FARMING

In this department each week will be given general information to farmers and stockmen. No attempt will be made to criticize the work already being done by Canadian farmers; but an effort will be made to present to the farmers of the country summarized information contained in government reports, and the actual experiences of men and women who have achieved success in farming by following modern methods. Farmers who have found new "wrinkles" or have made a success in any special line of agriculture are invited to send short letters to this paper giving their experiences, or criticizing any of the information contained in these columns.

Vegetable Growing

PUMPKIN.

This crop is always in demand in the late fall, and of later years quite a demand has arisen for pumpkins for canning purposes.

This crop should be grown as a companion crop for corn. The seed should be planted in hills eight to ten feet apart, on the square or in every third or fourth row of corn, after all danger of frost is over. Six to ten seeds are planted to a hill. For extra large-sized pumpkins a small quantity of manure in each hill will help to give desired results. In the fall, when the pumpkins have attained their full size and color, they can be sold or used for canning. For winter use they should be stored in a cool cellar on shelves or racks, and care should be taken to see that the stalk or stem end of the pumpkin remains on. Pumpkins should not be handled roughly in storing. Rolling them down a chute will cause bruises which will soon develop into a decay. They must also be kept dry. They can be kept well into the winter months.

Radish.

The radish is probably one of the most popular vegetables to be found on the early markets. It is grown in many kitchen gardens, practically all vegetable gardens, and is even grown as a truck crop, six to ten acres of radishes being grown and handled by one grower.

To secure best results with early radish, a warm, loamy soil is best. If possible, a soil with a southern slope is best. The land should be well enriched with well-rotted manure.

The seed should be planted in the spring as early as possible, a soil with a southern slope is best. The land should be well enriched with well-rotted manure.

The seed should be planted in the spring as early as possible, either in drills 15 inches apart, or broadcasted. Some growers grow good radishes in rows eight inches apart. Successional plantings should be made every ten days until the 1st of June. Moist, cool soils will grow them all summer.

Very little cultivation is necessary, only enough to keep down weeds being given.

Radishes are pulled when large enough for use and tied in bunches of from five to eight, washed, and are ready for market.

For shipping radishes, discarded orange crates can be used successfully. Radishes make a good hotbed crop. They also respond to irrigation later on in the season.

Winter radish seed should be sown in drills about the 1st of July. They should be thinned to four inches. In the fall they should be topped with a knife and stored in the same manner as turnips.

Rhubarb.

Probably this crop is the commonest one in this province among all classes of gardeners. This plant is found on nearly every farm and kitchen garden. This is probably due to the easy manner in which it is started more than to the commercial value of the plant. While many vegetable growers consider this one of the most profitable vegetable crops, the average public consider it as a very minor crop. A patch of rhubarb is a valuable asset to the vegetable gardener because it gives immense yields for very little time and labor expended on it. It is valuable to the household because it is one of the first crops obtainable in the spring and because of its medicinal value.

Rhubarb thrives best in sandy loam and prefers a southern exposure, preferably a side hill. Large acreages are found planted on side hills, where it would be inconvenient to grow many of the other vegetable crops. It responds readily to abundant applications of manure and yet, even if practically neglected, large yields are to be derived from this plant.

Rhubarb is propagated from seed and from division of the root. If it is desired to grow the plants from seed care must be taken to secure seed from a reliable source. It is not safe to grow plants from one's own saving of seed, for as a general rule the resulting plants will all be different. Seed should be planted in flats in the greenhouse about February 15th. Transplant out of doors when danger of frost is over, placing plants 16 inches apart in the row and 3 feet between the rows. The following spring these plants should be lifted and planted at a depth of 6 inches, 3 by 3 feet or 4 by 4 feet, preferably the latter distance permanently. To start a patch from division of the root, old crowns should be dug in spring or fall and cut up with a spade, leaving one eye to a crown. It is a good plan to divide crowns every three years. These should be planted as for permanent planting above. Manure should be applied in the spring, a liberal quantity being scattered around the crowns. Barrels, boxes, straw or strawy manure placed over a crown in the spring will hasten growth. Stalks should be pulled with a sideways motion so as not to leave a broken stump on the crown. Plants should not be pulled heavily until well established. Always remove seed stalks when seen.

KEEP MALE BIRDS AWAY IN SUMMER

Kill or Separate Them From Hens in Order to Get Infertile Eggs.

