ONTARIO BUYS APPLES

Money in Orchards When Properly Planted and Cared For.

BACKYARD GARDENING PAYS

Hints By an Expert In the Feeding and Care of the Mare and Foal.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE PLANTING of commercial apple orchards in the Province of Ontario is highly desirable for several reasons:—

1. Ontario is not producing enough good apples for home supply, but imports annually from Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California.

2. Production in Ontario is likely to fall off still more because no commercial planting is being done. Very few commercial apple orchards have been set out in this province since 1911.

3. Of the thousands of young trees set in the bloom years of 1905 to 1911 a large proportion have already passed out of existence. Probably not more than 20 p.c. of the trees planted during those years will figure in the commercial production of the future, and certainly not more than 40 p.c. of them are alive and receiving attention to-day.

4. The home orchard will never again be an important factor in commercial apple production in this province, because it is not large enough to be worth while. In seasons when scab control is difficult or when prices are down because of a heavy crop, the return from the small orchards is not large enough to justify the expense and risk involved. When conditions are unfavorable the small orchard passes quickly into a state of neglect; this is why apple growing in Ontario is at such low ebb at present.

5. Fruit is an essential part of diet. While it is true that in case of necessity people can live without it, it is also true that health suffers and nutritional complaints become much more general in the absence from the dietary of fresh fruits and vegetables. The apple is the most important and most useful fruit of the temperate zone and, from the standpoint of public health its culture should not be neglected.—Prof. J. W. Crow, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Care of Pregnant Mares.

The pregnant mare should be well fed, and given regular exercise or light work. All food and water given should be of first-class quality. She should be given more grain than the non-pregnant mare, as she has her foetus to support. All possible care should be observed to avoid digestive derangements; hence everything consumed should be of good quality, easily digested, fed in proportion to the amount of work performed and at regular intervals. In addition to hay and oats, she should be given a few raw roots daily, and a feed of bran with a cupful of linseed meal, at least twice weekly.

Work that requires excessive muscular or respiratory effort should be avoided, so also should plunging through deep snow, slipping, etc. All nervous excitement should be avoided, so also should sights which frighten her, also offensive odors and operations.

The use of drugs should not be tolerated, except upon the advice of a veterinarian. If necessary to give a purgative it is much safer to give raw linseed oil than aloes. Towards the end of pregnancy still greater care should be observed, and, while daily exercise up to the very last is advisable, it should be given more carefully and less of it when she becomes somewhat clumsy on account of size and weight.

While it is better to allow her a box stall when in the stable at all times, it is practically necessary after about the tenth month of gestation, as the period of gestation is irregular and the foal may be born, without any well-marked premonetary symptoms, any time after ten months.

After the foal is born the mare should be given at least two weeks idleness, and if she can be allowed to run idle until weaning time, it will be all the better for both herself and foal.—J.H.R., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Vacant Lot Gardening.

The majority of the horticultural societies in this province have accomplished great things with their vacant lot propaganda. In the cities of Toronto and Ottawa alone many acres have been cultivated. Ottawa reports over 100 acres from which 50,000 bushels of valuable garden products have been garnered in first-class condition. Those interested in horticulture in Toronto through the Vacant Lot Gardening Association have also done a splendid work and in a large way.

The report issued by the superintendent, Mr. Geo. Baldwin, states: Number of lots under cultivation during 1917, 798, all well cultivated. Number of soldiers and soldiers' families working lots, 80. Average size of lots 3,000 square feet, all marked with sign board. Package of seeds provided 725, of which 607 were paid for. Several churches, hospitals, homes, girl guides, boy scouts included in lot holders. One lot looked after by a returned soldier who lost both his legs, another by a man with only one hand. The condition of both these lots would shame those who are not thus seriously handicapped. All gardens are inspected once a week and reminders sent to those who neglect their plots. The crops produced have a value of $40,000 at a moderate estimate.—J. Lockie Wilson, Ontario Department of Agricuture, Toronto.

