

### Tips To Farmers

BY UNCLE JOSHI

There is altogether too much money going for the luxuries of city life and not enough for country improvements. The cry of "back to the farm" should apply to money as well as to men. It takes the coin of the realm to improve farms, build public highways and make farm life profitable and attractive. — Elbert Hubbard.

#### How Potatoes Can Multiply.

A lady in Oakville has been conducting some interesting experiments with potatoes. The year before last she discovered a large potato weighing a pound, which boasted 123 good eyes out and planted them in strawberry quart baskets, keeping watch over them. In the spring time these were planted, enough to make five hills, which when cultivated, brought forth enough seed to plant 26 hills this spring. The 26 hills finally produced 208 potatoes, weighing 56 pounds.

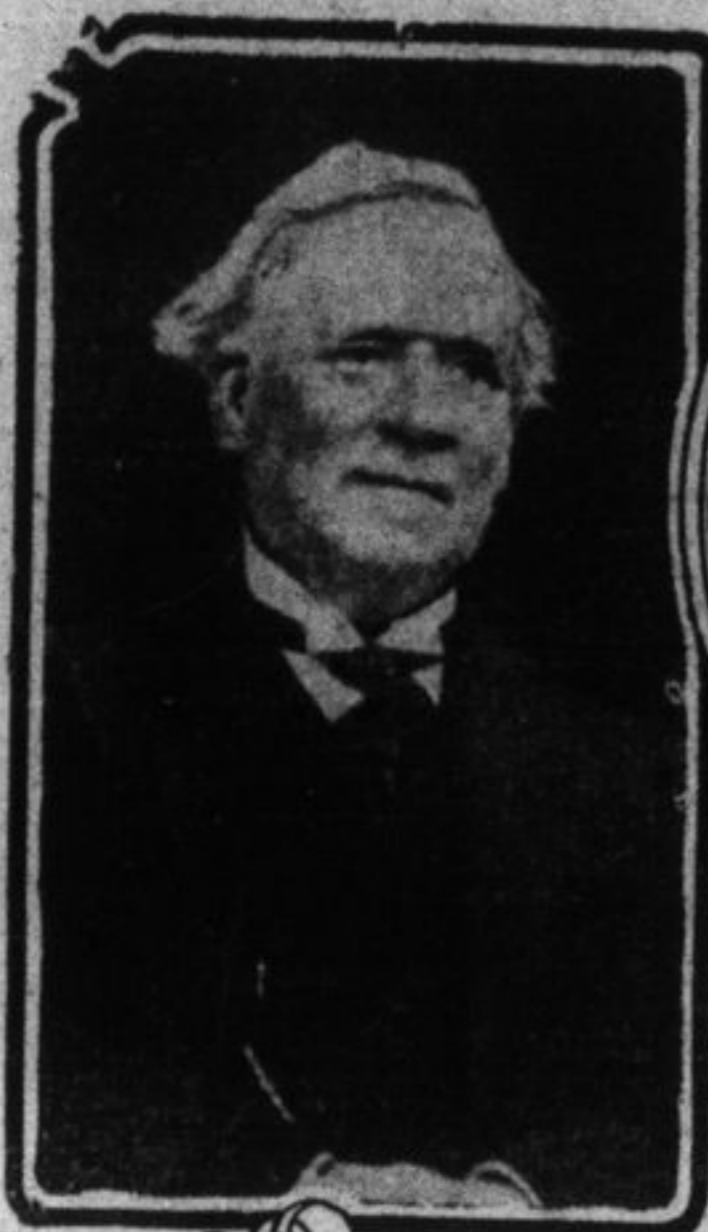
#### New Manure Spreader.

A new manure-spreader, which is actuated by the drill plough, as it opens up the drills for a green crop, is noted in the "Scottish Farmer." It consists of a hopper fixed in the bosom of the plough, and the operating mechanism is an arrangement of a spin wheel and convoluted set of 1-2 inch rods, which delivered the manure most evenly at the bottom of the drill as the plough proceeded. The driving wheel is also a marker wheel which can be easily lifted over the plough, and so losing touch of the ground below the movement. A woman filled the manure into a box in each plough as it turned at the end, and the dropping of the marker wheel started the sowing, the evenness of which left nothing to be desired. Enough manure could be carried at once to sow a drill 350 yards long at the rate 1,120 lbs per acre. Where less per acre is sown a proportionately longer drill could be sown. It has met with the approval of a large number of farmers who examined it. It does the work performed at present by the Girap barrow, which sometimes has a difficulty in keeping the seed out of the manure. If this invention is successful it will overcome that difficulty; but it will still be necessary to sow some of the quickly-acting manure close to the seed so as to start it off rapidly.

