

The Farm Page

TIME AND METHOD OF PLANTING THE GARDEN CROP

Best Time to Plant Is As Soon As Ground is Warm Enough to Produce Growth

The best time to plant the garden is as soon as the ground is sufficiently warm to secure a strong growth. It is true that by early planting there is danger from late spring frosts and there seems to be a tendency on the part of most amateur gardeners to attempt to escape frost injury by planting too late, but there is a greater margin of loss from late planting.

If the seed is sown early and the young crop is destroyed by frost it is probably not too late for a second sowing. One may lose by frost; one will surely lose, if year after year, planting is delayed until all danger of frost is past.

Method of Planting

There are two distinct operations in the method of planting: (a) Transplanting from hotbed or cold frame; and (b) Outdoor seeding. Owing to the comparatively short growing season and late spring frosts, it is very desirable to have the young plants started, either indoors or by artificial means.

Needless to say, great care should be taken in handling the young plants while they are being transplanted. If at all possible the soil remaining on the rootlets should not be allowed to dry out, and the plants should be kept out of the soil for the shortest time possible. If the soil is in good condition as to till and moisture there will be need of little water. A hole is made a little deeper than the plant grew in its original location, the young plant is then placed in this hole and the earth pressed evenly and firmly about the roots.

It is not the best practice to pour a lot of water on the surface around the plant to soak in as best it may, particularly if the surface is going to be left alone for some days. A better plan is to put the water in the hole first, allowing it to soak away, and then place the soil in as before.

After transplanting, there should be a soil mulch about the young plants to retain moisture. Almost any of our

FARMERS CAN BUY SEED WHEAT UNTIL THE END OF APRIL

Conforming to a suggestion made by the U.P.A. the Canadian wheat board has extended the time for the purchase of seed wheat to the last of April. It was pointed out to the board that owing to the bad roads many farmers would be unable to get their seed before the time originally set. The price at country elevators is \$2.45, basis No. 1 Northerners in store Fort William.

JAMES A. TAYLOR OF SEATTLE IS ORGANIZER EASTERN MACHINISTS

SEATTLE—James A. Taylor, president of the Seattle Metal Trades Council and the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council, is on his way east to work as organizer for the International Association of Machinists.

garden vegetables may be artificially started, but the foregoing methods will govern practically all cases.

Outdoor Seeding

However much one may advocate the starting of vegetables under cover there are and always will be gardeners who will take a chance on seeding immediately in the garden and for those certain rules should be given:

(1) Have the seed-bed worked up and at a reasonable temperature; there is nothing gained in seeding before the ground is warm enough to produce growth.

(2) Sow the seed in rows. A small trench may be made, taking care that it is not too deep. Deep seeding may prevent germination.

(3) Put in plenty of seed. It is easier to do a little thinning than to fill the blank spaces with transplants later on.

(4) If the gardener prefers to use the old-fashioned bed, it should be raised but very little, if at all, from the plane of the path. It should not be wider than about four feet, so that work may be done from both sides without tramping on the bed, and its rows should run crosswise.

(5) The rows, whether long or short, should run from north to south to secure full advantage of sunlight.

(6) The surface of the seed plot should not be disturbed until the appearance of the young plants indicates the location of the rows except with deep-planted slow germinating seeds.

DEHORNING IS ADVOCATED BY LIVE STOCK MEN

Horns Are Going Out of Fashion in the Animal World, Says Chicago Paper

There used to be a time when a man said: "Have a horn?" We, that is most of us, said: "Don't care if I do," and the "horn" was absorbed and everything was alright. But in these advanced days there are some who never had any use for "horns," or "snorts," or a "little touch," or any of the other familiar terms which implied stowing a drink under one's belt, and the practice has gone out of use—except on rare occasions.

There is another "hornless" campaign which is well under way to which there are few which will make exception—as it does not apply to them. Packing houses, live-stock commission men and many of the prominent stock breeders are strongly advocating dehorning all beef cattle, and in regard to the campaign which the Western Canadian live stock commission fraps are forwarding, there is an interesting article recently in the Chicago Daily News, which shows that horns are going out of fashion in the animal world also.

In the early days of the American range, beef cattle had no attribute more striking than their long horns.

