

Government

Tested SEEDS

No. 1 Alsike (free of noxious weeds)	\$10.00 per bushel
No. 1 Alsike	\$9.00 per bushel
No. 2 Alsike	\$ 8.00 " "
No. 3 Alsike	7.00 " "
No. 1 Red Clover ..	15.00 " "
No. 2 Red Clover ..	14.00 " "
No. 3 Red Clover ..	12.60 " "
No. 1 Alfalfa	15.00 " "
No. 2 Alfalfa	14.00 " "
No. 3 Alfalfa	12.60 " "
No. 1 Sweet Clover (White Blossom)	\$6.00 per bushel
No. 2 Sweet Clover (White Blossom)	\$5.40 per bushel
No. 2 Timothy (No. 1 for purity)	\$5.25 per bushel.

All our Seeds are Ontario grown with the exception of Timothy Seed. Bags 35c. each.

WANTED: — Marquis and Goose Wheat suitable for seed

Bailey's Seed Merchants Maple, Ont.

Conserve the Soil Moisture.

Moisture is the most important soil property. Without it a crop is absolutely impossible, no matter how much fertility may be present. With the proper amount large crops are obtained, while on the other hand if moisture is excessive or deficient the yield is diminished according as the excess or deficiency increases. If all the water necessary for the production of a full crop could be collected on the surface of the ground at one time, it would be from 18 inches to 24 inches deep, depending on the crop and the season! During the growing season only 10 or 12 inches of rain falls in Ontario, and this is only half the amount required by the crops. Hence it becomes necessary to store up in the soil as much of the winter and spring rains as possible, while at the same time guarding against excess.

The amount of water a soil may contain depends on the pore space in the soil. Sands have least pore space, loams and mucks most, and clay is intermediate. The porosity of a coarse sand is about 35 per cent., of a loam or muck about 50 per cent., and of a heavy clay about 45 per cent. From these figures it will be seen that a soil may contain nearly as much water as soil grains. Since the plant roots require air it is not desirable to have all the soil pores filled with water; some free air space must be left, hence drainage becomes necessary.

There are three ways that water may be lost; first by run-off, secondly by drainage, and thirdly by evaporation. Of these three the greatest is evaporation. It may amount to half the total rainfall. As long as the soil is wet in the spring we want all these at work, but as soon as the soil is dry enough for cultivation we want the losses cut off. And cultivation is the only direct means by which this can be done in summer. Cultivation should begin just as early as the soil is dry enough. To delay one week may cause the loss of as much as 1 1/2 inches of water, and this is as much as falls in the month of April, a very serious matter when the needs are so great and the supply so limited. In the fall of the year cultivation should be deep to increase absorption and retention of water; in the spring shallow, in order to produce a dry layer of soil on the surface to cut off evaporation.—Prof. W. H. Day, Ontario Agricultural College.

JONES LUMBER CO

We have just received a car of No. 1 Dry Birch cordwood.

This wood is in splendid condition to burn right, now having been cut and drying for one year. We would like you to try a cord of it.

Cor. Arnold & Yonge.
PHONE 27

HINTS ON COOLING MILK

Three Essentials in Cooling Explained.

Make That Spring on Your Farm a Profit Question—It Should Be Enlarged, Cleaned Out Well and Cribbed In an Efficient Way.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

BACTERIA in larger or smaller numbers are always present in freshly drawn milk. At temperatures between 60 deg. F. and 98 deg. F. (blood heat) they grow and multiply rapidly, causing the milk to become quickly spoiled. As the temperature falls below 60 deg. F., the bacteria become less active, the changes caused by them are less marked, so the milk keeps sweet and in good condition for a longer time.

Growth of bacteria in milk in 24 hours (136,000 per c.c. when freshly drawn):

Temp. held.	Bacteria Per C.C. (20 drops) after 24 hours.
40 deg. F.	280,000
50 deg. F.	1,170,000
60 deg. F.	24,600,000