COLTS ARE PROFITABLE

When Fed and Cared For According to the Best Practice.

TO BUILD FARM WORKSHOP

Full Directions With Plans and Bill of Materials—They Will Appeal to the Farmer Who Does His Own Repairing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE FIRST WINTER is a critical time in the life of a colt. The care and attention he receives during this period determines, to a great extent, his future usefulness. If he be poorly fed, neglected, and allowed to become thin and weak, it is probable he will never be as good or valuable an animal as he would have been under more favorable circumstances. He, in the first place, should be provided with warm, comfortable and well ventilated quarters; and, while he should be taught to lead, and stand tied, it is much better if he have a roomy stall to stand in.

The next question is: "What, and how much should he be fed?" In our opinion there is little danger of overfeeding at this age. While there are exceptions, it is unusually safe to give a weanling all he will eat, provided he gets regular exercise, but it must be understood that he should not be given more than he will eat. It is a mistake to keep food before him all the time. He should, with apparent relish, eat all that is given him, in at most 1½ hours, and then will be ready for the next meal when the time arrives.

It is not easy to say just how much food a colt of a given age and size should consume, but the attendant, if a careful and observant man, will soon be able to determine the quantity to be given at each meal, and be able to give sufficient without waste. Hay and oats should be the food upon which to depend for growth, both of muscle and bone. If other grain than oats be given we will take back what we have said about "there being little danger of over-feeding." All food should be of first-class quality. Well-saved clover is the best kind of hay, but where this cannot be got, well-saved Timothy makes a good substitute. Hay should be fed in the necessary quantities three times daily, and we prefer whole, to cut hay for such young animals.

The manner in which oats should be fed will admit of argument. In our opinion, and experience, rolled oats that have been scalded and allowed to become cool, and that they thrive on such. The practice of mixing a ration of rolled oats and a little wheat chaff or cut hay, in a pail, pouring some boiling water on it, covering and allowing it to stand for a few hours before feeding, gives excellent results.

The morning's meal can be prepared in the evening, and the evening's meal in the same vessel in the morning, the noon-day meal being either dry rolled or whole oats. In addition to hay and oats the colt should be given a carrot or two with the noon meal, and a feed of bran, either damp or dry, at least twice weekly. This may be extra, or in lieu of oats, as is indicated by the apparent requirements of the colt.

His feet require attention. The wear is usually not sufficient to keep them in proper shape, the toes grow long and the heels deep and narrow, and the wall turns inwards below the quarters. If this be not corrected or prevented, permanent harm may result. The feet should be carefully examined at least once monthly and dressed to as near the normal size and shape as possible by the use of a shoeing smith's knife and rasp.

The stall should be cleaned out at least once weekly.—J. H. R., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

A Farm Workshop.

The progressive farmer recognizes the need of a small building where he can overhaul, paint and repair his farm equipment in the most expeditious manner. Such a building must be compact and conveniently arranged with a floor space that will accommodate any of his larger machines.

The floor should be of concrete to stand the wear and tear. In making the floor it will be necessary to place the anchor bolts, to which the sill is fastened, before the concrete has set.

The work bench, forge and heater must be so placed that the centre of the floor is left clear, but the bench and anvil must be well lighted. The placing of the long window will depend upon which side of the shop receiving the best light.

Stairs lead through a trap-door to the loft, where the lumber, etc., is stored. This loft is lighted with a window at each end and it also has a small door at the front, on a level with the floor.

Material Required to Build Shop.