Horns are the ancient bovine weapon of defence. The information recently given out by the research department of a big American packing company, to the effect that horned cattle are fast decreasing in number, is a commentary on our changing times. John T. Barlett writes in Collier's. Cattle need horns no longer, their value in by-products is negligible. A packing company gives figures based on its receipts in 1907, and in 1918. In 1907, the horns of 358,974 cattle slaughtered by this firm averaged to weigh 24 of a pound per head. Eleven years later, when 616,226 head were killed, the average weight of horns was .08 of a pound.

Various economic considerations have led farmers to eliminate horns.

Hornless cattle, farmers believe, feed closer. They believe hornless cattle ship better and shrink less in transit. Among horned cattle, a certain amount

of bruising, resulting in an impaired dressed carcass, is inevitable, and there is also danger of injury to the hide. All these things are of dollars and cents account. There is the fact that in a vicious animal horns become dangerous instruments. A vicious steer can do harm in other ways than with his horns, but horns have always been the weapon he used instinctively, and on occasions with cruel results.

Farmers are eliminating the horn in various ways. Mechanical means are possibly the most common, a saw or shears being used to dehorn. On some farms the practice is to forstall horn growing by applying caustics during the first weeks of the calf's life. In still another way, breeding, horns are being relegated to the past. One particular breed of cattle, the Red Poll, has been hornless for centuries, and among other breeds an occasional naturally hornless specimen is born. Through use of naturally hornless animals in breeding, distinct hornless strains of well known cattle breeds have been developed. The Polled Hereford, for example, is identical with the Hereford, the great breed of the western ranching country, except that it is hornless. The Polled Durham has been called a "hornless Shorthorn."—Market Examiner.

CANADIAN EGGS COMMAND GOOD SALE IN GREAT BRITAIN

The English Grocers' Review, in its annual review of the provision trades during 1919, brings American and Canadian eggs under notice together in the following statement: "Canadian eggs all round were superior in quality and size, therefore commanded a good sale right through the short season. Prices opened at about 34s. to 35s. in November, and early in December went to 36s. and 37s., finishing up the year at 38s. 6d. to 40s. Owing to their excellent quality they maintained a price well above that of Americans right through, a much more satisfactory state of things than was the case last season, when the controller fixed the price of both at 40s., so that those dealers who were lucky enough to get Canadian eggs allotted to them had an advantage over their competitors who had States at the same price."

REGISTRATION FEE ON PERCHERON STRONGLY OPPOSED

Very strong objection to the resolution imposing a registration fee of \$150 on Percheron stallions imported into Canada, which was passed by the executive of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' association at their recent meeting in Calgary, is being made by some of the members of the association and there have been a number of letters and telegrams sent to Ottawa asking that action be delayed until the protestants have an opportunity to be heard. The resolution is as follows: "That the bylaws be amended to provide that a registration fee of \$150 be imposed upon all stallions of the Percheron breed imported into Canada on and after the thirtieth day next following that upon which date the minister gives his assent to such."

Letters and telegrams have been forwarded protesting against the resolution to Hon. Dr. Tolmie, minister of agriculture, Dr. Rutherford, T. M. Tweedie, M.P., Major Redman, M.P., and a number of others at Ottawa.

BREAD IS THE MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD IN PROPORTION TO COST

Medical men have proved repeatedly that bread is the most nutritious of foods in proportion to the cost. Because of this quality bread has maintained through centuries an unparalleled place in the diet of the human race. It is the peer of foods to build muscle, bone and brain.

It is not difficult to understand the extensive food value of bread if we trace it to its origin.

A loaf of bread is made from approximately two-thirds of a pound of flour, which is rolled from one pound of wheat, containing about 12,000 grains.

Wheat has long been recognized as man's best grain. It contains a complete ration to meet the needs of the human body. Made into bread it is in its most wholesome and palatable form. The public in this country did not comprehend the great importance of bread as a food for the human family until the cry for it arose in every section of the world.

So imperative was the need for bread that the entire world was placed on a restricted ration basis.

The outgrowth was that persons in this country, once freed from food regulations, began a movement to give bread more recognition by eating eating more of it.

Increasing appetite for bread is noticeable in every section of the country, according to bakers. In fact, bread "boosters" have made their appearance and are now urging the public to "Eat Bread—MORE Bread," because it is the most wholesome, most nutritious, and economical of foods.

Between 1917 and 1918 the number of workers in Russian textile factories increased 30 per cent., but production fell off 25 per cent.

LEGISLATORS OUT OF TOUCH WITH PEOPLE

(Continued from Page One)

hours in mines in the United States had not resulted in a diminished production. Mr. Mackenzie King was very non-committal satisfying himself by pointing out the weakness of the resolution but evidently not being willing to reconstruct it so that it would be of real value.

Mr. Geo. Boyce, of Carleton (Ont.) contributed a rare addition to the debate when he stated: "Look at the European nations. There is not one of them but has a twelve or fourteen hour day."

"As a member of this House I am just as anxious for the welfare of our people as any one and if I voted for an eight hour day I believe I would be voting against the best interests of the Dominion."

Does Boyce Read?

Mr. Geo. Boyce would do well to read a little of the conditions actually existing in Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Sweden and many other European countries before making such another ridiculous statement. In Great Britain the farm laborers, by national agreement, have enjoyed a fifty hour work week during summer months and a forty-eight hour work week during the winter months for the past year and most people are conversant with the fact that the eight hour day now prevails to a very large degree amongst the industrial workers of the countries above enumerated and generally speaking by legislative enactment.

Mr. Nesbitt of North Oxford (Ont.) also showed that he did not read the statistics of the Labor Department as to strikes and lockouts when he stated: "Employers fully realize that the labor unions are quite capable of making arrangements as to the hours of labor in the various industries. In recent years, so far as I know there has been no trouble on that score."

It seems almost incredible that with the memory of the machinists' strike of last year throughout Ontario, the long standing dispute at the Kingston Locomotive Works and many others that a member of an Ontario constituency could deliberately make such a statement. Statistics show that one of the most general causes of labor disputes has been through the desire to obtain shorter hours.

Mr. Cockshutt, Brantford (Ont.) whilst generally sympathizing with the resolution qualified his sympathy by stating that in legislating for an eight hour day for Canada we must pay regard to what other nations are going to do about it and in this respect said: "Must We Follow China?"

"If Germany is going to work twelve, fifteen or sixteen hours to say nothing of Japan, China and other countries who underpay their labor and exact very long hours, the eight hour day cannot bring about the best results."

Mr. Burnham interjecting inquired: "Do I understand the honorable gentleman to say that the Chinese must agree to this first?"

Mr. Cockshutt continuing said: "I did not say so, but I say it is desirable that all nations so far as possible should agree to it. I hope we are a little more advanced than the Chinese but they are coming up pretty fast and they are competing with us and we must have some attention to what is going on in outside nations."

The heart of Mr. John Sexsmith of Peterborough East (Ont.) also went out to the laboring men of Canada but perhaps his final remarks are the most conclusive as to his real opinion. "If this resolution is pressed to a vote I do not think it would be wise to say by our actions in this House that an eight hour day should be the standard work day all over Canada."

Mr. Chas. R. Harrison, Nipissing (Ont.) made a useful contribution to the debate placing on Hansard extracts from official information in the United States, New Zealand, Australia, France and Italy relative to the enactment of eight hour legislation in those countries and wound up by saying: "I expect the question will come up in the House in the shape of a Bill and I expect to say a great deal more on it than I have tonight, but if it comes to a vote I can assure you that I am going to vote in favor of this resolution."

Put It Up To Provinces.

Others taking part in the debate were Mr. Fielding, Mr. Alphonse Verville, Wm. D. Esler and Mr. Rowell and Mr. Dougherty. The latter two speakers dealing mostly with the rights of the Federal Government to pass such legislation in view of the powers given to the provinces under the British North America Act, neither conclusively stating whether the Federal Government had power to deal with this matter.

Thanks are due to Mr. Burnham if only for securing from members of Parliament the declarations as to their ideas on this important matter and with the information we now possess in this regard it seems imperative that every worker lose no time in acquainting the member for the constituency wherein he resides of his desires relative to the enactment of the eight hour legislation.

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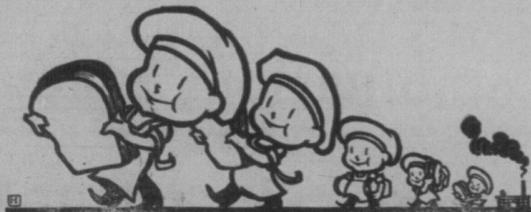
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