

Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

Edited for the Farmer readers of the MONITOR by an Annapolis Valley Agriculturist

We invite contributions, criticism and questions bearing on agriculture or horticulture and will be glad to answer the latter, or will undertake to have them answered by experts. We do this in a helpful corner of the Monitor and not only for the farmers but what will be of greater benefit, one by the farmers. (Ed.)

The Spraying of Orchards.

THE POWER SPRAYER DOES RAPID AND THOROUGH WORK IN DEMONSTRATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DOMINION FRUIT DIVISION.

The Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is just now giving a series of orchard demonstrations in Ontario and Quebec to illustrate the use of the power sprayer. During the past week work has been carried on in the vicinity of Woodstock and Quebec to illustrate the use of the power sprayer. The Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is just now giving a series of orchard demonstrations in Ontario and Quebec to illustrate the use of the power sprayer.

Canadian farmers have not fully recognized that the value of root crop seed is far from depending on its vitality alone. It is even more important that they be taken from carefully grown and selected stocks. We seldom see a field of roots that are uniformly true to type and free from abnormal growth of top large nodes, and ill shaped, prongy growths. This undesirable state of affairs largely due to the sowing of seeds taken from stocks of a similar quality and character.

The best quality of seed is produced from selected and transplanted roots. Seed of turnips and swedes is produced in quantity in this manner in the north of Scotland. The climate of Scotland, like that of Canada, is such that root crop seeds can only be successfully produced by harvesting the crop before winter and transplanting them in a sheltered position. The bulk of the seed of these crops, which is imported for the Canadian trade, is grown in France and the south of England, where the climate is such that the roots may remain in the ground through the winter and produce seed the following year. Some of the more reliable seed growers in these countries exercise a great deal of care in the production of their stocks. They supply seed from their own selected stocks to small farmers who grow quantities of seed for their own use in the production of their stocks. The best quality of seed offered in the Canadian trade is grown in this way. There is, however, evidence to show that a great deal of the seed of these crops offered in Canada is of much inferior quality. The increased labor required to grow seed from selected and transplanted roots, raises their price above the range of what can be sold. For this reason the seedman is not to blame. Our farmers have demanded cheap seed, without any guarantee as to quality, and the seedman has simply tried to meet the demand. A great deal of the root crop seed used in Canada is grown by small irresponsible European farmers who chief object is to obtain a maximum yield of seed, independent of its quality. In the growing of these stocks it is a common practice to sow late in the season after an early crop has been harvested from the land. Young plants thus produced are in many cases not thinned, and do not grow to a reasonable size during the first season. From crops of this sort a very large amount of top is produced, and a large quantity of seed obtained per acre at a cost.

It would be unreasonable to expect our farmers to grow root crop seeds for the Canadian trade and compete in the matter of price with the seeds produced by the above methods in countries where labor is so cheap, and climatic conditions so favorable. Until the consumers of these seeds learn that the best method of growing them is from selected and transplanted roots, grown in a climate similar to that where the seed is wanted for use, the public competition of power sprayers in the famous Hitches orchard near South Onondaga, N. Y., in order to familiarize himself with the merits and demerits of the various machines now on the market.

It is contended that if farmers will only unite to carry out a systematic campaign of spraying according to the latest methods, a great deal may be done towards eradicating the enemies of fruit. Exporters who are familiar with the results of spraying and the systematic care of orchards, strongly endorse spraying, claiming that it is certain to improve the quality of the fruit, and in support of their claim they refer to orchards where the system has been carried out, the fruit of which always commands the highest price.

Our Root Crop Seed. HOW AND WHERE THEY ARE GROWN, AND WHY THEY FREQUENTLY FAIL TO PRODUCE SATISFACTORY RESULTS. Every careful stockman recognizes the fact that bush pastures is the ideal food for keeping all classes of livestock in a hearty, thriving condition, but in most parts of this country it is necessary to provide large stores of succulent food for the long winter months when pastures are not available. The various sorts of roots go a long way toward supplying a cheap and satisfactory substitute for grass, and in consequence many million bushels are grown annually. Large quantities of seed of turnips, swedes, mangels and carrots are used each year on Canadian farms, but the crops produced are frequently disappointing. As a rule our farmers have hitherto been entirely in the dark regarding the sources

Starvation Diets.

(From Answers.)

The hardest fare that six strong men and a boy of fifteen ever kept alive on was the daily menu of the Wintlow's survivors, who were cast up on the Irish coast near Killbeg a few weeks ago. They lived for sixteen days on stewed rope yarn, without a crumb of anything else to help digest it except water and although it made them ill, they kept alive on it and did not waste away very much.

The Wintlow's were a large crew carrying salt between Spain and the United States, with an English crew, and also was demasted and abandoned about a thousand miles out on the Atlantic. Three of the crew were killed by the falling masts, and two others were washed overboard, but the other seven took to the water, and were picked up by a British ship. They had no food, but they were not starved, but they were in a very weak state of health.

Turnips, swedes, mangels and carrots are all biennial plants; that is, they store up nourishment in the root during the whole of the first year, and use that store of food for the production of seed during the second and final year of their life. Most of our domesticated plants have been evolved from wild types through a process of selection, cultivation and cross-fertilization. The original wild types were mostly annuals, producing seed the first year, and there is a tendency among all improved plants to revert rapidly to the old unimproved types whenever they are deprived of the careful attention to selection and cultivation which has brought them up to their present high standing.

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The Penalty of a Fast Life

It is paid for by an irritable condition of body and mind by a disturbed sleep and broken sleep. If you must and cannot sleep, you must have a good night's rest. A diet of roots is one of the commonest causes of indigestion, and though it is hard for a well-fed person to imagine that anyone could mistake indigestion for a good thing, it is a long while before it will keep a man alive for a fortnight if he has a little water. Captain Mabel, who was the first to discover the value of roots, was a man of letters, and his second officer, a man of letters, was a man of letters. He was a man of letters, and his second officer, a man of letters, was a man of letters.

Injuries to Childs Heads.

A child sometimes falls on its head and becomes unconscious. Generally it soon comes around and is itself quite well, but in many cases it is put to bed and kept there until it is well. It is a common mistake to think that a child who has fallen on its head is not hurt. It is a common mistake to think that a child who has fallen on its head is not hurt. It is a common mistake to think that a child who has fallen on its head is not hurt.

Corns, Warts, Bunions, Calluses.

Removed for all time by applying Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extract. It contains no acids, never hurts, and cures permanently. Use only Putnam's.

They Take Weeks.

Ordinary remedies sometimes take weeks to ever relieve cases that Clear-Cure cures at once. Inhaled Clear-Cure five minutes and you are cured. It cures a cold. Inhaled Clear-Cure five minutes four times a day and it cures stubborn coughs. Inhaled Clear-Cure five minutes every hour and you guarantee it will cure any case of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Long or Short Cough, Whooping Cough, and all other respiratory troubles. It is very pleasant and convenient to use, quick to relieve, and certain to cure. It is sold in large size, complete, price \$1.00; small size 25c. Drug stores, or Putnam & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure headache.

"The Cattle on a Thousand Hills are Sick." We wonder whether farmers who abuse cattle think of what the Bible says about them—dark and hardy, vented stable-poor and insufficient food—solitary confinement—heavy yokes, groans, and whippings—prizes at agricultural fairs to the men who whip and gouging, and drawing the heavy loads (no prize should ever be given to the man who whips the oxen) taken from the mother when too young.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's friend.

Bug Death Pays. Kills the Bugs—Increases the Yield—Improves the Quality. EXPERIMENTAL FARM, Ottawa, had 61 bush. per acre better yield using BUG DEATH. GOVERNMENT FARM, Nappan, N.S., had increased yield using BUG DEATH. GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, Compton, Que., says: "I have no hesitation in saying that BUG DEATH is true to its name, increases the yield and stops the blight. Such is our experience."

THE SOUTHERN STATES. Is the coming section of America, and if you want to locate in the most prosperous state of the Union, the one in which there are the most cotton factories, furniture factories and diversified factories of all kinds, write J. T. PATRICK, Pinebluff, North Carolina.

SHARES TO ADVANCE FROM THREE DOLLARS TO FIVE DOLLARS. WARRELOUS DISCOVERY OF GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ORE MADE ON PROPERTY OF THE EASTERN NATIONAL COPPER COMPANY, LTD., AT CHETICAMP, CAPE BRETON. ORE-BEARING SCHISTS From 75 Feet to 100 Feet Wide, AND TRACED FOR 5000 FEET ON THE LENGTH; DEPTH OF 85 FEET ALREADY PROVED.