The presence of male birds in the flock during the summer months has a decidedly detrimental effect upon the quality of eggs, and poultry producers lose many thousands of dollars annually through the presence of partially incubated and bad eggs in the produce they market. Reports are now being received from all parts of the country of the number of partially incubated eggs appearing in current receipts. Producers do not realize that it is unnecessary for a fertile egg to be placed under a broody hen to cause the germ to grow; a temperature of seventy degrees is sufficient to start incubation. If the heat is constant the development of the chick will continue, but if it ceases or is intermittent, putrefaction at once sets in and the egg becomes bad. Such eggs have no place or value in shipments, and should they get to the consumer the consumptive demand immediately falls off.

The male bird is not essential in egg production, his usefulness is over when the supply of fertile eggs for the season has been secured. The hens will lay just as many eggs when the male bird has been removed and the eggs will be far more suitable for consumption, packing or storing. Further, there is a distinct financial gain to the producer who markets infertile eggs, because the best trade in many cities offers a premium of from one to five cents a dozen for infertile eggs.

Then there is the question of feed. It costs money to feed poultry, and with feed at its present value the consumption of feed by males kept for no particular purpose is a serious economic waste. The reason for this is that the best prices for live and dressed fowl prevail in the spring and early summer. During the summer the price declines, and by the early fall when many producers decide to market their male birds, a lower price than prevailed in the spring has to be accepted; the producer thus losing the amount per pound the market has declined, plus the value of the feed consumed by the birds during the summer months. This financial loss takes on a more serious aspect when it is coupled with the amount charged back by the wholesaler for the bad and partially incubated eggs that have been marketed.

Farmers and others selling eggs for market should therefore need no urging to kill off, dispose of, or at least remove the male birds from the flock after the breeding season.

CABBAGE AND ONION MAGGOTS.

Two insect pests are now causing much damage to cabbage and onion crops. We have received a number of enquiries concerning them. They are the cabbage root maggot and the imported onion maggot.

The cabbage root maggot attacks cabbages, turnips, cauliflowers, and related crops. The earlier varieties of cauliflower and cabbage are most subject to its ravages. It appears as a small white maggot which burrows into the roots. When abundant they are able to destroy the plant.

The method of control is to apply corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) to the roots of the plants. Use one ounce in ten gallons of water, and give the first application three or four days after the plants are set out. Be sure that the roots are thoroughly soaked with the solution. Two more applications should be given at intervals of seven days. Apply the mixture with a watering can or, better still, a small hand power compression sprayer.

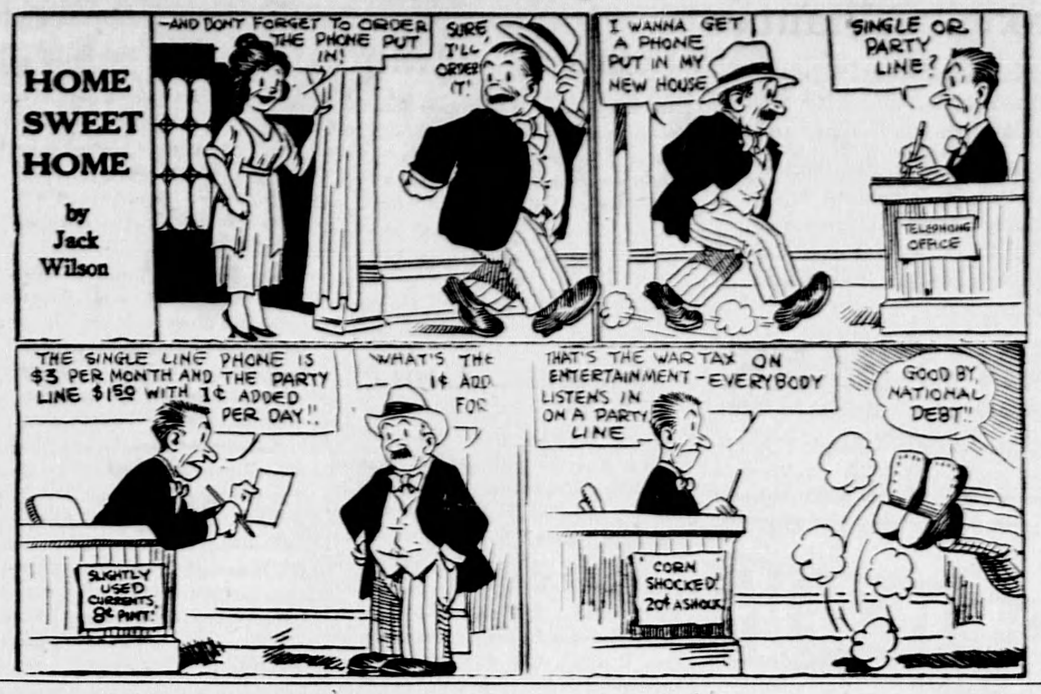
The imported onion maggot is also a small white maggot which attacks the bulbs and finally destroys them. The mature insects are small, two-winged flies, much like the common house fly. The method of control is to kill the flies. The Dominion Entomological Branch has found the following spray mixture very effective: Dissolve one-quarter ounce of sodium arsenate in a gallon of boiling water, and to this add a pint of cheap molasses. When the mixture has cooled sprinkle it over the plants by means of a watering can with a small nozzle. Give the first application when the plants are three or four inches high, and four or five further applications at intervals of a week.

