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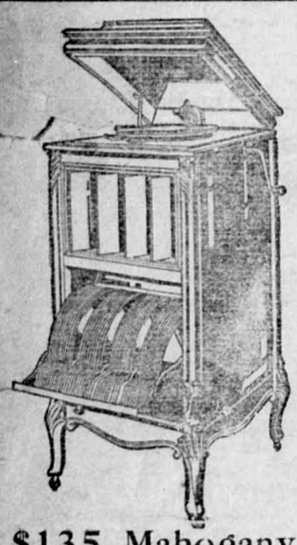

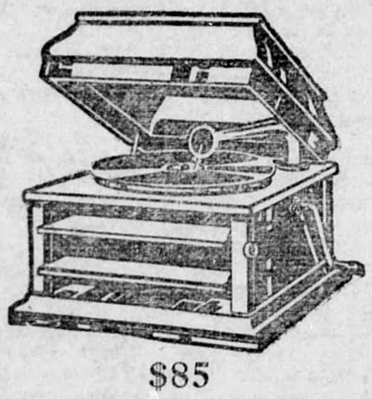

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The only Separator with a tubular bowl, no discs to clean.

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One pure bred Shorthorn Bull on lo 36, con. 9, Artemesia. Terms $1.50 for s. grade Must be paid within 9 months date from of service.
a... 19. —R. O. TURNER.

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F eb15 —T. J. STINSON, Prop.

Booze at Blind River

At a dance held at Blind River recently Henry Moore, a guest, was under the influence of liquor and was arrested by a provincial officer. On being searched by the officer Moore was found to be loaded with a bottle of B. R. Moonshine at $3.25 per. The brand was Rodhal Blondeau Special, and for which, in Court, he paid $200 and costs and the dispenser and seller, Rodhal Blondeau, Blind River, was assessed by Magistrate Bradbury $330 and costs, the fines in all amounting to $745.00, which were paid.

A barrel of Home Brew was located on Blondeau's premises, and the apparatus he used to manufacture the booze, were confiscated.

Red and Gun

Red and Gun for March contains a photographic reproduction of Mr. F. V. Williams, Rod and Gun's cover cut artist and a short sketch of his life, stories by H. C. Haddon, Edward P. Martin, Aubrey Fullerton, H. Mortimer Batten and other well known writers on outdoor subjects. "The How of Casting" is explained by Robert Page Lincoln in the Fishing notes department which also contains an article by O. Warren Smith, while in Guns and Ammunition Ashley A. Haines describes "Suitable Rifles for Deer Shooting" and Aviator Canadian writes from exerience of "Fighting in the Air." Rod and Gun is published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

Card of Thanks

I desire to thank my many kind friends and neighbors for their great kindness during the severe sickness of my husband

—MRS. W. J. CONN,
Osprey, March 13, 1919.

CONDITIONING HORSES

Must Start Four to Six Weeks Before Spring Work Begins.

Time Now to Build Hotbeds—How to Construct It, Ventilation and Watering Most Difficult Problems, Injure Early Vegetables.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE experienced farmer knows the importance of having his horses in the best possible condition to stand the strenuous work of spring. Upon his horse power depends, in no small degree, his success in getting his seed sown early in a well-prepared seed bed in the proper tilth to bring best possible returns, for early seeding and a deep, fine seed-bed mean more bushels in the granary in the fall.

The actual practice of conditioning for spring work should commence from four to six weeks before the land is likely to be ready for the plough or cultivator. All changes in feeding should be made gradually. Straw in the roughage ration should gradually be replaced by hay until finally nothing but good quality hay is being fed. Careful feeders generally save their best hay for the spring work. The horse that has been getting little or no grain must not be immediately put on a full ration. Commence with a small feed, say half a gallon of rolled oats or, at most, twice per day and gradually increase this as spring draws near until the horse is approaching full feed. While the horse is still idle the percentage of roughage fed to the whole ration may be continued large. That is, a full feed of concentrates is not necessary until work begins but something approaching a full feed should be reached just before seeding opens. Once hard work has begun the grain or concentrate ration must be gradually increased and the roughage proportionately decreased. The more severe the labor the smaller the proportion of roughage and the larger the proportion of concentrates should be fed. From eight to fourteen pounds of oats per day, according to weight of animal, should be enough for the average farm horse just before seeding starts and something in the neighborhood of one pound to one and one-half pounds of roughage per 100 pounds of the animal's weight should be fair feeding. Regular cleaning is important as it aids shedding and improves the coat of the animal. As the feed is increased so should the exercise increase.

Farm teams should be hitched daily during the "conditioning" period that their muscles become hardened and that their shoulders gain the power of resistance to prevent galls and sore later on. Preparation for the spring work should be a fleshing and hardening process, and it cannot be accomplished without good feeding, grooming and regular light work in harness. When heavy work begins, gradually increase the grain feed up to from ten to eighteen pounds daily according to the weight of the horse, and the hay to such an extent that the animal is getting a total ration of grain and roughage of from two to three pounds per hundred pounds of horse, this depending on condition and amount of work done. Always give plenty of pure water, mostly before feeding grain if possible.—Prof. Wade Toole, O. A. College, Guelph, Ont.

