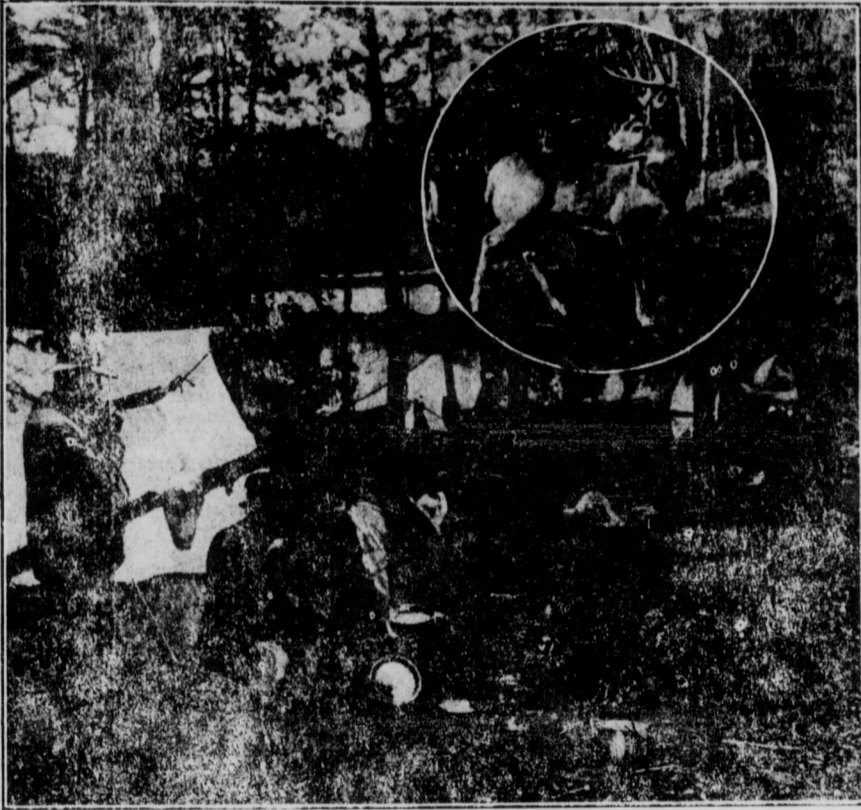


## ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION TO THE NIPIGON



Camping on the Nipigon river-side.

If you could get a better buck than the one above, how far would you go to get him? The camera man got this one in the Nipigon district of Ontario, and it showed a great deal of interest in the rest of the party. Usually, however, they are not so approachable, and to get close enough to shoot is more or less of an achievement. The picture is therefore remarkable for this if for no other reason.

The Nipigon has only of recent years come into its own as a hunting and fishing country, but for centuries Indians and Whites have hunted and fished along its trails,

and it holds the record of being the most perfect and prolific breeding place in the world for large red and speckled trout. That Indians are said to have piled them up frozen like cordwood, and the great number taken by anglers each year are facts which warrant the belief that the supply is inexhaustible. Moose and bear are found in large numbers also, and big game in this district has increased of late years because for some reason or other the animals are driving farther south. Fishing is good any time between May and September, and exceptionally so toward the end of the season when the weather gets cooler.

Each year the Nipigon absorbs

more sportsmen and many who go in search of health as much as game. Up to the present, however, the number has been confined to those who are satisfied or able to live in tents and "rough it," so the building this year of one of the Canadian Pacific Bungalow Camps will prove a still greater attraction. The scenery is superb and is a type all its own, for nowhere else can one find such a blending of greens and browns in foliage or such beautifully wooded waters. In later years, when its wealth of mineral ore is exploited much of this will be destroyed, but at present it stands as one of the most "worthwhile visiting" countries in the world.

## Here and There

The Swiss Government has appropriated 500,000 francs for the purpose of assisting the emigration of unemployed workers, especially as farmers to Canada.

Saskatchewan now stands first in the world in regard to the number of rural telephones per capita, with a telephone for every nine of the population.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has a survey party in the Roayn gold-field, plotting a route in case it should be decided to push further northward the line now being built from Mattawa to Quinze.

Construction work on a 39 mile extension of the Acme-Empress line running from Drumheller to the Bull Pond will be commenced this year according to statement made by D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Organization of the Okanagan fruit growers into a co-operative association has now been accomplished. Among the main difficulties which faced the co-operative advocates was the raising of adequate credit to finance the whole scheme. This has been overcome.

The United States bought Canadian produce during February to the value of \$26,719,265 in comparison with \$29,116,356. Canada's exports to the United States in 1922. Exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom were \$17,874,260 in February 1923, and \$15,316,265 in February 1922.

Canadian exports of whiskey for the year ending March 31st, 1923, amounted to 339,181 gallons valued at \$2,098,377; for the previous year the quantity exported was 192,910 gallons valued at \$882,729. Ate and beer exported during the past year amounted to 1,454,629 gallons, while for the previous twelve months the amount was only 421,960 gallons.

Making Canada Europe's best and quickest road to the Orient means much to this country and the Canadian Pacific Railway, in re-arranging its route from England or France to Japan so as to reduce the journey by four days, has made the route more than ever a serious competition of travel via the Suez Canal. About 10,000 miles in 21 days is better than even Jules Verne thought of.