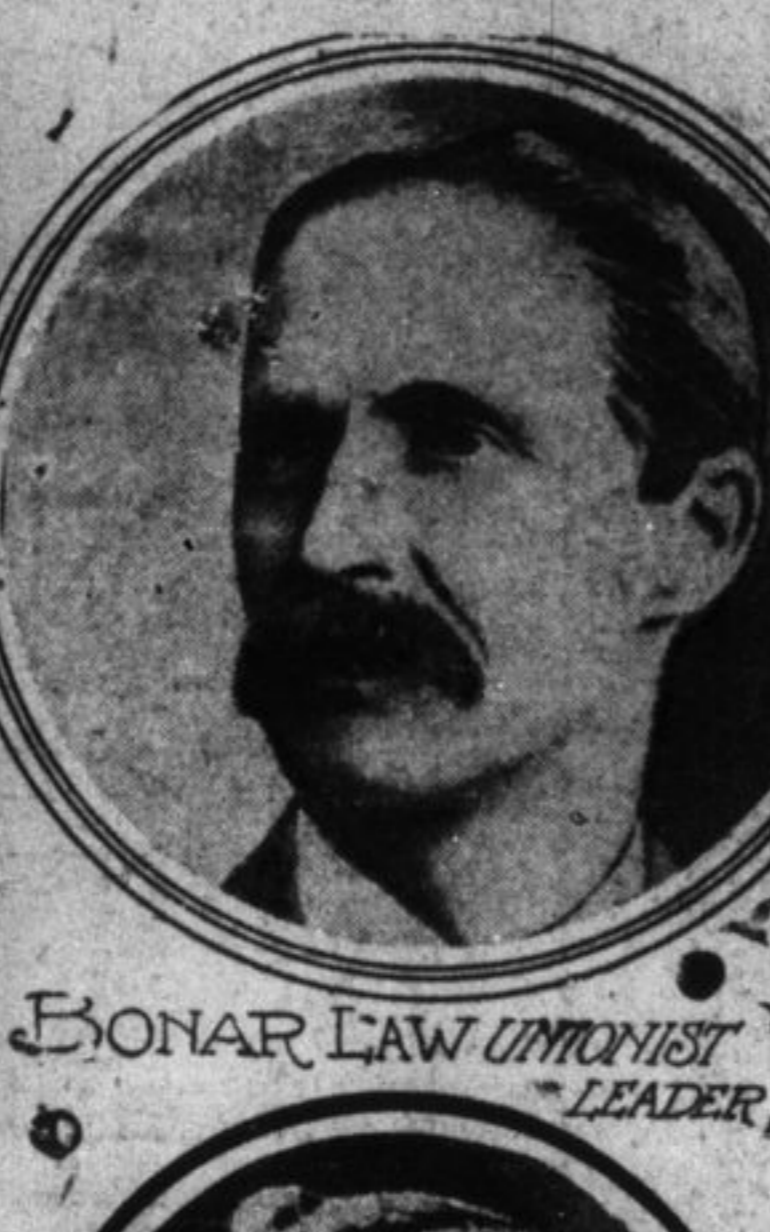
#### Co-operative Marketing.

As the co-operative marketing of live stock is gaining favor in many parts of the United States, the following notes on the method of procedure from the pen of W. T. Tomhave, formerly of University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., may interest Ontario farmers and stock men: In order to market live stock co-operatively, an association must be formed. To do this requires only the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of a board of directors who will appoint a manager to handle the business. The manager should be an honest, energetic, up-to-date man, a good judge of live stock and a good business man. It is better to ship during the fore part of the week in order to get the stock on the market when most of the purchasing is done for the week's slaughtering. In case there is not stock enough to fill a car each week, the stock should be held over, as the freight rates are much higher per hundred on less than a carload. The farmers belonging to the association report to the manager by telephone when the stock is ready for shipment, stating the kind and approximate weight, so that the manager can order a car of the proper size for his shipment. All stock should be reported at least one day before the date of shipment. On the day of delivery the man-