PIGS IN ALFALFA.

While an alfalfa pasture will first make the pig happy it will soon make his owner happy also, for he will find that pigs on alfalfa pasture can be grown into better pigs on one-third less grain than is required where they are fed in a dry lot. Also home grown grains can be used entirely, thus eliminating the purchase of high-priced concentrates. Other pastures will, of course, serve to some extent the same purpose but no others combine the same degree of palatability, productivity, and permancy that are found in alfalfa.

Twenty to twenty-five spring pigs can be pastured per acre of alfalfa from May fifteenth to September tenth without danger of injury to the alfalfa, and a light cutting of hay be taken off besides in late June.

Philadelphia has 20 regular motor truck routes radiating out of the city, and more than 3,000 truck operators actively engaged in the business.



FALL FAIR DATES

List of Dates for this Year's Fall Fairs

Aberfoyle	Oct 5
Abingdon	Oct. 1 & 2
Acton	Sept. 21 & 22
Agincourt (Scarboro')	Sept. 24 & 25
Ailsa Craig	Sept. 22 & 23
Alexandria	Sept. 7 & 8
Alfred	Sept. 14 & 15
Alliston	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Almonte	Sept. 28-30
Alvinston	Oct. 12 & 13
Amherstburg	Oct. 1 & 2
Ancaster	Sept. 28 & 29
Arden	Oct. 5
Amprior	Sept. 8, 9, 10
Arthur	Oct. 5 & 6
Ashworth	Oct. 1
Atwood	Sept. 20 & 21
Avonmore	Sept. 21 & 22
Aylmer	Sept. 15-17
Ayton	
Bancroft	Oct. 7 & 8
Barrie	Sept. 20-22
Baysville	Sept. 30
Beachburg	Sept. 20-22
Beamsville	Sept. 16-18
Beaverton	Sept. 27-29
Beeton	Oct. 12 & 13
Belleville	Sept. 6-8
Berwick	Sept. 7 & 8
Binbrook	Oct. 4 & 5
Blackstock	Sept. 28 & 29
Blenheim	Oct. 7 & 8
Blyth	Sept. 21 & 22
Bobcaygeon	Sept. 23 & 24
Bolton	Oct. 1 & 2
Bonfield	Sept. 21
Bothwell's Corners	Sept. 21 & 22
Bowmanville	Sept. 21 & 22
Bradford	Oct. 12 & 13
Bracebridge	Sept. 23 & 24
Brampton	Oct. 1 & 2
Brigden	Oct. 5
Brighton	Sept. 9 & 10
Brockville	Sept. 21-24
Bruce Mines	Sept. 22
Brussels	Sept. 14 & 15
Burk's Falls	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Burford	Oct. 5 & 6
Burlington	Thanksgiving
Caledon	Sept. 23 & 24
Caledonia	Oct. 7 & 8
Campbellford	Sept. 21 & 22
Carp	Sept. 28 & 29
Castleton	Oct. 5 & 6
Cayuga	Sept. 21 & 22
Centreville	Sept. 18
Chariton	Sept. 15
Chatham	Sept. 21-24
Chatsworth	Oct. 7 & 8
Chelmsford	Sept. 28 & 29
Chesley	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Clarence Creek	Sept. 23
Clarksburg	Sept. 21 & 22
Cobden	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Cochrane	Sept. 23 & 24
Coe Hill	Sept. 28 & 29
Colborne	Sept. 24 & 25
Coldwater	Sept. 23 & 24
Collingwood	Sept. 14-17
Comber	Oct. 1 & 2
Cookstown	Oct. 5 & 6
Cooksville	Oct. 6
Cornwall	Sept. 1-4
Delaware	Oct. 13
Delta	Sept. 13-15
Demorestville	Sept. 25
Desboro	Sept. 23 & 24
Dorchester Station	Oct. 6
Drayton	Oct. 5 & 6
Dresden	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Drumbo	Sept. 28 & 29
