Early this year Judge Klein of Walkerton found a boy guilty of a crime, and instead of sending him fo gaol or to the Reformatory directed that he return home and go to Sunday School and church regularly and also work and be in by 8 o'clock each evening. The boy also got a nice little lecture and promised not to go astray again. His father had to enter into a bond that the boy would appear for sentence on Dec. 23rd. This the boy did on Tuesday last. The report sent in to the Judge was that the youth was working in a factory now and earning good money and has reformed. Previously this boy was a terror in his town. After telling the ex-prisoner how pleased all were at his reformation and suggesting that he was the making of a fine man, the Judge let him go.

Rod and Gun

"That Race at Les Rapides" is the title of a thrilling story of the North Country written by William MacMillan, which appears in Canada's premier sportsmen's magazine, Rod and Gun in Canada for January. Another interesting narrative is entitled, "The Legend of the Buried Rum;" this deals with rum traffic of the famous Hudsons Bay Company in Temagami. Bonnycastle Dale, the best known natural history writer in Canada contributes his usual monthly article, telling with pen and picture the story of the natural life on the Atlantic Coast. Fishing through the ice is a wholesome winter sport that very few people enjoy through lack of knowledge—Robert Page Lincoln has a descriptive article telling of the fine points of the game in this magazine. For the gun "crank" there is the usual high grade Department with a special article dealing with all the latest goods on the market. Rod and Gun in Canada is published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, at Woodstock, Ont.

THE MARKETS

Carefully Corrected Each Wee

Butter	0 52 to 0 54
Eggs	0 70 to 0 70
Wheat	2 00 to 2 10
Peas	1 40 to 1 50
Oats	90 to 91
Barley	78 to 80

Flesherton Tonsorial Parlors

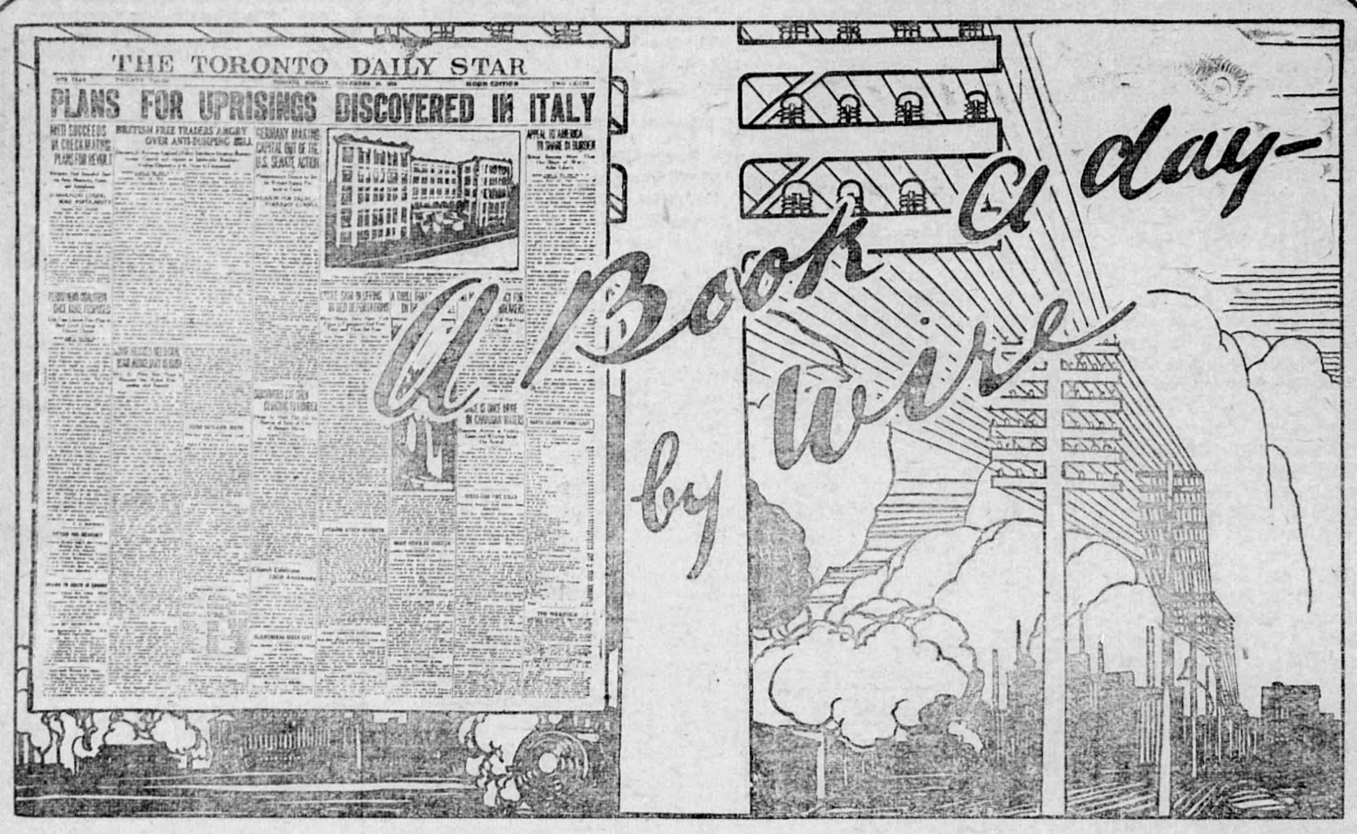
We Aim to Give Entire Satisfaction
LAUNDRY—Basket ose onday night, delivery Friday ev