## THE OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT



R. H. H. ASQUITH  
LEADER OF GOVERNMENT



BONAR LAW  
UNIONIST LEADER



JOHN REDMOND  
LEADER OF NATIONALISTS



RAMSAY MACDONALD  
LEADER OF LABOR PARTY

ger and his helper receive and weigh the stock and give each man a receipt many in duplicate for the number of animals delivered, the weight on delivery, and the number or mark used in marketing his stock. If all individuals are marked, each man's stock can easily be identified when sold on the market.

#### Does Each Cow Pay.

Some records of total production for the last seven months sent in to the Dairy Division, Ottawa, showing how individual cows on adjoining farms vary in real earning capacity, will be of interest to the average farmer and of value to men who are planning for better results next year.

A ten-year-old cow that calved on March 12 has given since then just 2,812 pounds of milk and only 202 pounds of fat. A neighboring 7-year-old, calved 2nd of April, gave 5,420 pounds of milk and 228 pounds of fat, a little more than twice as much. In another contrasted pair in Gengarry, an eight-year-old, calved 6th April, gave only 3,394 pounds of milk and 129 pounds of fat; while a five-year-old calved 26th March, gave 1,239 pounds of milk and 241 pounds of fat, or again more than twice as much.

Had these two owners of two such poor cows the wrong type of cow; is it the old placid contentment with which they degenerate so quickly into poor yields. An income from the milk of one cow of only \$28, when another adjoining cow earns \$72, seen above, cannot be considered satisfactory when a man is supposed to be making money. A simple milk record shows definitely which cows in the herd earn the most. Don't "average" good and poor together, keep the best but make sure that each cow pays. — C. F. W. in Quebec Journal.

#### Small Farms in Denmark.

A generation ago the Danish farmers discovered that the wheat fields of the United States and Argentina were threatening their prosperity. They did not turn to a protective tariff for aid. Instead they sent out a commission to learn how Ireland was sending England bacon, eggs and butter. Then they set to work to transform Denmark into a great market garden. The government acted as agent. Soils were studied. Pure-bred stock was introduced. Chickens, carefully selected for their capacity as egg producers, were introduced. The farmer became an agri-

leader of the great divisions in the British House of Commons which will open under the shadow of Big Ben on February 10th. It is expected that this season of the Mother Parliament will be one of the most momentous in the history of the Empire.

ultural expert, knowing just what food to feed to stock and what breeds to raise.

In so crowded a land as Denmark farming could not be done by the individual on a large scale. So the farmers began to co-operate in the purchase of machinery, and in maintaining purchasing and selling agents.

The Egg Exchange Society, for instance, has now fifty-seven thousand members who consign to it their eggs for export. Danish bacon is handled in London by another co-operative selling agency.

Intensive agriculture has shown that large farms are not necessary to maintain families in comfort. The average size of the cultivated land is only thirty-nine acres. There are sixty-eight thousand farms of less than an acre and a half. There are sixty-five thousand of from one and one-half to thirteen and one-half acres. In America in 1900 about sixty-five per cent of farmers owned their farms. In Denmark, nearly ninety per cent are owners.