Dryden	Sept. 29 & 30
Dunchurch	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Dundalk	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Dungannon	Oct. 7 & 8
Dunnville	Sept. 23 & 24
Durham	Sept. 28 & 29
Elmira	Sept. 17 & 18
Elmvale	Sept. 27-29
Embro	Oct. 7
Emo	Sept. 16 & 17
Emsdale	Sept. 23 & 24
Englehart	Sept. 16 & 17
Erin	Thanksgiving
Essex	Sept. 28-30
Exeter	Sept. 20 & 21
Fairground	Oct. 5
Fenelon Falls	Sept. 11 & 12
Fenwick	Sept. 28 & 29
Fergus	Sept. 23 & 24
Feversham	Sept. 29 & 30
Flesherton	Sept. 23 & 24
Florence	Oct. 7 & 8
Fordwich	Oct. 2
Forest	Oct. 5 & 6
Fort Erie	Sept. 22 & 23
Fort William	Sept. 14-16
Frankford	Sept. 16 & 17
Frankville	Sept. 16 & 17
Freelton	Thanksgiving
Galetta	Sept. 22 & 23
Galt	Oct. 1 & 2
Georgetown	Sept. 29 & 30
Glencoe	Sept. 28 & 29
Goderich	Sept. 8-10
Gooderham	Oct. 7
Gordon Lake	Sept. 24
Gore Bay	Sept. 28 & 29
Grand Valley	Sept. 28 & 29
Gravenhurst	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Haliburton	Sept. 23
Hanover	Sept. 23 & 24
Harriston	Sept. 23 & 24
Harrow	Oct. 4 and 5
Hepworth	Sept. 13 & 14
Highgate	Oct. 11 & 12
Holstein	Sept. 28 & 29
Huntsville	Sept. 28 & 29
Hymers	Sept. 28
Ilderton	Sept. 24
Ingersoll	Oct. 4 & 5
Inverary	Sept. 8
Iron Bridge	Oct. 5
Jarvis	Sept. 23 & 24
Kagawong	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Keene	Oct. 5 & 6
Kemble	Sept. 23 & 24
Kemptville	Sept. 7 & 8
Kenora	Aug. 25-27
Kilsyth	Oct. 7 & 8
Kincardine	Sept. 16 & 17
Kingston	Sept. 28-Oct. 2
Kirkton	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Lakefield	Sept. 28 & 29
Lakeside	Sept. 30
Lambeth	Sept. 29
Lanark	Sept. 8
Langton	Sept. 29
Lansdowne	Sept. 16 & 17
Leamington	Oct. 6-8
Lindsay	Sept. 22-25
Lion's Head	Oct. 7 & 8
Listowel	Sept. 15 & 16
Lombardy	Sept. 11
Loring	Oct. 1
London (Western Fair)	Sept. 11-18
Lucknow	Sept. 23 & 24
Maberly	Sept. 23 & 24
Madoc	Oct. 5 & 6
Magnetawan	Sept. 28 & 29
Manitowaning	Sept. 27 & 28
Markdale	Oct. 5 & 6
Markham	Oct. 7-9
Marmora	Sept. 27 & 28
Massey	Oct. 6 & 7
Matheson	Sept. 6
Mattawa	Sept. 22 & 23
Maxville	Sept. 16 & 17
Maynooth	Sept. 30
McDonald's Corners	Sept. 24
McKellar	Sept. 23 & 24
Meaford	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Merlin	Sept. 20 & 21
Merrickville	Sept. 16 & 17
Metcalfe	Sept. 28 & 29
Middleville	Oct. 1
Midland	Sept. 28-30
Mildmay	Sept. 20 & 21
Millbrook	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Milton	Oct. 5 & 6
Milverton	Sept. 24 & 25
Minden	Sept. 28
Mitchell	Sept. 28 & 29
Morrisburg	Aug. 3-5
Mount Brydges	Oct. 1
Mount Forest	Sept. 15 & 16
Muncey (United Indian)	Sept. 29
Murillo	Oct. 5 & 6
Napanee	Sept. 14-16
New Hamburg	Sept. 9 & 10
Newington	Sept. 28 & 29
New Liskeard	Sept. 21 & 22
Newmarket	Sept. 22-24
Niagara-on-the-Lake	Sept. 23 & 24
Noelville	Sept. 22
North Bay	Sept. 15-17
Norwich	Sept. 28 & 29
Norwood	Oct. 12 & 13
Oakville	Sept. 23-25
Odessa	Oct. 1
Ohswekin	Sept. 29-Oct. 1
Onondaga	Oct. 4 & 5
Orangeville	Sept. 14 & 15
Orillia	Sept. 14 & 15
Oro	Sept. 17
Orono	Sept. 23 & 24
Orrville	Sept. 21 & 22
Oshawa	Sept. 13-15
Ottawa (Central Canada)	Sept. 10-20
Otterville	Oct. 1-3
Owen Sound	Sept. 15-17
Paisley	Sept. 28 & 29
Pakenham	Sept. 21
Palmerston	Oct. 5 & 6
Paris	Sept. 23 & 24
Parham	Sept. 21 & 22
Parkhill	Sept. 28 & 29
Parry Sound	Sept. 15 & 16
Perth	Sept. 8 & 9
Peterboro'	Sept. 20-23
Petrolia	Sept. 23 & 24
Picton	Sept. 21-24
Pinkerton	Sept. 24
Porquis Jct.	Sept. 23
Port Carling	Sept. 16 & 17
Port Elgin	Oct. 7 & 8
Port Hope	Sept. 21 & 22
Port Perry	Sept. 9 & 10
Powassan	Sept. 29 & 30
Priceville	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Providence Bay	Oct. 6 & 7
Queensville	Oct. 12 & 13
Rainham Centre	Sept. 14 & 15
Rainy River	Sept. 21 & 22
Renfrew	Sept. 15-17
Riceville	Sept. 28
Richmond	Sept. 23-25
Ridgetown	Oct. 11-13
Ripley	Sept. 28 & 29
Roblins Mills	Oct. 1 & 2
Rocklyn	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Rockton	Oct. 12 & 13
Rockwood	Oct. 7 & 8
Rodney	Oct. 4 & 5
Roseneath	Oct. 14 & 15
Rosseau	Sept. 14-16
Russell	Sept. 21 & 22
St. Mary's	Sept. 23 & 24
Sarnia	Sept. 27-29
Sarnia Reserve	Oct. 6 & 7
Sault Ste. Marie	Sept. 28-30
Schomberg	Oct. 14 & 15
Seaforth	Sept. 23 & 24
Shannonville	Sept. 18
Shedden	Sept. 22
Sheguindah	Oct. 5 & 6
Shelburne	Sept. 21 & 22
Simcoe	Oct. 4-6
Smithville	Sept. 15 & 16
South Mountain	Sept. 2 & 3
South River	Oct. 6 & 7
Spencerville	Sept. 28 & 29
Springfield	Sept. 23 & 24
Sprucedale	Sept. 23 & 24
Stella	Sept. 28
Stirling	Sept. 23 & 24
Straffordville	Sept. 15
Stratford	Sept. 20-22
Strathroy	Sept. 20-22
Streetsville	Sept. 29
Sturgeon Falls	Sept. 21 & 22
Sunderland	Sept. 20 & 21
Sundridge	Sept. 23 & 24
Tara	Oct. 5 & 6
Tavistock	Sept. 27 & 28
Teeswater	Oct. 5 & 6
Thamesville	Oct. 5 & 6
Thedford	Sept. 22 & 23
Thessalon	Sept. 27 & 28
Thorndale	Sept. 27 & 28
Thorold	Sept. 14 & 15
Tillsonburg	Sept. 13 & 14
Tiverton	Oct. 5
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug. 28-Sept. 11
Tweed	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Udora	Oct. 5
Underwood	Oct. 12
Utterson	Sept. 21 & 22
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 21-23
Verner	Sept. 20-21
Wallaceburg	Sept. 28 & 29
Wallacetown	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Walsh	Oct. 16
Walter's Falls	Sept. 28 & 29
Warkworth	Oct. 7 & 8
Warren	Sept. 23
Waterdown	Oct. 5
Waterford	Sept. 23
Watford	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Welland	Oct. 5-7
Wellandport	Oct. 1 & 2
Wellesley	Sept. 14 & 15
West McGillivray	Oct. 1
Weston	Sept. 17 & 18
Wheatley	Sept. 27 & 28
Wiarton	Sept. 21 & 22
Wilkesport	Sept. 30
Williamstown	Sept. 7 & 8
Winchester	Sept. 1 & 2
Windham	Sept. 28
Wingham	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Wolfe Island	Sept. 21 & 22
Woodbridge	Thanksgiving
Woodstock	Sept. 22-24
Woodville	Sept. 16 & 17
Wyoming	Oct. 7 & 8
Zurich	Sept. 22 & 23

