FARMING, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE AND EVERYTHING OF FARM INTEREST

DEFINITE COURSE

To Be Successful, Crops Must Follow Each Other in Specified Order.

HAS ADVANTAGES

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Correspondence Invited,

LUMMER tock Exchange.

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PECIALISTS

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Different Plants Consume Different Ingredients in Soil-

GRAM & CO. D BONDS

U BONDS List, COMPANY, tock Exchange, Toronto. 246

In the Canadian west the following legumes may be used as nitrogen gatherers—common red clover, alsike, alfalfa and field peas. It is estimated that one half of the total weight of the clover crop is included in the roots and stubble so that the crop may be cut

clover crop is included in the roots and stubble, so that the crop may be cut for hay and still a large amount left to be plowed under.

6. Rotation lessens the liability to disease. Most of our stop diseases are caused by bacteria or other fungi which mostly live only on one genus of plants. Each disease from which our various crops suffer is produced by a specific fungus; these include ball and loose smut in grain, potato scab and rot, and so on thruout the entire list of fungoid diseases.

The fungus that works such serious Change Economical.

The fungus that works such serious injury on one crop is generally harmless on any other. It is seidom that a crop is grown without more or less injury from fungus disease. If this crop is succeeded by a similar one of the following year, the fungi will have tiself each time the course is run. It really means further that the crops

tion of crops, which regularly repeats tiself each time the course is run. It really means further that the crops follow each other in such order as to ensure each having such supplies of plant food of such a character as to add in securing good returns from each particular crop.

There are several reasons why a regular crop rotation is beneficial:

1. All plants do not consume the various elements in same proportion. In this respect they resemble animals, sheep, for instance, will often prefer weeds, while cattle will nearly always pick out the grasses, so the different crops vary in their food requirements. Some are large consumers of nitrogen, while others make a heavy draft on phosphoric acid. They also have varying capacity to extract the different of on phosphoric acid. They also have varying capacity to extract the different of the same eod, one crop being able to obtain for example. a sufficiency of phosphoric acid and potash in a soil where another, which may require no more of these elements. is unable to extract the quantity it needs.

It is then evidently an advantage, after producing on a soil a crop consuming a large proportion of one element, to follow with another whose demand upon the soil will be different.

2. Plants differ in manner of growth, farm crops differ widely in their system of root growth. Some plants, like wheat and barley, have very shallow roots and naturally feed near the surface; others. like affalfa, have very deep roots and draw their food supply from great depths, where other plants could not reach it, thus greatly enlared the proposed of the farmer to draw upon the soil for the farmer to draw upon the soil for

Bursting of Bubble in Vancouver Has Beneficial Effect on Production.

MANY NOW LAND POOR

Merchants, Lawyers, Mechanics Talk of Putting Vacant Land to Use.

VANCOUVER, May 12.—The full effects of the world-wide financial stringency and business depression have been felt in Vancouver. In no city of the west was the real estate specialist so active, and in no city of the world did he so discount the future. The whole population was engaged in trading in town lots, and Italian and Slav workmen were just as eager to get rich buying Vancouver real estate as French or British capitalists.

real estate as French or British capitalists.

Some got in on bed-rock, others at the pinnacle of the boom; some who bought on margin unable to carry out their contracts, have lost, but the vast majority are holding on, borrowing, stinting, economizing, to meet their obligations and save their property. The whole population of Vancouver is, consequently, property poor. Ninety per cent. of the laborers working for the city are property owners. Each owns a building lot or two, or even more, with a shack or a modest house.

owns a building lot or two, or even more, with a shack or a modest house.

All Have Property.

Merchants, mechanics, lawyers, doctors, accountants, and even clergymen were in real estate and are now pinching themselves to meet taxes and interest and instalments. In boom times there was plenty of money for theatres, candy, cigars, suppers and trips to fashionable resorts, and new gowns and automobiles were as plentiful as roses in May, but extravagance and high living are out-of-date, economy is the order of the day, for every working man and every merchant in Vancouver needs all he can save or borrow to meet taxes and interest and instalments. Every now and then the burden becomes too great and equity has to be realized on, but the bargain all over. But very few have failed, or are likely to fail, and, as a consequence, there has been no great slump in real estate. Bargains can occasionally be had, but not very tempting ones. There had been no such slump in land or in real estate values as in railroad securities, or as in railroad earnings, of building trades, or manufacturing or merchandise. The slump in business and railway traffic thruout the

re more perfectly utilizes the result of continued success in more many perfectly williges the result of continued success in more sential to continued success in more deep force of the success in more dearly for the use of the success in more dearly for the use of the success in more dearly for the use of the success in more dearly for the use of the success in more dearly for the use of the success in more dearly for the use of the success in more dearly for the use of the success in the succes That Son-in-Latty of Park.