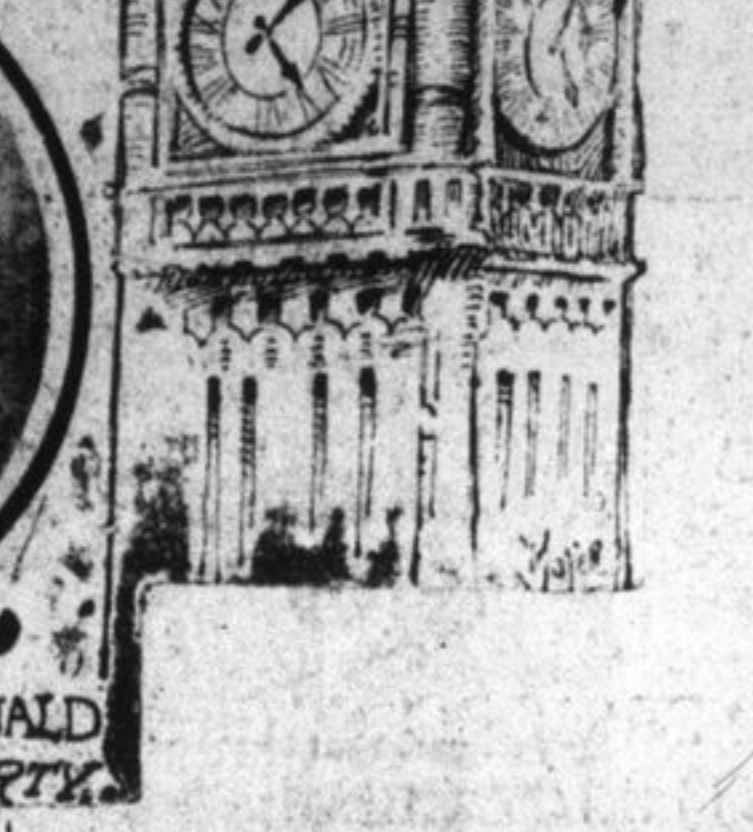
#### A New Breed of Pigs.

In the west of England at least some benefit is likely to be derived from the live stock scheme issued by the Board of Agriculture in connection with the Agricultural Development Grant. The live stock officer found that there was an exceptionally good race of local pigs generally known as the Gloucester Spots. He was thus confronted with a problem in his distribution scheme as only pure-bred or registered boars could be used under the scheme.

When the local farmers heard of this they promptly began to look around and see what was to be done. They were determined that they would not lose their local pigs renowned as they were for prolificacy, rapid feeding, hardy qualities and a fine pork or bacon carcass with an abundance of lean flesh. There was seemingly but one thing to be done; that was to form a society. Such was the enthusiasm with which this was taken up that in less than a month meetings had been held a foundation life membership of twenty members had been formed and other life members and annual members enrolled. A committee of inspection visited markets and farms in Gloucestershire, and a scale of points and standard of type has been drawn up and adopted. The curious part of the establishment of this breed society is that it has been entirely a farmers' movement, and that every promised subscription has been paid up. — "Rural World."

#### An Egg Production Record.

Persons interested in poultry production will no doubt be interested in the hen produced at Purdue University. The hen is named Miss Purdue and has produced 443 eggs, weighing 41.5 pounds, in the last two years. She is a White Leghorn. Miss Purdue weighs only 3 1/2 pounds, and during these two years has produced 11.8 times her own weight. Can you think of any animal existing to-day that has produced 11.8 times its own weight in two years? The answer is, no. — Dur-



ing this time she consumed 132 pounds of food. From every pound of food consumed she produced 1.3 eggs. This shows how efficient the vital organs of this hen really are. Certainly not very much of the food consumed by Miss Purdue was wasted.

Experiment stations have proven that it takes about 12 pounds of feed to lay on a pound of flesh on a steer and about four pounds of feed to make a pound of pork. Compare these figures with those above and see how much more efficient the hen is than either the steer or hog.

The feed cost \$1.93 for the two years, but the value of the eggs in the market was \$10.10. All of them sold for 27.4 cents per dozen, while it only cost 5.2 cents per dozen to manufacture them. The profit in the two years was \$9.08 over the cost of the feed.

The above shows plainly what can be done in egg production. The average hen is regarded as an animal of very little value, but if they are given the proper feed and care the poultryman will more than make up for his trouble and the feed. We need more of these kinds of hens.

#### Feeding the Farm Horse.

The feed for the farm horse should be of as good quality as that given to higher priced animals used in the cities or on the race track. The question of mode of feeding is an important factor in keeping the farm horse healthy. Most of the hay should be fed at night, when the horse has plenty of time to eat. The hay should be of good quality. All moldy or musty hay should be rejected as unfit for feed. By selecting only good hay, the danger of heaves is avoided. The most natural grain for the horse is oats. The oats should be well matured and not moldy. Bran has very little nourishment in it, but serves as a bowel regulator. If a quart of bran is fed each animal with the oats the danger of colic is lessened.

Whenever possible, one should make it a practice to feed the farm horse after it has had 30 minutes or an hour to rest, before trying to digest its concentrated food. In other words, let the farm horse eat a little hay while warm, and after it has entirely dried off, give water and grain. During a resting period, feed more bran and less oats. There will be less danger of azoturia after the horse is put back to work.