FROSTING HEAD-LIGHTS IS A SIMPLE PROCESS

A simple way to frost the glass in the headlights is to coat the inner side of the glass with a solution made by dissolving several ounces of Epsom salts in a cup of water. Let this solution dry on the glass and the frosting will serve as an efficient dimmer. The frosting will last for quite a long time—several months.

For a more permanent job, one that will last practically forever, a good medium is found in so-called ground glass substitute—a combination of ether and resinous material—obtainable at all photographic supply stores at 25 cents a bottle; this is enough to frost several sets of headlight glasses.

Though it is almost needless to say it here, the frosting should be applied to the inside of the glass so it will not be exposed to scratching tools or other chances for disfigurement. Flow the ground glass substitute on the centre of the glass tilting the latter so as to distribute the medium evenly over the glass. It will be dry within two or three minutes.

TWENTY MILLONS LOST EACH YEAR

Ontario Farmers Would Make That Much More by Keeping Pure Bred Bulls.

During the year ending December 31st, 1919, there was marketed through the Union Stock Yards at West Toronto 333,225 cattle. Of these, 183,323 were graded as "good", while 149,902 or 45% graded as "common". There is not included in this 62,000 calves which were marketed as veal and which could not readily be graded on a beef basis, as many of them would be calves from strictly dairy cows, which there never was any intention of making into beef at maturity. Nor does it take into account 31,000 canners and cutters, as the animals marketed under this heading were very largely discarded dairy cows which were not bred with the object of producing beef, and therefore should not be considered in this connection.

The average weight of the cattle grading "good" was approximately 1,050 pounds, and the average price at which they were sold, $12.50 per cwt. The total value, $24,061,143.75, or an average price per animal of $131.25.

The average weight of the cattle grading "common" was 850 pounds, and the average price $9.40 per cwt. The total value, $12,977,196.80, or an average price per animal of $79.90.

It will be noted that there is a difference between the price realized upon the cattle graded as "good" and those graded as "common" of $51.35 per head. In other words, if all of the cattle marketed at the Toronto Stock Yards in 1919 had graded "good" instead of grading as "common", they would have been worth $7,697,467.70 more than they were.

As only about one-third of the beef cattle of the province are marketed through the Toronto Stock Yards, Ontario's total loss through the use of poor beef sires would be over $20,000,000.00.

King Alfonso, of Spain, has a fleet of American-made passenger automobiles.

There is only one factory in Sweden which manufactures complete motor vehicles.

In France motor trucks are replacing horses for traction along the wide paths of the great canals.

The largest gasoline water fire engine ever built is owned by the Louisville fire department in Kentucky.

In Australia and New Zealand there are more than 54,000 automobiles.

An average allowance of horse-power for passenger automobiles is about one horse-power to 80 pounds of weight.

At the conclusion of the world war, the British War department had 62,000 motor lorries, 28,000 passenger automobiles, and 33,000 motorcycles.

For the first time in speedway history European contestants promise to out number representatives of America in the Indianapolis 500-mile race.

To stimulate attendance of the Budd Park Christian church in Kansas City, Mo., a free jitney service is extended members living beyond walking distance.

Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle, the motion picture comedian, has a specially built automobile that, in style and proportions, fits his type and taste. The seats are wide and roomy, and equipped with 14-inch springs.

Motor tractors and trailers are replacing ox teams of the famous Italian marble quarries at Seravezza. Discovered by Michael Angelo in 1517, these quarries have been in active operation ever since.

Designed to aid motorists and other persons who are in need of assistance, it is proposed to install public telephones at each mile post along the highways in Ohio.

The oldest, largest and most important manufactory of automobiles in Barcelona, Spain, has an annual output of 2,000 cars.

Two Ends of a Telescope

WITH YOUR EYE to the right end, objects spring forward and details are easily seen. Look thru the wrong end and away they go, out of reach and far away. Details are lost.

Buy thru advertising and you've got your eye to the right end of a telescope.

Your vision is enlarged. The things that interest you are brought close at hand. New buying power is gained.

Thru advertising you learn the important things about merchants, stores, goods, services—all the things of which you may be a possible customer. You get a clear, telescopic view—a "closeup" before you buy.

Advertising eliminates guesswork. It affords the positive way of getting what you want.

Read the advertisements in this paper. Get your money's worth!