CLEANING and DYEING— We are agents for Parker's Dye Works—Clothes cleaned and dyed, feathers rejuvenated

T FISHER - -PROPRIETOR

Came Astray

Came to the premises of the under signed, lot 5, con. 10, Osprey, one two year old steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take the same away. S. GALLOWAY
Feversham, Dec. 19, 1919



DID you ever send a telegram which contained one hundred words? You perhaps thought it was a pretty long message to send by wire. Yet the telegrams received in a single day in The Toronto Star office average about 35,000 words. That is, there would be three hundred and fifty messages, each averaging a hundred words. Seventeen telegraph wires running into a special room in The Star office are required to transact the telegraph business of

THE TORONTO STAR

Thirty-five thousand words, the number telegraphed to The Star every day, is the number of words in a good-sized book. Not all of these thirty-five thousand words appear in the paper—for one reason, it would take too long to read them. But a staff of trained editors selects, condenses, and revises these despatches until, in the finished paper, there is presented, in the briefest and brightest possible form, all the news of all the world.

In developing telegraph and cable services The Star has been a pioneer.

It has never been satisfied with the telegraph and cable services received by it in common with other newspapers, excellent though those services are. It receives exclusively a leased-wire service of the United Press Association, one of the greatest news-gathering organizations of the world. It also has exclusive arrangements with leading newspapers of America to receive from them their complete cable services. This alone gives it a staff of exclusive correspondents which would enable it to give complete world service even if the co-operative newspaper services went out of business to-morrow.

In addition to all this, it has its own exclusive staff of telegraph and special correspondents.

More than half of the 35,000 words telegraphed daily to The Star are EXCLUSIVE TO THE STAR. This explains why its news services are regarded as unique in Canada. It is one of the many reasons why The Star has come to be recognized as

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MICE HARM ORCHARDS

Thousands of Trees Are Girdled Annually by These Pests.

The Short-tailed Field Mouse Is the Depredator — Prevention and Poisoning Described as Measures of Control — Transplanting Early Crops from Hotbeds.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ALMOST every year thousands of fruit trees are girdled and killed by mice. The species of mouse responsible is not the common house mouse, but the short-tailed field mouse, whose runways may be easily seen in spring in long grass, especially around fence corners. It is grassy fence corners, especially where snake fences are used, that afford the best hiding and breeding places for these mice, hence the sooner such fences can be replaced by wire fences or done away with entirely and the freer the orchard is kept from all sorts of rubbish the easier it will be to combat mice.

Control Measures.—There are several methods by which almost complete protection from injury may be secured. These are as follows:

1. In autumn remove the sod from around the trees for a distance of about two feet on every side and bank earth up against the trunks to a height of six to ten inches. In doing this do not leave a deep ditch around the tree in which the water may collect, as this would be injurious to the roots.

2. If the ground becomes frozen before the grass can be removed, mound the trees with coal ashes instead of earth, packing them down somewhat firmly so that there may be no runways leading through the grass beneath up to the tree.

3. After the snow has become a foot or so deep or after the first heavy snow storm in winter, tramp the snow firmly around the trunks of the trees. This will close the runways and prevent the mice from working their way to the tree. If a thaw follows and the snow again becomes deep it will be necessary to repeat this operation.

4. A popular plan and a good one is to wrap common building paper around the trunk to a height of about twenty inches, or it would do no harm if it went to twenty-four inches or more, as this will also protect the base of the tree from rabbits and from sunscald. The building paper should be put on while the ground is still unfrozen and a little earth should be thrown up around the base to prevent the mice getting in beneath. The part above can be kept in place by fastening it with a common cord. Galvanized wire netting with a mesh of about a quarter of an inch is an excellent substitute for building paper and will last for several years, but the initial cost is much higher than for building paper. Tarpaper is often used, but is sometimes injurious to the trees and therefore cannot be recommended.

5. Occasionally, though very rarely in this province, resort is made to poison to destroy mice. The Washington Department of Agriculture recommends the following poison: "Mix thoroughly one ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid), one ounce powdered bicarbonate of soda, and one-eighth ounce (or less) of saccharine. Put the mixture in a tin pepper box (or any perforated tin) and sift it gradually over forty pounds of crushed oats in a metal tub or vessel, mixing the grain constantly so that the poison will be evenly distributed." Place not more than a teaspoonful of this at a place beside the trees, and, if possible, in the mouse runs. To avoid destroying birds the poison should always be covered by a small piece of board with a stone or chip underneath it to keep the board slightly raised from the ground; or it may be put into an old tin such as a tomato can and the edges bent nearly together to keep out birds but to let in mice. A small tile or a broken tile will serve the same purpose. Great caution must, of course, be taken in using such a deadly poison as strychnine.