A silver tag attached to the dorsal fin of a salmon before its release after the eggs have been removed at the Dominion Government hatcheries is one of the methods resorted to by the Fisheries Department for tracing the life history of the fish. A reward of \$1 is paid by the Department for the return of silver tags that are being attached to Atlantic salmon, together with scales from the side of the fish, and particulars regarding their length, weight and place of capture.

With a view to developing tourist resorts along its line in Central and West Ontario, the Canadian Pacific Railway will erect Bungalow Camps after the style of those successfully operated in the Rockies. The first three will be built in the Nipigon, French River and Lake of the Woods districts, and should be ready for occupation by July 1st. The low cost of construction and maintenance will make it possible to charge much lower rates than the standard hotel, and the camps will prove a boon to those of moderate means who desire to spend a week or more or less in the outdoors.

### Marl.

Marl is a mixture of disintegrated limestone and clay, it contains in varying proportions lime, phosphorus and potassium. There is no better fertilizer for sandy lands than peat and marl, and it is surprising that greater use is not made of this material on many farms. Small marl beds are common over the Province of Ontario, and this material can usually be obtained for the labor of excavating. Farm labor and teams might be well employed during odd days during the summer and autumn period getting out marl for future applications. Crushed or finely divided marl can be directly applied to the land at any season of the year.—L. Stevenson.

### Use for Old Fruit Jar Rubbers.

Old fruit jar rubbers came in handy last winter when the snow was on the ground. My boy stepped on an axe and cut a big gash in his rubber. I melted a fruit jar rubber to the consistency of wax, poured it into the gash and stuck it back in place. When it became cold the rubber was as good as new.

A man can farm any old way he likes on his own farm. But he can't get out of paying for privilege of doing things the wrong way. He pays in short crops and various losses that cut down his earnings.

## TEST YOUR SEED CORN

It Is More Uncertain Than That of Cereals.

Seed Tests Will Repay Corn Growers —The Sawdust Germination Box Method — Allow Eight or Ten Days for Germination—A Use for Old Fruit Jar Rubbers.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Without good seed satisfactory crop production is impossible. Good crops of wheat, oats, and barley are grown each year without a seed test before seeding. "Why can we not get the same condition in corn?" is frequently asked. Corn is different in many ways from the cereals mentioned, and we cannot expect the high germination common to well ripened before harvest grains. Corn ripens later in the season when damp days and nights are common. The grain is attached to an open pithy cob that is frequently slower in drying out than the grain is in ripening. The corn grain contains a large percentage of oil, and the grain oils are not noted as preservatives if subjected to many changes. The corn germ is not as well protected by coverings as is the germ in the other farm grains. The fact that wheat, oats and barley can generally be sown without a test and relied on to germinate has led many farmers to believe that the same holds good for corn, and they hesitate to do the necessary careful work and prove to themselves the dependability of the seed corn before planting.

### Seed Tests Will Repay Corn Growers.

A few hours devoted to corn testing during the slack season in February or March will frequently prove of greater value in providing corn with which to fill the corn crib the next autumn than many days of hard work in the field during the season of growth. With the seed carefully tested, and proven capable of producing strong vigorous plants, the risk is removed from the most important of all the factors involved in corn-growing. Various methods of making a germination test have been devised, and different measures of success in operation obtained. The elimination that follows experience has caused a discard of many methods and centered on the usefulness and simplicity of the Sawdust Corn Germination Box.

### The Sawdust Germination Box.

This method requires a minimum of attention, it is easy to prepare, and it is sure. The box used as a container for the sawdust can be of any convenient size, easy to handle or stack up. Boxes 30 x 30 inches and 5 inches deep are very satisfactory and are large enough to test the seed ears required to plant five or six acres. The seed bed is prepared as follows: Pack moist sawdust to the depth of three inches in the box (old or dry sawdust, hardwood sawdust is to be desired). Mark off in squares 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches with pencil a piece of cotton sheeting checkerboard fashion, number the squares. Lay this sheet over the sawdust, press down and moisten. Take six grains of corn from the ears to be tested, two from near the butt, two from the center and two from near the tip, and place these in each square, number the ear to correspond with the number of the square in which the six grains are placed. Using a piece of cotton of the same dimension as the box, lay it over the seed and press down gently, do not disturb the corn in the numbered spaces. Take a second cloth large enough to fold both ways or about twice the size of the box, lay this larger cloth over the box in such a way that it extends all around, cover the box area with warm, moist sawdust, piling directly on the last applied large cloth, pack the sawdust down well, by treading or stamping with a brick or heavy block of wood. This layer of sawdust should be two inches thick when firmed. Fold the extending portions of the cloth over the sawdust forming as it were a large pillow or pad. Allow Eight or Ten Days for Results.

When this has been done, the box or boxes should be set away in a stable or room where the temperature is always above freezing and generally maintained at 60 to 70 degrees. If mice abound, cover the box with a wire screen. After eight or ten days examine the germination for results, lift off the sawdust pad and then very carefully roll back the cloth that is in direct contact with the corn. Take note of the germination of the kernels in each numbered square, and save or discard according to the strength of germination. Every ear that has given dead, mouldy or weak germinating kernels should be thrown into the feed bin, and only those showing great vigor and freedom from mould should be used. At the end of ten days the sprout and roots should be at least two inches long. The box, sawdust and cloth should not be used a second time without thorough soiling; this is done to destroy fungus spores that may be present. The outside two inches of space should not be used, as it may dry out and check the germination of any seed placed near the edge of the box.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture.

# The Big W. A. A. A. Minstrels

## Memorial Hall, Friday evening, May 4th

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