	No. of Pieces.	Thickness and Width in Inches.	Length in Feet.	Number of Board Feet.
Ridge	1	1x8	24	16
Plate and sill ..	4	2x4	20	52
	4	2x4	16	44
Rafters	22	2x6	14	308
Joists	11	2x6	16	176
Studding	42	2x4	12	336
Gables	4	2x4	16	44
Openings	4	2x4	16	44
Ribbon board..	2	1x6	20	40
Collar ties.....	2	1x6	16	22
Pulley block ...	1	4x4	8	11
Flooring, 6¾" matched.	..	...	..	380
Drop siding....	..	...	..	1100
Roofing Shiplap shingles, B. C. XXX., 6,000	..	...	..	600
Trim	..	1x4	..	300
Lining, 6" matched...	..	...	..	1500
Nails and spikes.				
4 in.....	15 lbs.	2½ in.....		60 lbs.
3 in.....	10 lbs.	1¾ in.....		20 lbs.

CANADA

Military Service Act

Important Announcement to All

EXEMPTED MEN

and to the Public Generally

IN dealing with the very large number of claims for exemption brought forward for consideration in connection with Class 1 under the Military Service Act, it has occurred, as was inevitable, that as a result of false statements and difficulties put in the way of investigation, some individuals have secured exemption whose proper place is in the Army.

It is not the intention of the Government to allow these men to evade permanently their obligation to bear their part in the military defence of the Country and of the ideals for which we are fighting. To do so would defeat the purpose of the Act, and cause grave injustice to men in the second class necessarily called out to fill their places.

Exemptions Granted on False Grounds

It is, therefore, proposed to scrutinize carefully all exemptions granted to date in order to separate those which have been granted on false or insufficient grounds from those that are well founded.

With this object in view the various Registrars under the Military Service Act have been instructed to issue a series of questionnaires to exempted men. These questionnaires must be filled up correctly and returned promptly under penalty of forfeiture of exemption for failure to do so.

Exempted Men Who Have Changed Address

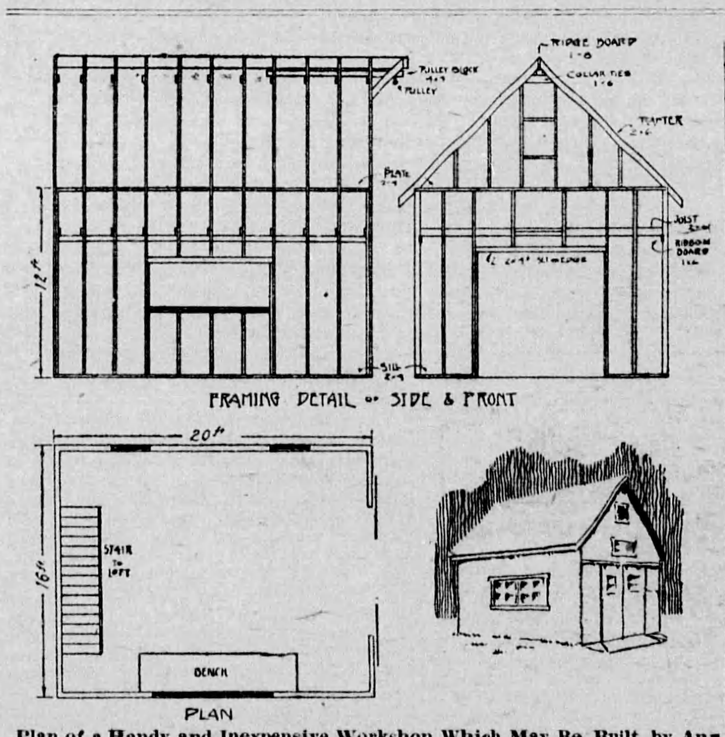
It is therefore important in their own interest that all exempted men who have changed their address since their exemption was granted and who have not already notified the Registrar of such change should notify him at once. Under the Regulations it is the duty of exempted men to keep the Registrar advised of any change of address, and failure to receive the questionnaire by reason of neglect of this duty must be treated as equivalent to failure to return the questionnaire after receipt.

Citizens Urged to Assist

In many instances information has been furnished by members of the public which has led to the cancellation of exemptions obtained by false or misleading statements. Further co-operation of this character is invited. The Government regard it as the Duty of all loyal citizens, not only to the Country, but to the men at the front, to assist in this way in securing reinforcements on a just and legal basis. Correspondence of this character will be treated as strictly confidential and will receive the fullest investigation.

