

Seasonable Pointers For Farmers

Successful Beekeepers Should Be Vigilant

Preparedness At All Seasons the Secret of Securing Good Honey Crop—Canadian Conditions Compel Diligence and Alertness in the Apiarist.

The season of bee activity proceeds at a rapid pace in Canada. Honey flows start up suddenly and are gone in a few days. It is therefore important that the essential requisites of the apiary should be on hand in sufficient quantity and ready prepared for the time when they will be needed. It is better to order them for delivery before time because there may be considerable delay in their arrival. If you have not figured out your requirements for the coming season, do so now. Have you honey enough to take all the swarms or increase expected? Have you supers enough to take care of the large honey crop you are hoping for this year? Have you sufficient foundation to put a full sheet into each frame? Have you hives, nailing frames and wiring them in such a way that the foundation will not stretch, takes time, and all this work should be done in winter or early spring. However, the foundation should not be fitted into the frames until shortly before they are placed in the hives.

Honey flows for the season's crop should be ordered now. Winter cases for next winter may be made now. Plans for the establishment of an out-apiary should be considered.

The successful beekeeper always looks ahead. He makes sure that every colony contains enough stores to carry it through until summer, independent of the uncertain income of spring, and he raises queens during the early part of the clover honey-flow in preparation for next year's crop. His preparations for winter are carried out thoroughly and in good time.

Canadian conditions compel vigilance and alertness. Every year, apiaries in which delay and neglect hold sway are going to pieces through starvation, foul-brood, and the final phase, the destruction of the combs by wax moth, while up-to-date apiarists, multiplying a profit and a pleasure to their owners, are wintering and preparing for the next year.

F. W. L. Sladen, Dominion Apiarist.

crop to wilt slightly before putting it into the silo.

On the whole, ensilage of sunflowers is relieved by stock and its feeding value has been about equal to that of corn ensilage. The observation has been made that the feeding of sunflower ensilage may in cases stimulate the kidneys too much, but, as the observation is an isolated one, we are not prepared to say anything definite on the subject.

On the whole, much more information than it has been possible to collect so far from experiments at the experimental farm is needed before any definite conclusions on the ensilage value and general usefulness of sunflowers can be drawn. Before the growing of sunflowers on an extensive scale can be safely recommended, it is among other things necessary to learn more about what effect a crop of sunflowers may have on the succeeding crops, particularly in dry sections. Trials on a small scale may, however, be recommended.—M. O. MALTE, Dominion Agrostologist.

Some Agricultural Items Regarding Oxford County

Spring Seeding Was Commenced This Year At The Earliest Date On Record—Farmers Have Increased Dairy-Business 20 Per Cent In Two Years.

A correspondent in the Princeton district reports that the crops, including fall wheat, rye, clover and grass seed, never came through in better form than from the past winter, owing to its open nature.

Cattle, especially dairy cows, wintered remarkably well, farmers having an abundance of feed left until the cattle could be turned out to graze.

This is quite different to last year when there was a great scarcity of feed.

The hog industry is almost at a standstill. The markets are so changeable, and farmers are afraid to raise too many.

The price of poultry is good for the consumer, but poor for the farmer. There has been a great slump in the price of eggs which were selling at 40 cents a dozen last year and are now 24 cents to 25 cents.

In the sugar beet industry there is little doing and farmers are not very well satisfied with last year's profits. The cucumber factory will be run as last year by Oliver Thompson who has already secured promises from patrons of the product of 75 acres.

Farmers in this section have increased the dairy business by about 20 per cent in the last two years. About 30 per cent of the dairy product is sent out in whole milk to the city dairies, and to condensed and evaporated milk factories at St. George and Burlington, and the remaining 70 per cent is sold in the form of cream or butter.

The raising of live stock has received a severe blow, therefore farmers look to dairy interests as a source of income. Stockers which sold last year at 12 cents per pound, are now only bringing 10 cents as finished cattle.

Spring seeding was commenced this year at the earliest date on record, and many have finished. This is about a month earlier than usual.