A well regulated barn of modern type is equipped with watering trough in the barn. If possible all horses should have an opportunity of drinking pure water at any time while in the barn, if the horse is not too warm. Some farmers find it a paying proposition to set a pail of water in for each horse before starting. This gives the horse an opportunity to have water when it

### CLEANSSES YOUR HAIR MAKES IT BEAUTIFUL

It Becomes Thick, Wavy, Lustrous and All Dandruff Disappears—Hair Stops Coming Out.

Surely try a "Danderine Hair Cleanser." If you wish to immediately stop the loss of your hair, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, buoyant and abundant, and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff, invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful. You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair and lots of it. If you will just get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

### SALTS IF BACKACHE AND KIDNEYS HURT

STOP EATING MEAT FOR A WHILE IF YOUR BLADDER IS TROUBLING YOU.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region, it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sour, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it is no longer irritating, thus ending bladder weaknesses.

Jad Salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink. Agent, Geo. W. Mahood.

### FRESH SCALLOPS SMOKED SALMON SMOKED HALIBUT LIVE LOBSTERS

Dominion Fish Co.  
PHONE 520

Kingston, Feb. 6.—Market clerk reports the following:

Meat, beef, local, carcass, 10c; to carcass, cuts, 10c to 22c; mutton, 11c to 14c; lamb, 16c to 22c; lb.; live hogs, 9c; dressed hogs, 13c; veal, 9c to 14c; lamb by carcass, 17c, a lb.

Dairy—Butter, creamery, 35c; prints, 32c; eggs, 45c to 50c, a doz. J. A. McFarlane, Brock street, reports grain, flour and feed selling as follows:

Oats, 45c per bushel; wheat, \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel; yellow feed corn, 35c per bushel; bakers' flour, \$2.75 to \$2.90; farmers' flour, \$2.75 to \$2.90; Hungarian patent, \$2.40; oatmeal and rolled oats, \$3.50 lb.; cornmeal, \$2 per cwt.; bran, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$24.50 ton; balad straw, \$9; loose hay, \$10; loose hay, \$13; pressed hay, \$15.

Cabbage, 5c to 10c, head; celery, 5c to 10c, bunch; onions, 30c, peck; chickens, 15c to 17c, a lb.; potatoes, \$1.10 bag; beets, 75c bush; carrots, 75c bush; parsley, 5c, bunch.

The Dominion Fish company reports the following prices: Whitefish, 15c; pike, 10c to 12c, lb.; Chinook salmon, 25c, lb.; kippered herring, 60c; Yarmouth blotters, 40c, doz.; codfish, 12c, lb.; halibut, 15c, lb.; fresh haddock, 12c, lb.; steak cod, 12c, lb.; salmon trout, 15c, lb.; flounder, 15c, lb.; haddock, 12c, lb.; salt mackerel, 15c, lb.; oysters, 50c to 60c, carcass, 15c, lb.; silver salmon, 20c; fall salmon, 15c; live lobsters, 35c, lb.; scallops, 30c, a lb.; blue fish, 15c; shrimps, 60c, a quart.

Sea striped bass, 20c, lb.; smelts, 10c, 20c, and 25c, lb.; silver salmon, 20c; fall salmon, 15c, lb.; smoked salmon and halibut, 40c.

#### What Your Nails Indicate.

A white mark on the nails bespeaks misfortune. Broad nails indicate a gentle nature, timid and bashful. Narrow nails belong to ambitious and quarrelsome people.

Small nails are characteristic of small minds, obstinate and conceited people. Round nails indicate lovers of knowledge, and persons of liberal sentiments.

If nails are inclined to grow into flesh, it is a sign of a desire for luxury. Red and spotted nails both show a sign of a disposition to pick quarrels readily and unprofitably.

Pale nails show people of weak disposition, subject to persecution by neighbors and friends. Soft, willowy nails indicate a lovable, unselfish disposition, but of rather unfixing mind.

#### Beet Sugar Crop

Sarnia, Feb. 7.—The farmers of this county are being signed up for the growing of the bumper crop of sugar beets, which are wanted by the big sugar refineries of this county and the two across the river in Michigan. These companies now have their agents at work settling matters with the farmers as to the amount of acreage they will put in.