Sometimes chopped alfalfa hay thoroughly moistened with a solution of the poison made by dissolving one ounce of strychnine (sulphate) in two gallons of hot water is used in place of the above poison. A little of this poisoned hay is placed close to the trunks of the trees late in the fall, and not more than a handful should go to each tree and should be placed down close to the crown so that the mice will be sure to find it. It is better to put a little piece of board on top of it, and under no circumstances should cattle be allowed into an orchard thus treated.

Transplanting Early Crops From the Hotbeds.

Two things are very necessary in this work; one, that the plants get as much air as possible and kept as cool as possible in this way getting them used to night temperature so that when set in the field they will be able to withstand a considerable degree of cold. The other is that of withholding water as much as possible; this has two direct effects on the plant. One that of enlarging the finer root system, the other that of stiffening the wall cells of the plant, making them more suited to withstand outside conditions. On many occasions it has been proved that a plant, which has only had the water required for its actual growth, the former came through a rather severe cold spell in good shape while the softer, more frequently watered specimen, froze.

In threshing and preparing grain for market, and especially for seed purposes, remember that a good fanning mill should be used to the best advantage.

BUY YOUR SEED RIGHT

Be Sure the Clover and Grass Seed Is Pure.

Why Every Farmer Should Have Spray Calendar—How to Get It and Use It—Only Spraying Done at Right Time Is Effective.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

SUCCESS or failure depends to a large extent upon the quality of the seed sown. No man can afford to use low-grade clover or grass seed. The risk of seeding down the farm with noxious weed seeds is too great. High-grade clover and grass seed is freer from weed seeds and produces more healthy, vigorous plants per pound than does low-grade seed. Impure seed is dear at any price. Pure seed is the purchaser's right and he should insist on having it.

In the purchase of clover and grass seed the following qualities should be looked for:—

1. Freedom from weed seeds, especially those weed seeds covered by the Seed Control Act. The weed seeds can be properly seen only by spreading out the sample of clover or grass seed on a clean white sheet of paper and looking carefully over it with the aid of a tripod magnifier or hand lens. No farmer should be without a lens of some kind. Everyone who has to purchase seed should endeavor to become familiar with the common weed seeds and know the standards of purity required by the Seed Control Act for the various grades of clover and grass seed.

2. Freedom from dirt, grit, broken straw and other inert matter. A great many samples of clover and grass seed contain far too large a percentage of such inert matter. Those buying such seed are paying a high price per pound for dirt.

3. Good size and color. A good sample of seed of any kind should be large, plump, bright, and have the characteristic color well developed. Plumpness, brightness and good color are usually indicative of high germinative capacity.

4. High germinative capacity. Good clover or grass seed of any kind should have a high germinative capacity. This cannot be accurately judged by an examination of the seed and can be ascertained only by a germination test. Purchasers of seed can have such tests made for them by sending their seed to the office of the Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Farmers are reminded that the Department of Botany of the Ontario Agricultural College is at their service at all times for the testing of seed as to purity. In submitting samples for purity test send at least one pound of the coarser grains, one ounce of alfalfa or red clover, and half an ounce of alsike or timothy. A full report on samples will be furnished. Samples of seed should be carefully packed and addressed with postage prepaid to the Botanical Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Every Farmer Should Have Spray Calendar.

Before giving the reasons why every farmer should have a spray calendar let us state what a spray calendar is. It is the gathering together into a small space—usually just one sheet or page—of all the necessary knowledge for the control of the various insects and diseases that attack our fruit trees and bush fruits; so that instead of having to search half a dozen bulletins, the farmer can obtain the required information almost at a glance. A spray calendar is therefore a handy reference sheet on the control of insect pests and plant diseases.

Every farmer should have a spray calendar for the following reasons:—

1. Because it will save him time in finding the necessary information on the control of insects and plant diseases.

2. Because the information given in the spray calendar is more reliable than he can obtain from his neighbors or any other source. It is the best information that can be obtained anywhere.

3. Because the spray calendar will prevent costly mistakes due to slips of memory.

4. Because the spray calendar states definitely when to treat the different pests. A week too early or a week too late would in the case of some of our worst insects and diseases mean utter failure. There is a good reason for each date of treatment given in the calendar. It is not guesswork.

5. Because the spray calendar states definitely the mixture or mixtures to use in each case and gives the proper strength. Too strong a mixture would mean loss of money and sometimes burning of the foliage or fruit; too weak a mixture failure to control the pest.

6. Because several spray mixtures, e.g., Bordeaux mixture, can be made at home. The spray calendar tells how to make these.

7. Because by following the directions given in the spray calendar, almost perfectly clean fruit and much more of it can be obtained.

Always ask for the latest spray calendar, since they are revised from time to time, and new and better methods added in place of the old as soon as they have been sufficiently tested.

How can spray calendars be obtained? Send a postcard to the Department of Agriculture, with a request for one. Write your name and address clearly.—L. Caeser, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.