. The cover crop stands in great favor, and is being used on the well-managed farms. "More than usual" will surely be the result of 1915 efforts in the fruit belt. Nature is doing her part, and the growers are optimistic—working hard for good crops and fair returns.