In regard to wages, married men of good experience can make \$1.00 a year with house garden and other privileges, and younger men of less experience can earn \$600, with the same privileges. Single men are getting from \$50 a

Interesting Competitions Open To Young Farmers

Acres Profit in Oats and Corn, and Feeding Hogs for Profit—Winner in Each Competition Gets Two Weeks' Short Course at Guelph.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is conducting the following competitions this year: Acres profit in oats and corn and feeding hogs for profit. The prize given to the winner in each competition is a two weeks' short course at Guelph. They may take two weeks of any course held during January and February, 1922.

In the acre profit the prize is given to the contestant showing the highest net profit per acre. In the feeding hogs for profit, 50 points will be given for highest net profit per cwt of gain, 20 points for the best kept records, 20 points for highest gain in weight, except that for light and heavy hogs, two points will be deducted for every five pounds or fraction of five pounds under 180 or over 230 pounds.

The acre profit competitions must be confined to a field of any size, but not less than one acre, except in the case of the oats, when the area under corn must be at least five acres. The agricultural representative will inspect the field and see that it is measured correctly.

Accurate accounts must be kept of all labor, cost of seed, fertilizer, etc. We will supply forms to all contestants on which to keep records to be on hand when the crops or pigs are weighed.

These competitions are open to young men under 30 years of age. Winners in the acre profit competitions are eligible for the same contest again.

Each contestant in the hog feeding must feed a pen of hogs containing no fewer than four. They must notify the local agricultural representative in advance when the hogs attain the age of six weeks. Hogs are to be weighed and weighed at six weeks of age and fed and cared for by the contestant. The local agricultural representative in advance and amount of feed consumed during the feeding period. Garbage or refuse from the house must not be fed. The form supplied for recording details of the contest must be filled out to the satisfaction of the representative. Contestant must notify the representative three days before the hogs are to be finally weighed. Hogs may be finished any time within 26 weeks of age.

All reports must reach the office of the local agricultural representative not later than November 12.

Communications should be sent to R.

A. Finn, agricultural representative, London.

OBSERVATIONS ON SUNFLOWERS.

The Dominion experimental farm system has, during the last two years, paid considerable attention to the question of growing sunflowers for ensilage. Experiments have been conducted at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, in Northern Ontario on all the farms and stations on the prairies, and in British Columbia. Although the results so far obtained are somewhat conflicting and by no means definite enough to allow unqualified deductions as to the value of sunflowers as an ensilage crop, yet some observations have been made which may be of interest to prospective sunflower growers.

Generally speaking, sunflowers out-yield corn according to observations made so far, in such sections where, on account of scant rainfall or cool season, the latter cannot be grown successfully. In sections where corn is grown to advantage, sunflowers may also outyield the latter. Thus, an acre of sunflowers grown at Ottawa last year yielded about 30 tons while the best corn variety only gave 20 tons to the acre.

The yield of sunflowers may, however, be influenced by several factors, most important one, perhaps, being the method of planting. According to observations made so far, seeding in rows 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart will probably prove satisfactory for most sections of Canada. In the west the yield is not infrequently affected by the attack of rust. It may be possible, however, to lessen the damage from rust in the future by developing early-maturing varieties ready to cut for ensilage before the rust, which seems to appear rather late in the season, has had time to affect the yield and quality of the crop.

As to respect to ensilage making, it would seem that the best quality may be secured if the crop is harvested when the majority of the heads in a field have just opened up. Delaying the cutting until the seed is beginning to harden does not seem to be advisable. Early cutting may result in a heavy flow of juice from the bottom of the silo, but this may be overcome to a certain extent at least by allowing the

A Strawberry Plantation Most Desirable Enterprise

Any Fairly Dry Area Will Grow Strawberries—Much of the Failure With Strawberries Is Due to Late Planting.

Whatever else is neglected, one should not fail to start a strawberry plantation during the spring. Any fairly dry area will grow strawberries. The ground should be one on which water will not stand during the winter to form ice. Manure at the rate of ten to fifteen tons per acre may be applied and used to advantage if no other fertilizers are to be used. It is usually considered to be to apply 500 pounds of a 4-8-4 fertilizer per acre. That is one containing 4 per cent of nitrogen, 8 per cent of phosphoric acid and 4 per cent of potash. However, if the soil is in good fertility, this is not necessary, and manure alone may be all that is necessary. All fertilizers should be scattered broadcast and harrowed in.