All along the different lines of railway throughout the country, in the rich clay loams, and in the black lands, the sugar beet has become a staple crop. The production is growing fast and the demand appears to be unlimited. This county stands second in the value of crop produced.

#### Hauling Ties at Plevna

Plevna, Feb. 5.—A number of farmers are hauling ties to the Buckshot river, for Chaudeler & Jones Co. Miss Woodcock, of Napanee, has taken charge of the school on the mountain. Rev. Dr. Pringle will, on Sunday next, exchange pulpits with Mr. Irwin, of Flinton, who will hold communion at Ompah, Ardooch and Plevna. S. S. Barton made a business trip to Lavant to-day. Visitors: Mrs. F. Hill, at R. Kring's; Mr. Pringle, at Joseph Card's; E. Albert and B. Loyal and family, at J. Ward's; family at Mrs. Hall's; Mrs. Smith, at Mrs. Brouse's; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Card, at Sunday evening at Joseph Card's; Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, of Fernleigh, at J. Ward's.

#### Bath Road Postmaster Ill

Bath Road, Feb. 6.—Mr. Timms, of the Bath Road post office, who was stricken with paralysis on Sunday last, is gradually growing weaker; there is very little hope of recovery. Mrs. S. Gress, who underwent an operation in the general hospital this week, is doing well. Rev. P. G. Robinson, Kingston, made several pastoral calls here yesterday.

OUR FRESH GROUND COFFEE AT 40c. CAN'T BE BEAT. Try a sample order and be convinced. NOLAN'S GROCERY, Princess St. Phone 720. Prompt Delivery.

New York Fruit Store  
Sweet Oranges, 15c, 20c and 30c a dozen.  
Malaga Grapes, 20c a lb.  
Bananas, 15c and 20c a dozen.  
Figs, 15c a lb.  
Dates, 10c a lb.  
814 Princess St. Phone 1405

FOR SALE  
Earl St., near Division, brick veneer ..... \$1,900.00  
Earl St., near Division, brick veneer ..... \$2,000.00  
Division St., near Earl, brick veneer ..... \$2,000.00  
Division St., near Earl, brick veneer ..... \$2,100.00  
Dominion vacuum cleaners ..... \$10.00  
Tiec. Stationary vacuum cleaners. Estimates cheerfully given.  
H. S. CRUMLEY

CLEARANCE SALE OF WINTER HATS  
8 trimmed hats for \$3.00.  
\$5 shapes for \$1.25.  
Everything is to be cleared regardless of cost, during the next few weeks.  
MISS E. D. HAMILTON  
870 Princess Street.  
Opposite Y.M.C.A. Phone 126

## D. D. D. Opens New Era in Cure of Skin Disease

Mr. Corn's cure of eczema was known to almost every hospital and physician of reputation throughout the city of Toronto. His letter is another interesting demonstration of what is being accomplished by the famous D. D. D. Prescription. He'll tell you it allays the itch instantly—and soon there are signs of cure. We have handled the remedy for years and regard it as the specific for skin troubles of all kinds. Come in or ask us about D. D. D. Prescription, also about D. D. D. Soap especially for tender skins. We offer the first full size bottle on the guarantee that unless it stops the itch at once, it costs you not a cent.