CHARLES J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

Correspondence should be directed to C. Lesslie Wilson, Registrar under the Military Service Act, Toronto, Ont. 402B



Plan of a Handy and Inexpensive Workshop Which May Be Built by Any Farmer. See Accompanying Article for Details.

BUSINESSCARDS

SOCIETIES

PRINCE ARTHUR LODGE, No. 333, A.F.& A M, meets in the Masonic hall, Armstrong's Block Flesherton, every Friday on before the full moon. T. Henry, W. M. H. W. Hickling, Secretary.

CHOSEN FRIENDS—Flesherton Council Chosen Friends 314 meets in Clayton's Hall first and third Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. Pay assessments to Recorder or before the first day of each month. Chas. Councillor, W. H. Bunt; Recorder, Mrs. L. A. Fisher.

DENTISTRY

Dr. B. C. MURRAY L. D. S., dental surgeon honorgraduate of Toronto University and Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Gas administered for teeth eXtraction Office at residence, Toronto Street, Flesherton.

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J. P. OTTEWELL
Veterinary Surgeon
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College residence — second door south west on Mary street. This street runs south Presbyterian Church.

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WM. KAITTING, licensed Auctioneer for the counties of Grey and Simcoe. Farm and stock sales a specialty. Terms moderate, satisfaction guaranteed. Arrangements for dates may be made at the Advance office, or Central telephone office Feversham or by addressing me at Feversham, Ont.

Bull For Service

Registered Shorthorn bull for service on lot 5, con., 6 Osprey Collingwood gravel. Grade cows $1.50, thoroughbreds $4.00.—J. A. Robertson, April 4 1918.

A Thoughtful King.

A writer in The Philadelphia Public Ledger is reminded of the tale Julian Story once told about his picture of King Edward VII. as Prince of Wales. "I met His Majesty at the opera in London," said the noted Philadelphia portrait painter, "and I made so bold as to ask him if I might paint his picture. He arranged an hour with his equerry, Sir Henry Ponsonby, and he came to my Kensington studio. Thinking the first-appointed hour might be the last as well, I worked with all my might. Now and then he'd leave the dais and saunter about the room looking at things, pulling at a big and very black cigar. But I went ahead full tilt, filling in the details till he resumed his seat. By the end of the hour my thumb was stiff from holding it in the palette. He saw me massaging it. 'What's the matter, Mr. Story?' he exclaimed. I told him, and I showed him the red ring the thumbhole had made around the base of the thumb. The next time he came—he came several times—he said: 'I couldn't sleep very well last night. I was worrying about the rice famine in India and thinking about the arrangements for the marriage of my daughter, the Princess Maud, to Prince Charles of Denmark. And then I wondered if you couldn't have a pad made for your palette so that it wouldn't hurt your thumb.'" The thoughtfulness the anecdote illustrates was the secret of the King's hold on the affections of all who knew him.

German Efficiency.

Germany was well governed in certain particulars; it has grown rich and powerful; it surpassed most other states in a variety of ways not necessary to enumerate here. But why? To the mind steeped in Prussianism there was but one answer possible. It was the Government! To this two objections at once present themselves. The first is that there are two kinds or degrees of efficiency; the one like theirs, which, for want of a better name, we may call mechanical; the other of a less tangible quality, easily recognized, but hard to define, the efficiency of the individual as opposed to the corporate efficiency of the community. It is not possible here—perhaps it is not possible at all—to determine which of these is the more to be desired. But it is very apparent that what we call the spirit of liberty aligns itself rather with individual than with communal efficiency. And to that school, rightly or wrongly, we belong. And the second answer is not unlike the first. It is that we still await the proof that the desirable factors in the position which the Germans have attained, are due wholly or even in considerable part to their form of government. That is an assumption which, like too many assumptions proceeding from the same source, remains a dogma rather than a provable proposition.