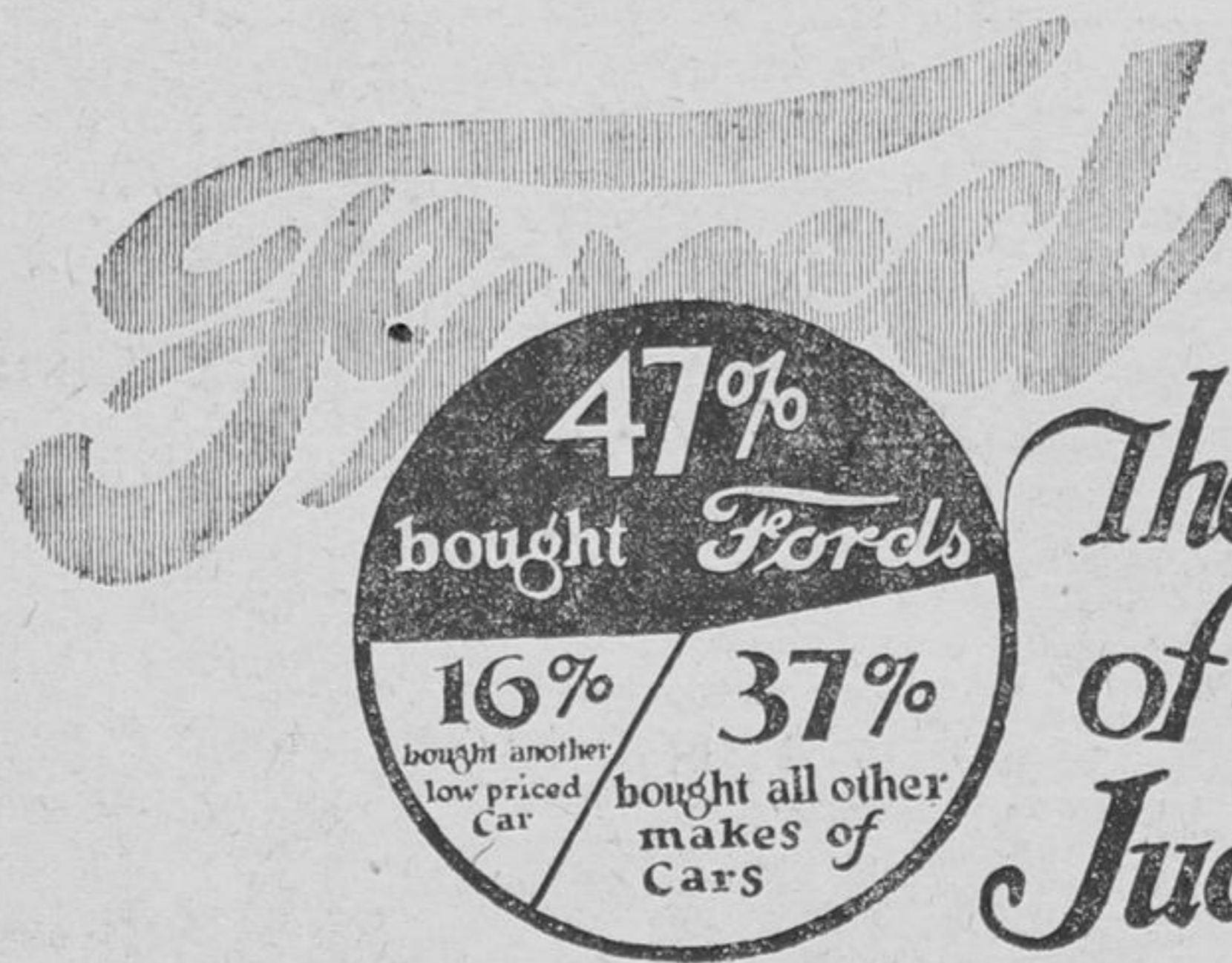
The above table shows how low temperatures check bacterial multiplication in milk. This is the scientific fact upon which the practice of milk cooling is founded.

In practice a dairyman should bear in mind three things in connection with the cooling of milk. First—cool milk with as little delay as possible after it comes from the cow. Second—cool milk to as low a temperature as possible, say somewhere between 40 deg. F. and 50 deg. F. Third—cool milk with as little contamination as possible from outside sources, such as dust, dirty utensils, water splashing, etc. If these three points were regularly attended to by all dairies a marked improvement in the general quality of our milk supplies would be noticeable right away.

The quickest way to cool milk is to run it over some form of tubular or surface cooler, pail by pail, immediately it is drawn from the cow. In this way milk may be rapidly cooled to within two or three degrees of the temperature of the water used. The objections to this method are the extra work involved in washing the cooler twice a day, the difficulty of keeping it properly clean, and the danger of contaminating the milk with dust, barn odours, etc., unless the cooler is used in a clean and separate milk room.

The other alternative is to place the cans of milk in a tank of running cold water at the earliest opportunity, or in an insulated tank of water into which some chopped-up ice is thrown. If the milk is stirred once every ten minutes during the first hour, cooling will take place more rapidly than where milk is left unstirred. If cold running water is not available all summer, enough ice should be put up during the winter to ensure the milk being brought to a sufficiently low temperature during the warmer portions of the year.

The importance of prompt and thorough cooling of milk is still insufficiently appreciated by many milk producers. There is no cheaper and simpler method by which milk quality may be improved.—T. H. Lund, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.



The Value of Good Judgment—

YOU are considering the purchase of a Car.

You are not quite sure of your judgment.

You desire to know what the judgment of other car buyers has been.

It has been the well-ordered and considered judgment of forty-seven car buyers out of every hundred who have bought cars to buy a Ford Car.

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Ability to obtain service at any one of 3,000 Service Stations—in a straight line from Halifax to Vancouver these Service Stations would be only one mile apart.

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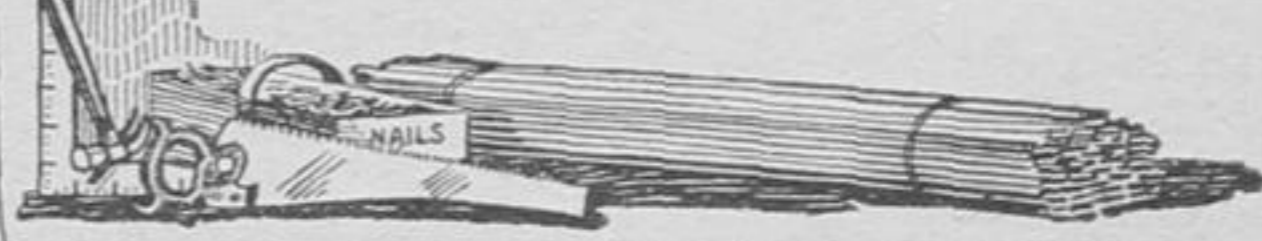


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you realize that however comfortable and artistic the furniture and decorations may be, it is "the floor that makes the room." Install

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