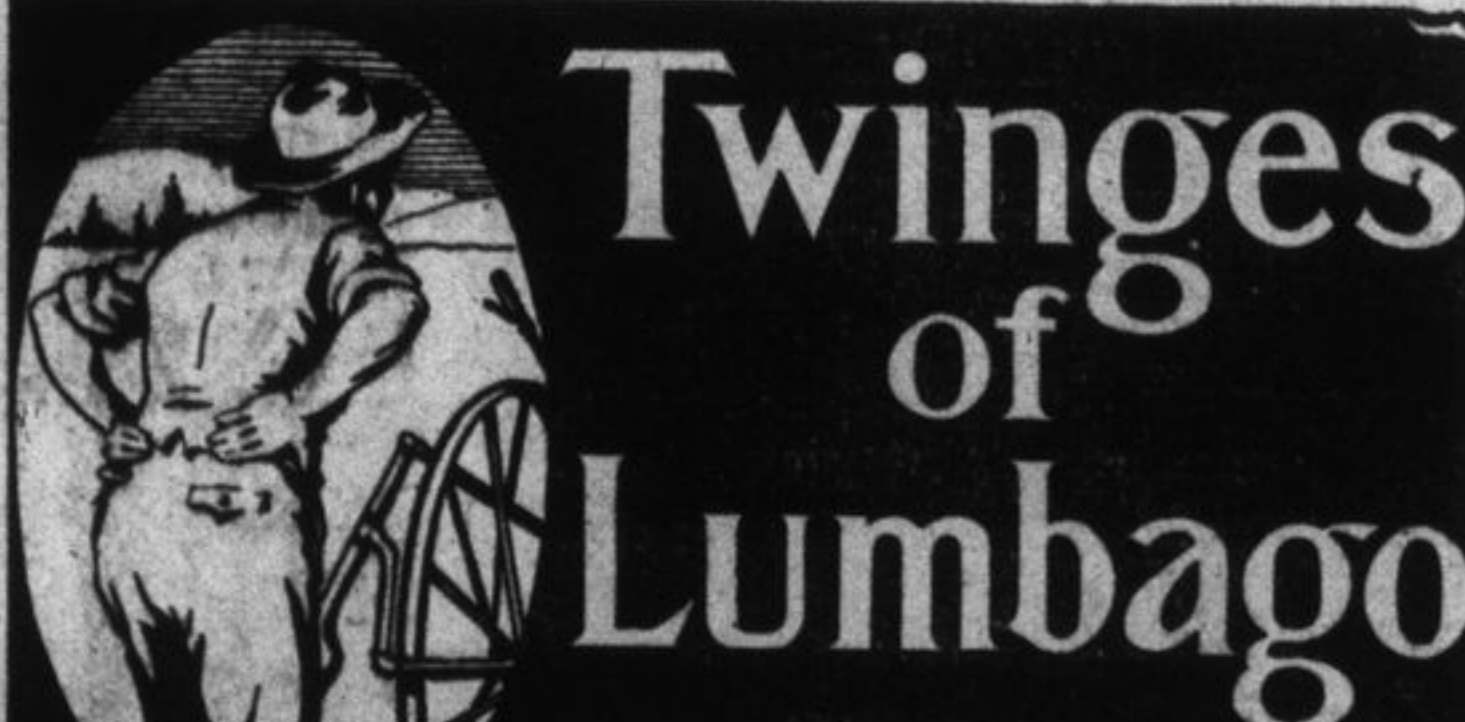
### D.D.D. Soap Keeps Your Skin Healthy

of soap. That is all I used, and I am perfectly well. You are at liberty to use my name for I consider D. D. D. the best remedy in use. I. W. CORNS, 21 Givens St., Toronto, Can.

I will consider it a favor if you will allow me to add my testimonials to the many hundreds you no doubt have in proof of the great cures effected by the D. D. D. Prescription. I was a sufferer for two years with eczema on the legs and ankles. I tried three or four different doctors and none of them did me any good. I got tired of trying their remedies. I then went to a skin specialist, but he was no better than they.

I secured a trial bottle of D. D. D. and it did me so much good that I bought for a dollar bottle also, a cake

**Teresa Carreno**  
THE QUEEN OF PIANISTS  
This artist has long ranked with the foremost players of both sexes and is recognized as the greatest woman pianist of which the history of music has any record. Carreno has selected the  
New Scale Williams Piano Agency  
35-37 MONTREAL ST., KINGSTON.



## Twinges of Lumbago

Mr. John N. Frank, farmer, Mink Lake, Alta., writes — "For two years I suffered from lumbago. Sharp

pains would dart through the back and sides or come on suddenly when bending or twisting the body. I could not do any work for months of each year, was often confined to the bed unable to sit or stand.

"Since using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I have not lost any time and have been very greatly benefited. Though I still have slight attacks this treatment seems to be driving the disease out of the system.

"I have been entirely cured of annoying itching piles of three years' standing by use of Dr. Chase's Ointment."

So long as the kidneys fail to eliminate the poisons from the blood there is bound to be suffering from pains, aches, rheumatism and lumbago. To make the cure thorough and lasting you must use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, 5 for \$1.00, all dealers. Sample box mailed free if you mention this paper. Edmanon, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

## Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills