

News And Views Of And For The Farmers

GFT RID OF THE MITES

As the season advances, do not neglect the frequent and liberal use of disinfectants and insecticides in and about the poultry houses. Keep the nests well dusted with a reliable insect powder and give the hens themselves a dusting with the powder from time to time. Whitewash the interior of the houses, using a wash into which has been mixed crude carbolic acid in about the proportion of half a teaspoonful to a gallon of whitewash. Paint the roosts and roost supports with a mixture of kerosene and carbolic acid, in about the same proportion—half a teaspoonful of the crude acid to a gallon of the coal oil. Renew the nesting material as often as it seems to require renewal and give the insides of the nest boxes a treatment with the carbolic whitewash. Contented hens are the only ones that lay and pay their way, and hens are never contented if they are tormented with mites and lice.

Unless a chick is strong and active from the incubator it should be killed. The elimination of the weaklings is one of the first steps in the proper management of chicks. Usually the weak and punny chicks are not worth saving; the majority of chicks which are weak at the time of hatching die before reaching maturity, and of those which do live comparatively few become profitable fowls. The rule of good practice is to kill all weaklings at the time of hatching.

When goose eggs are set under hens they should be turned daily by hand, as they are too large for a hen to move easily.

CORN EXPERIMENTS IN ONTARIO

The Ontario Department on Agriculture, through the District Experiment Station, is arranging to conduct a variety of corn tests in practically every county in Ontario. Seven standard varieties of corn have been selected and first class seed in each instance secured. Eight reliable farmers in each county have been selected, with a view to covering the country as evenly as possible, with instructions to devote one acre of land to the seven varieties. Definite instructions will be given to each experimenter as to methods of planting and cultivation. During the summer months each of these fields will be carefully inspected and comparisons made between the varieties as to stand of plants, size of leaf, size and number of ears, date of maturity, yield, etc. It is intended that this experiment shall be conducted for at least three successive years, so that climate conditions may be less likely to interfere with the results secured in the province. In Ontario, where corn for silage is becoming so largely grown, it is felt that an experiment of this kind, demonstrating the advantages of certain varieties for certain districts, will do much to increase the yield, and improve the quality of silage, and form a basis to get the farmers in the corn-growing counties of the province to undertake the task of growing standard varieties that are suited and that will meet the requirements of the market.

The world's record sugar plantation contains 13,000 acres, has 30 miles of railway and employs 1,500 people.

WHEN THE ENGLISH COUNTRY LAD RETURNS.

"Let there be no mistake," says the Daily Citizen. "This great war is not going to leave social problems in the old place. The effect of it will be searching and deep. The spirit of the people, of the great masses of the people, has been roused by this war as that spirit was never roused before. These great masses of the people have been and are realising themselves as never before. When sons and brothers come back, as they will, the veterans of victory, the man who reads history in the nation's eyes will meet with a new expression. Whatever these toilers of the fields and of the meaner streets become, they cannot be what they were."

One of the many social problems created by the war is the lack of labor in our countryside, and the suggestion is being made that the lack shall be supplied by the labor of children who should be at school.

There have been many protests against this suggestion, notably by Bishop Gore, who, in a letter to The Times, says that he has visited one school where the seven boys at the top of the school had been thus withdrawn. He adds:

"I have been endeavoring to ascertain the facts more precisely. Such inquiry as I have been able to make increases the anxiety I cannot but feel. The ground of this anxiety lies in the consideration that the existing shortage is not likely to be temporary. In other words, I do not believe that the young men who have enlisted for the war are likely to return to the land, under the old conditions, after the war."

"I have taken the opportunity of consulting a number of clergy who know the country lads well. They have all expressed the same opinion. The lads are already greatly improved by military service and better feeding. They are pleased with themselves. They are tasting what seems to them a more interesting life than they knew before. Whatever they become after the war, they will not return to what they were. It is therefore not a temporary but a permanent shortage of labor that has to be met. It must be met, I believe, by improving wages and conditions so as to attract labor to the country; and this improvement had better be begun at once and on a systematic scale. Also education should not be curtailed, but in every way improved so as to make rural education a better preparation for rural life. To meet the shortage by withdrawing boys prematurely from school on a large scale is a disastrously reactionary measure, which it will be hard to reverse."