MR. M. V. GRANDIN, engineer in charge of the development work, reports the discovery of an immense body of gold, silver, and copper bearing ore from seventy-five to one hundred feet wide on the property of the Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, at Cheticamp, Cape Breton. This is probably the first known discovery in Eastern Canada of the magnitude of a large deposit of metallic ores such as made the mining industry of British Columbia, the Western States, and Mexico of great magnitude. The discovery in Cape Breton tends to confirm the opinion of mining experts that Cheticamp is one of the most important mining districts in Nova Scotia. The Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, owns some of the finest sections of this district and is now engaged in blocking out a body of ore estimated to contain 150,000 tons, worth \$10.00 per ton or higher.

THOUSANDS OF TONS OF ORE ALREADY IN SIGHT. Every Day Adds to the Proved Value of the Mine. THE extension of the MacKenzie & Mann Railway from Grand Cove to Cheticamp in the spring will go a long way towards opening up the mine and making it accessible to all points. The undertaking of this Company is a sound business enterprise, organized by prominent Halifax business men, without the heavy over-capitalization, and as a communication with all points. The undertaking of this Company is a sound business enterprise, organized by prominent Halifax business men, without the heavy over-capitalization, and as a communication with all points.

CHURCH SERVICES. PALFREY'S CARRIAGE SHOP AND REPAIR ROOMS. CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESSEKERS' EXCURSIONS. GEDAR SHINGLES. FINEST and FRESHEST Meat & Fish always in stock. Wm. I. Troop. FARMS WANTED.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY Steamship Lines. St. John via Digby. Boston via Yarmouth. 'Land of Evangeline' Route. On and after MONDAY, JUNE 17th, 1930, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):

Trains will arrive at Bridgetown: Express from Halifax, 12:04 a.m.; Express from Yarmouth, 12:20 p.m.; Accom. from Richmond, 1:20 p.m.; Accom. from Annapolis, 7:35 a.m. S.S. 'Boston' and 'Prince George.' For the finest and fastest steamship plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N.S., every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of the express train, arriving in Boston next morning at 12:15 p.m. Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers and Palace Car Express Trains.

Royal Mail S.S. 'Prince Rupert,' 1200 Gross Tonnage, 300 H.P. ST. JOHN AND DICKEY, Daily Service (Sunday excepted). Leaves St. John, 7:45 a.m.; Arrives Digby, 10:45 a.m.; Leaves Digby after arrival of express train from Halifax.

THE HOUSEHOLD. For cleaning silver plate the following mixture is recommended: To two ounces of French (prepped) chalk add one quarter of an ounce of ammonia, four ounces of alcohol and two ounces of water. Add to this when the chalk and water are thoroughly incorporated, ten grains of cyanide of potassium dissolved in two ounces of water. The resulting mixture should be of a creamy consistency. To give it a pleasant odor, add twenty drops of all essences. The oil of essences is added purely for aesthetic reasons, as it serves no utilitarian purpose whatever. The mixture is to be placed in a bottle and thoroughly shaken before being used. To apply, pour a little into a saucer, dip in the end of a soft jewelry brush and go over the whole surface of the article in question. If this happens to be deeply engraved, use what palates call a "sipping" stroke, which consists of jabbing the ends of the bristles into the recesses and grooves of the chasing. If highly polished do not use a brush at all, as it will make minute scratches. For use under this latter condition make a pad of cotton flannel filled with cotton wool. Dip this into the mixture, going over the surface with very light, circular strokes. After the article has been restored to its original brilliancy, wash thoroughly in hot water and gentle soap, rinse in scalding water, and if it be a piece of hollowware like a mug or a cream pitcher, invert it, when it will dry almost instantaneously. Then use.

303er's Corner. Remarkable Blind Verse. Little Agnes went to Sunday school with her big brother and sister, but was so tired that she fell asleep. She said she was so tired that she fell asleep. She said she was so tired that she fell asleep. She said she was so tired that she fell asleep.

Recognized the Description. Miss Fanny, who had just taken hold of a room in an east side school, had been having short morning talks with her children on subjects which she thought would be of some interest and instruction. One morning she told them about the "three kingdoms," the mineral, the vegetable and the animal, and had explained a little about the human body. She said she was so tired that she fell asleep. She said she was so tired that she fell asleep. She said she was so tired that she fell asleep.