WHERE ORCHARDS PAY

Most Profitable Near Cities When Market Is Convenient.

LABOR IS THE BIG PROBLEM

No Province or State In North America Has So Large an Area Suitable for Apple Growing as Has Ontario.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THIS QUESTION will be discussed under four heads: Climate, Soil, Labor and Transportation.

The Factor of Climate.

So far as climate is concerned apples can be grown commercially in any part of old Ontario, south of a line drawn from Parry Sound to Ottawa; in fact, there are commercial orchards producingg fruit at a profit considerably further north than this. Many people think of commercial apple orchards as being necessarily confined to the milder parts of the province, and to the lake districts, but the fact is worth emphasizing that we have varieties of apples suitable for commercial culture in every county of old Ontario. The winter hardiness of the many varieties grown throughout Ontario is now very well established, and it is possible to select varieties which will be hardy for any district.

The most serious climatic difficulty in the Province of Ontario is the occurrence of late frost in spring, and early frost in fall. Other difficulties of a climatic nature can be largely overcome by the selection of suitable varieties, or by careful discrimination with regard to soil, elevation, aspect, etc. It may be pointed out, however, that frosts are more common and more severe over large areas of flat country, than where the topography is rolling and hilly. Large areas of some of the southern counties of Ontario are, therefore, more or less unsuited to commercial apple orcharding because of their flat character. A more rolling country is much to be preferred, so that orchards can be made safer from frost by the better air drainage afforded.

The choice of varieties for various districts will be made the subject of later notes.

Suitable Soil In Every County.

So far as soils are concerned, it may be stated that there is an abundance of land in every county suitable for apple growing. Well drained land is essential for successful orcharding, and there is plenty of soil of this type to be had in almost every district.

Summing up Soil and Climate, it may be said that no province or state in North America has so large an area so favorable in soil and climate for apple growing as has the Province of Ontario. If this statement is true it becomes obvious that the present distribution of apple orchards in Ontario is dependent on other factors.

Most Profitable Near Cities.

Transportation is the most important factor having to do with the distribution of commercial apple orchards in Ontario. In other words, the commercial apple orchards are located within reach of transportation facilities, and the better facilities have been with relation to large cities and to the developing markets of the prairies, the more rapid has been the development of commercial orcharding. A location near a large city may be desirable, but if better soil and climate are to be found at a distance, the more distant location is likely to be preferred, provided transportation facilities are good.

Some districts in Ontario possess excellent conditions of soil and climate, but are lacking in transportation facilities, and until facilities are available little development can take place in commercial orcharding.

Labor Situation Very Acute.

At the present time the labor situation is acute, and is rendered more so from the standpoint of the apple grower by virtue of the emphasis which, very correctly, is being placed upon the production of exportable food stuffs. The labor shortage will result in the majority of small orchards being more or less neglected. But the large commercial grower of apples has been in difficulty for years over the matter of labor supply. For commercial orchard operations on a sizable basis, it is necessary to be within reach of a temporary supply of labor for apple picking. Otherwise it becomes necessary to build dwellings for men and their families so that a supply of labor may be always available.

The difficulties of the labor situation at picking time can be lessened considerably by the planting of varieties which ripen in succession, and by taking care to get the right proportion of each. A large area of one variety ripening at one time is extremely difficult to handle. — Prof. J. W. Crow, Ontario Agricutlural College, Guelph.

The Forehanded Beekeeper.

In March the careful beekeeper will find a great deal to do in the way of preparing next season's supplies. All used appliances should be put in the best of shape and necessary new ones secured and prepared before the busy spring season arrives. New supplies necessary should be ordered at once. The beekeeper's supers are his barns, his bees are his harvesters, and given barnroom they will harvest his crop with less risk of weather injury than farmers expect in almost any other crop. Without sufficient barn-room a percentage of the crop will be lost. Containers sufficient for the large crop that may be expected next season should also be ordered at this time. This applies particularly to present war-time conditions when supplies of material are uncertain.