Thorough preparation of the soil by plowing and working deeply is advisable. The soil is finally worked with a smoothing harrow, and the plants set in rows three and a half feet apart and fourteen inches apart in the row. Closer planting is unnecessary, and does not permit of easy cultivation between the rows and opportunity of picking without tramping on the vines.

Method of Planting.

The planting is done by pushing a spade into the soil, pressing it to one side, and dropping a plant, with roots spread fan-shape, into the opening, holding the crown to the top of the level soil, and pressing the earth firmly around the plant with the heel or the other way, and finally leveling with loose earth around the crown of the plant. This is quickly done. The importance of pressing the soil

firmly around the plant is very great, and the plant should be secured by a leaf the leaf will break before the plant will pull out. Only the young plants should be set; that is, plants of the previous season's growth. The plants should be done early—in fact, the earlier the better. Much of the failure with strawberries is due to late planting. This is a job that can be done in the early spring, after the snow has melted, and the earlier the formation of runner plants, and the larger and better developed are the crowns, without which stunted stalks of well-formed fruit are impossible.

Summer Cultivation.

The summer cultivation should be shallow to kill weeds and form a loose surface in which the plant can root without difficulty. As the runners develop, the cultivator should be narrow so that the runners are not disturbed after they commence to form plants, and great care is necessary to avoid disturbing the plants at this time. Some of the runners may be shifted to give a more even distribution of plants along the row, and some hand hoeing will be necessary to prevent weeds from growing later.

It is well to plan for a new plantation every year, as it is difficult to keep weeds under control the second year without much hand hoeing.

Blossoms are likely to develop on the young plants, and these should be removed to throw all energy into the development of runners as early as possible.—W. S. Blair, superintendent Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S.

Some Facts About Ducks and Raising of Ducklings

The Duck Is a Good Sitter, But Is Seldom Used For This Purpose—Preference Is Given to Hen, Which Makes Better Mother.

Laying and incubation.

The duck, with the exception of the Indian Runner, is not noted for heavy egg production, but the Indian Runners frequently lay as many as the ordinary hen and may lay every month in the year. Usually the other ducks do not lay before spring. When they are at liberty to go where they please, they may hide their eggs in nests which are built outside the poultry yard, or they may drop them any place about the house. The eggs kept for incubation should be of average size and as fresh as possible. However, duck eggs keep their fertility longer than hen eggs. Eggs kept for incubation should receive special care; they should be kept in a cool place, on a layer of bran, sawdust or dry sand. As duck eggs are very susceptible to cold, they should be covered if set under a hen, when she leaves her nest in quest of food.

The duck is a good sitter, but is seldom used for this purpose. Preference is generally given to the hen, which takes very good care of the ducklings. Large hens should be selected for the purpose. The hatching lasts from 26 to 29 days. Artificial incubation is generally used in commercial plants. It enables the breeder to have the ducklings ready for the market at an early date.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Relieves Pain

Chamberlain's Liniment should be kept constantly in your home. Aching shoulders, necks or backs yield quickly to massage treatment with this penetrating, healing remedy. Persons subject to such attacks should keep a bottle always within reach.

LINIMENT

Lace and Embroidery Week



This event will begin Monday, when special display will be made of all the new lines for the coming season, together with a special sale event, details of which are given below.

Laces promise to be the vogue this summer and this special event will interest most women. Paris and the French resorts have put much emphasis on lace in the newest fashions, a style tendency which is already being presented by our own designers. Whether you would make an entire frock of lace or just add a rare bit for distinction; if you would beautify anything from a baby's dress to the lingerie of a trousseau, there is no way more sure than through the addition of a charming piece of lace. Look over the special lace displays next week. You'll find them inspiring.

Sale of Flouncings Monday---Half Price and Less

Qualities that are unusual at prices which are only imitations. You owe it to yourself to take advantage of these remarkable savings and this wonderful variety. A sale at a time to fulfill your spring needs. Come early.

Lot 1—150 yards of 27-inch Flouncings in Swiss and Voile, in scalloped and hemstitched edge at one-half and less than former prices. To clear at \$1.29 yard

Lot 2—75 yards of 27, 24 and 18 inch Flouncings, in Swiss, nainsook and cambie, dainty designs, just the thing for children's dresses and underwear. To clear at 98c yard

Lot 3—125 yards of Swiss and Cambrie Flouncings, 18 inches wide, pretty designs, suitable for infants' short dresses. To clear at 79c yard

We have a splendid assortment of Laces in French, round mesh, Nottingham, Maltese, B. B. Cluny and hand-made Chinese Laces. Roundabout Lace and Banding for dainty camisoles.

Lot 4—75 yards of Cambrie Flouncings, 14 inches wide. To clear at 59c yard

Oriental Rug Display

WILL CONTINUE FOR A FEW DAYS NEXT WEEK.



Owing to the fact that many intending purchasers were unable to make selection of their rugs this week, we have arranged with L. Babayan to remain a few days longer with his beautiful collection of Oriental Rugs. We invite all admirers of Oriental art to make an inspection, even if you do not anticipate purchasing.

Third Floor.

See Window Display.

DESIGNER AND SUMMER QUARTERLY NOW IN Subscribers please call for your copy.

An Opportunity For New Side Drapes

A special purchase of popular materials for side curtains, all new designs and color combinations. We pass these on to our customers at considerable savings.

Reversible Terry Cloth, in a variety of artistic color combinations, a very serviceable drapery for windows and archways. Special price \$1.45 yard

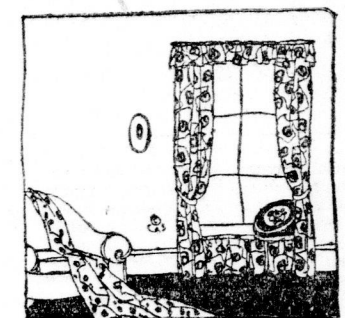
Fine Antique Serim, 36 inches wide, in colors of rose, gold, blue and grey combinations, washable colors. Special price 45c yard

Printed Madranet, 36 inches wide, in medium and dark grounds, handsome combinations, washable colors. Special price 55c yard

Heavy Quality Chintz, in a variety of effective color combinations, both light and dark grounds. Special price 79c yard

Printed Crash, very attractive designs, 36 inches wide. Special price \$1.00 yard

Printed Repps, a beautiful cloth for side curtains in bedrooms, in a variety of color combinations, 36 inches wide \$1.00 yard



Filet Nets, in neat designs, lattice and small figured designs, 36 inches wide, ivory and ecru. Special price, 75c yard

Cream Madras, 45 inches wide, in a splendid range of designs. Special price 68c yard

Fine Quality Velours, 50 inches wide, in popular shades of blue, terra cotta, mulberry, rose, coral, brown, green and olive. Special price \$4.50 yard

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

ORIENTAL RUGS Third Floor, Display and Sale By L. Babayan this week.

It Costs Only Five Cents a Day

or \$1.50 per month for helpful medical treatment if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, known in thousands of homes as the best reconstructive tonic. For nearly half a century this good medicine has stood in a class by itself in curative power and economy. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives more for the money than any other. It tones up the

Hood's Sarsaparilla IS REGULAR TO ITSELF IN EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

57 Years "On Guard"

The Reserve Fund of The "Old Huron & Erie" was increased last year by \$150,000.

The Combined Paid-up Capital and Reserve now total \$6,150,000.

Thus is additional security provided for Huron & Erie depositors.

All Savings Accounts earn interest—no matter how small the amount on deposit.

It will be a pleasure to open an account in your name!

The **Huron & Erie** MORTGAGE CORPORATION Savings Department

LONDON BRANCHES: Richmond St., op. Postoffice, C. J. Clarke, Mgr. Market Square, W. Walter T. Westby, Manager Dundas St., op. Rectory St., A. H. Whitlow, Mgr.

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"Older than the Dominion of Canada"

HIS BACK HAS NOT BOTHERED HIM SINCE

Why M. Wasson Knows Dodd's Kidney Pills Are Good.

New Brunswick Man Is Enthusiastic Over the Remedy That Brought Him Relief—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sisson Ridge, Victoria, Co., N. B., April 22 (Special).—"I know Dodd's Kidney Pills are good."

These emphatic words come from Mr. Manzer Wasson, a well-known and highly-respected resident here. "I had an awful lame back," Mr. Wasson continued, "I tried two good doctors and they could do nothing for me. So I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and before I had taken three boxes I was as well as ever. My back has not bothered me since. I cannot say too much for Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely a kidney remedy. They strengthen the kidneys and put them in condition to do their full work of straining the impurities, the seeds of disease, out of the blood.

If you have any of the symptoms of kidney disease, Dodd's Kidney Pills are not the remedy you are looking for.

When the ducklings are hatched, they should be left for ten hours or so under their mother or in the incubator; and should not have anything to eat for 24 to 48 hours. They may be allowed a little water and milk in a shallow pan to drink, so that they may just dip their bill without wetting their bodies. If they should become wet, they ought to be put near a fire, otherwise they become chilled and often die. The first feed should be a mash consisting of stale meal, such roots as carrots, turnips, cooked beets, may also be used. It is well to add a small quantity of animal

food, blood, meat, flour, butcher's scraps, etc.

The mash should not be too thin, otherwise it will cause diarrhoea. A small quantity of gravel or coarse sand should be added.

All cooked roots and tubers, lettuce, fish (in small quantity) given judiciously are all suitable for duck raising.

Some Useful Hints.

Cold and rain are very injurious. A duckling that has got wet by rain or otherwise in the first eight or ten days of its life is in great danger of dying. He drowns quickly in little water. Do not leave wet ducklings in the sun for the purpose of drying them, they might get sunstruck and die. Do not let them take a bath until eight or ten days after birth, and then only for a very short while, and if for market they are better kept from swimming at all.

If no running water is available, or if there is no pool big enough so that they can swim freely, a tank should be set up with a sloping bank at both ends, so that the ducklings may easily go up or come down.

When the duckling is a month old, if for stock purposes, it may be given its entire freedom, if there is a stream in proximity. All it requires is a meal at noon, and one at night. Ducklings well fed, in regularly increasing rations, are ready to market at two to three months old.

Ducklings that are reserved for breeding purposes should be selected among the most thrifty specimens and from an early hatching.

Blackhead on Turkeys.

"Old Subscriber, Dunganon, Ont., writes us as follows:

"Please let me know what is good for blackhead on turkeys. I have a big male He is swollen around the eye. I don't know what to do for him. He is swelled right down to the bill. Also let me know if the other turkeys will take it."

This is a very serious and infectious disease, which in many cases is the cause of high mortality. It attacks the turkeys when they are young and does not exhibit at the beginning very characteristic symptoms. The turkeys appear to be tired, they lag behind the rest of the flock. Their droppings are of a light color, sometimes with yellow streaks and filled with bubbles of air, like froth.

It is recommended by Dr. Charles H. Higgins, Dominion pathologist, to carefully disinfect the houses as well as

utensils used for the feeding of turkeys, to keep the sick birds during the night in a dry place, well lighted and ventilated, facing the south, and having a wooden floor kept very clean and covered with sawdust. The sick birds should be isolated and a teaspoonful of muriatic acid to a quart of water should be put in the ordinary drinking water, and used in very serious cases, should be used in very serious cases, should be used in very serious cases, should be used in very serious cases.

From a practical standpoint, it seems as though the best preventive of all

to meet the requirements of many homes as built in the present day, and of occupants of duplex and apartment houses, Ye Olde Firme, Heintzman & Co., Limited, 242 Dundas street, London, have built a Miniature Upright Piano that meets the space problem most completely. This piano comes within the limitations of these smaller rooms, whilst at the same time possessing the musical charm and distinctive tone of the large Heintzman & Co. Pianos.

PIANO FOR THE APARTMENT. Heintzman & Co. New Miniature Upright.

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