GET ON LAND EARLY

The Dates to Plant for Heaviest Yields.

To Make Most Money From Wool Shearing Must Be Done Properly and Wool Handled Carefully—A Few Hints Which Have Saved Farmers Dollars.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THERE is a best time to sow each class of farm crops to secure the highest returns. It is difficult, however, to know which are the most favorable dates for the best returns of the different crops in all seasons. The results of experiments conducted over a series of years form a good general guide. Some crops give best results from later seedings. Seasons vary so much that in some years the grains are practically all sown by the dates at which it is only possible to start sowing in other years. It is of the utmost importance, however, to start cultivating the land as early as it is dry enough to work to good advantage. The first cultivations should take place for those crops which should be first sown. In this connection it is interesting to study the results of an experiment which was conducted in each of five years at the Ontario Agricultural College. Spring wheat, barley, oats and peas were sown on each of six dates. One week was allowed between each two dates. The experiment was conducted in duplicate by sowing with the grain drill and broadcast by hand in each instance. The following table gives the average results for the ten tests in the five-year period:

Bushels of Grain Per Acre.

Seedlings.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.
1st	21.9	46.2	75.2	25.4
2nd	19.2	45.9	76.0	28.8
3rd	15.4	39.8	64.2	28.5
4th	13.0	37.1	55.8	25.5
5th	8 4	27.6	45.2	21.5
6th	6.7	18.4	37.0	19.5

It will be seen that the spring wheat gives decidedly the best returns from the first date of seeding. There is not much difference between the first two seedings of barley and oats, but there is a slight advantage from the first date in the case of barley and from the second date in the case of oats. The peas, however, gave the highest returns from the second and third dates, and even the fourth gave a higher average yield than the first date. After the first week was past there was an average decrease per acre for each day's delay as the season advanced of 27 pounds of spring wheat, 47 pounds of barley, 48 pounds of oats, and 20 pounds of peas.

These results are of special interest and are worthy of careful attention at this particular time.

Sheep Shearing.

Shearing and Tying the Fleece.—Shearing should only be carried on under the most favorable conditions; upon bright, warm sunshiny days when the sheep are dry of fleece and the wool has "risen" somewhat from the body. Cleanliness and care in the removal of all fleeces is very essential and the shearing floor should be swept after each fleece has been removed and tied. This will eliminate a great deal of foreign matter which, although it may add weight, does so at the expense of quality.

Dung Locks or Tags.—It will be noticed with many fleeces that there are certain hard dung locks or tags adhering to the britch ends. These contain a great deal of moisture and if left on and rolled into the fleece produce a damp heavy condition that means a higher shrinkage and hence less value. They should, whenever present, be snipped off with the shears before the sheep is shorn or else pulled off by hand after the fleece is spread out for rolling. They can very easily be packed and shipped separately, bringing more money this way than if left upon the fleece. The same is true of all paint clotted locks as well.

Rolling the Fleece.—Spread the fleece out on the floor, being careful not to pull it apart and with the flesh side down. Then fold the belly wool and both sides in until your fleece represents a strip about 18 inches wide. Starting at the tail end, roll tightly toward the neck, thus leaving the shoulder wool, which is always the superior portion, on the outside of the roll. The grader always estimates the grade by the appearance and quality of this wool over the shoulder and heart-girth, that over the hindquarters usually running a grade or two lower.

Tying the Fleece.—Having rolled tightly, tie both ways with the special paper twine supplied by the Department. Never under any consideration use binder twine as the fibres become attached to the wool and follow right through into the cloth where they always show up quite prominently. Many mills have refused to have anything whatever to do with clips that have been tied with binder twine. If the paper twine is not available use any stout cord other than binder twine. Tie each fleece separately, never tying two or three together in the same bundle. Furthermore, avoid as much as possible the shipping of loose wool. If you have two or three different breeds of sheep, possibly a grade flock and a pure-bred flock, it is wise to keep the wool from each breed separate and pack it so.—Director R. W. Wade, B.S.A., Ontario Department of Agriculture.

A number of varieties of beans are in cultivation, but to meet the present demand the Small White Pea bean is particularly suitable. Care should be exercised in securing well matured seed of strong vitality as many of the beans grown last year are unsuitable for planting.

BIBLES! BIBLES!

New stock of Bibles and Testatements just received. In this lot is something very fine for gift books ranging as high as $5.25. There are also Family Bibles in large type for old people. Come and see them at the Repository for the Upper Canada Bible Society.

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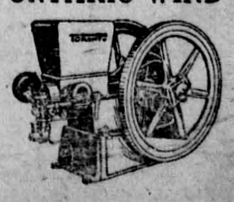

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