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tries of the world. The standing timber in their forests is worth more than all the gold in coin or bars existing in all the world.

Problem for Statesmen.

The two great problems of the statesmen of today lies in the providing of money enough and food enough for the abounding activities and the teeming populations. The richer the world grows the bigger its appetites sixty years ago one million tons of sugar supplied the whole world, now it is a necessary of life. Sixty years ago all the peoples of the earth didnet spend a hundred millions a year for tobacco; now the people of the United States pay a thousand millions a year for smoke. The drink bill of the United States, including mineral waters, is two thousand millions a year—even in lean years. The people of the United States in other words spend more money on iliquor and cigars than all the peoples of Europe spend on their gigantic armaments on land and sea.

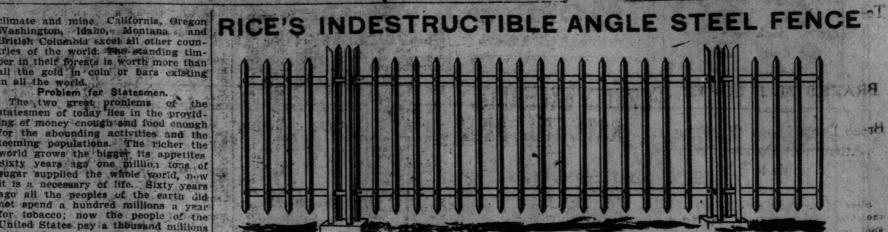
The supply of milk, butter, heef, mutton, wool and leather is running dangerously short—that is, the production is running short of the demand. The production of gold—multiplied a hundredfold in a century—is running short. The activities and progress of the world have outdistanced the gold supply. In other days silver was money and was equally, with gold, a basis of currency at a fixed ratio. But the wise ones degraded silver and put a double burden on gold, and every now and then the gold supply run short and the whole world has their banking and currency to help out a short gold supply.

These vast discoveries will lead to the building of smelters, mills, power

These vast discoveries will lead to the building of smelters, mills, power plants, towns and cities, but, above all, they will give the additional gold supply for which it is inungering. The immense agricultural, mining and railway development now taking place in the Pacific Coast States, as well as British Columbia and in Alaska, will be multiplied manifold when the Panama Canal enables the flood-tide of immigration to reash these shores. The growth of these Pacific coast countries has been sadly hindered thru the excessive cost of reaching them. Chill, the Argentine and New Zealand were nearer to the immigrants of central Europe than British Columbia, and the Panama Canal will reverse all this.

Any just summary of northwestern conditions is, therefore, highly optimistic. The collapse of the real estate boom and the world-wide shortages of gold and currency turned the energies of these northwestern people to doubling the output of their mines and farms, and today, the whole of the northwestern states and territories are 500 per cent beter off than they were during the boom days preceding the panie of 1907.

Geo. W. Beardmore Secures Stallion's Services for Local



CHEAPER THAN WOOD

T. G. RICE WIRE M'F'G CO.,

231 KING STREET EAST,

CATTLE VALUES

Sheep, Lambs and Calves Very Firm - Hogs Were Higher.

TIMBER SALE



SALE OF PINE TIMBER ON



EAST BUFFALO, N.Y., May 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 150; steady; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 150; active and 25c to 50c higher; \$5 to \$11.

Hogs—Receipts, 3200; active and steady Mining Exchange.

RIVER WOOD LIMIT

Apply to the undersigned.

W. H. HEARST,

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, Ontario, 27th April, 1914. 4tf



PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a bylaw was passed by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto on the 4th day of May, 1914, providing for the issue of "City of Toronto General Consolidated Loan Debentures" to the amount of \$17, \$76.69 to defray balance of cost of \$6-inch water mein from Main Pumping Station to College street, and that such bylaw was registered in the Registry Office for the Eastern Division of the City of Toronto on the 13th day of May, 1914.

Any motion to quash or set aside the same, or any part thereof, must be made within three months from the 14th day of May, 1914, the date of the first publication of this notice; and cannot be made thereafter.

City Clerk's Office, Toronto, May 14th, 1914.

An homesteader who has exhausted his

GRANBY DIVIDEND.

Granby has declared the regular dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable June 15 to stock of record May 29.

MOE









By G. H. Wellington

That Son-in-Law of Pa's



IAMS-TAYLOR, al Manager, 1914. - 14ts