

one-half gallons. A simple formula for small gardens is one quart of bran, one teaspoonful of kerosene and one teaspoonful of molasses with sufficient water to moisten the bran. The mixture should be applied thinly as soon as cutworm injury is noticed. It is important that the mixture be scattered after sundown, so that it will be in the very best condition when the cutworms come out to feed at night. In gardens scatter a little along the rows of vegetables. Under field conditions 50 lbs. of poisoned bran is sufficient to treat about three acres.

APICULTURE

Control of Swarming

One of the greatest problems in beekeeping to-day is the control of swarming. It is natural for a strong colony of bees to swarm in early summer when honey is coming in, but the breaking up of the colony cuts down the honey yield; also watching for and hiving swarms takes a great deal of the beekeeper's time and even when the swarm may escape notice and fly away. The methods of controlling swarming that have been tested at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, fall under three heads:

(1) General measures. Partly shading the apiary; providing a large entrance with deep space between comb and floor; giving plenty of room in the brood chamber and super; and young queens. These measures, while valuable, have been found insufficient in themselves to prevent the bees from raising queens in preparation for swarming.

(2) Manipulations to prevent more than one swarm. The queen's wings are clipped, preferably during fruit bloom, and when a prime swarm issues and is still in the air, the queen is placed in a cage, and the hive is removed to a new stand. A new hive containing the caged queen is then placed on the old stand to receive the returning swarm, the queen being liberated later. The field bees join the swarm, leaving the parent hive so much weakened that it is not likely to swarm again. To make certain of this, however, the parent hive may be merely turned around and not removed to the distant stand until five days later. This method of swarm control necessitates immediate attention when the swarm issues, but, as the manipulations are simple, they can often be carried out by the home folks should the beekeeper be away.

(3) Manipulations to prevent swarming altogether. At the time of writing none of the manipulations that have been tried has succeeded except the cutting out of all queen cells every seven or eight days, and this failed during a heavy honey flow from clover at Ottawa in 1916 when the bees raised queens from worker larvae and swarms issued before the queen cells were capped over. It has, however, been found possible to prevent swarming in out-apiaries, 40 miles north of Ottawa, by this means, although it entailed weekly visits from the middle of May until the middle of August, and much time was spent in examining each colony. Experiments in the control of swarming are being continued, especially along the following lines, which seem the most promising:

(1) Testing systems of raising brood to the super. Many of these will delay swarming under some conditions.

(2) Finding means by which the brood chamber may be easily examined without lifting off the supers. A hive in which the brood combs are in a rack that can be drawn out sideways is being tried.

(3) Endeavoring to breed a strain that will not swarm, of which the pre-

liminary step is to find out if the non-swarming character shown by some queens is inherited. A queen showing this character was found to retain it the following year.

Farmers and Their Flour Supply

(Continued from page 7.)

17th, makes this express provision: "A bona fide farmer shall be permitted to hold, subject to the order of the Canada Food Board, the amount of flour, made wholly or in part from wheat, he may have in his possession in excess of the amount prescribed by Order No. 31, if, on or before the 15th day of June, 1918, he reports to the miller or dealer from whom it was purchased or by whom it was manufactured, the excess amount held by him."

When these reports are received it is the duty of the miller or dealer to pass them on to the Canada Food Board, and thus it will be known by the authorities what the supply of

flour in the country is and where it is. Further, this Order provides that in cases where a farmer or any other person has in his possession one partly used barrel or package he shall not be required to return his surplus requirements, nor shall he be required to return amounts of less than 23 pounds. Thus it is seen that the intention of the Order is entirely reasonable and will not work hardship or inconvenience unnecessarily.

Shall We Feed Grain, etc.

(Continued from page 3.)

and August, and if so, the amount of concentrates fed, if any, need not be large.

This is a question upon which no one can speak authoritatively for his neighbors. Every farmer must decide it for himself and he must do so not at a random guess, but rather he should sit down with a pencil and paper and figure out just what is going to pay him best. If he finds that the results he receives from one ar-

rangement are better than from another it would be foolish not to follow that method.

There is another feature which enters largely into the question and one which receives altogether too little consideration. It is the difference between the cows of various herds and between different cows in the same herd. There are cows in some herds that would not pay for a handful of meal in summer or in winter while there are others which will give ample returns for the extra expense of feeding concentrates at all times. In this also, the farmer should study the situation. He should weigh each cow's milk every day and then he can tell to a nicety in put the extra feed where it pays to put the extra feed and where it does not—C. G. McKilligan, Gienarry Co., Ont.

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