THE YOUNG CHICKS

Shortly before the chicks are placed in the brooder they should be given a little sand or some chick grit. This seems to aid them in digesting the contents of the yolk sac as they are absorbed into the system. Fresh water or sour skim milk may be given from the start. Sour milk is an excellent chick food and it tends to keep the chicks in good health. It should be given regularly. Do not feed chicks any food for 24 hours after being hatched.

During the first two or three weeks in natural brooding it is advisable to keep the hen confined in a coop. The little chicks should not be allowed too much freedom at first, and especially they should not be allowed out of the coop while the grass is damp from dew or rain.

It is advisable to make the coop as serviceable and economically as possible. Avoid making a lot of cheap coops, which in a short time become useless.

The most serviceable coop is one which serves to brood the chicks while with the hen, and to house the chicks during the growing season after the brooding period has ended.

The following mash is good for growing stock:

Wheat bran	100 lbs.
Ground oats or oatmeal feed	50 lbs.
Meal	50 lbs.
Middlings	50 lbs.
Beel scraps	20 lbs.
	270 lbs.

An Ohio hen recently hatched ten chickens from nine eggs. She doesn't belong to the poultry union.

MILK PRODUCTION

Has it impressed itself on your mind, as a practical man, selling farm crops in the form of milk through the medium of cows' manufacturing apparatus, what possibly some of this animated machinery needs overhauling and closely examining? A new machine, running more economically, may save a manufacturer its cost several times over in a very short while. So if your cows were regarded in this light, some might be found to be very economical producers, and possibly the less said about the capacity of others the better.

What is of importance to the average dairyman is this fact, that cow testing helps to put each cow in the herd on a good paying basis very quickly. A simple plan of weighing and testing each individual cow's milk soon discovers if any unit machines in the milk-making factory are not in good economical running order. Then plans are laid for keeping the type of cow that makes twenty or thirty dollars or more, and young calves at least four. Does each one of your cows do that, it will pay you to find out.

Great Britain imported 51,786,915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She imported 80,013,879 bushels from the United States. She also imported 12,789,969 bushels from Russia and central Europe.

Great Britain took 22,464,683 bushels of oats from Germany, Russia and Roumania in 1913, of which one-half was from her bitterest and most savage enemy of to-day.

KINGSTON MARKET REPORTS

Kingston, June 5.

Meats.	
Beef, local carcasses, lb.	11 12
Beef, hinds, lb.	13 14
Beef, cuts, lb.	15 25
Beef, western, by carcass, lb.	13 14
Hogs, live, cwt.	9 00
Hogs, dressed, lb.	12 1/2 13
Lamb, frozen, by carcass, lb.	15
Lamb, spring, by carcass	7 00 8 00
Mutton, lb.	13
Veal, by carcass, lb.	08 14
Fish.	
Bloaters, doz.	40
Cod, steak, lb.	12 1/2
Eels, lb.	10
Haddies, finnan, lb.	12 1/2
Haddock, fresh, lb.	12 1/2
Haddock, frozen, lb.	08 10
Halibut, fresh, lb.	20
Herring, fresh water, doz.	50
Live lobsters, lb.	25
Pickered, lb.	15
Kippers, doz.	60
Perch, lb.	10
Pike, lb.	10
Rock-fish, lb.	10
Salmon, Quail, lb.	15
Salmon, coho, lb.	20
Salmon, Chinook, lb.	30

Shad, smoked, lb.		20
Suckers, lb.		05
Trout, salmon, lb.		15
White fish, lb.		12 1/2 15
Poultry.		
Chickens, dressed, lb.	18	
Chickens, live, lb.	12 1/2	
Ducks, lb.	12	
Hens, dressed, lb.	15	
Hens, live, lb.	10	
Turkeys, lb.	18	20
Dairy Products.		
Butter, creamery, lb.	37	
Butter, print, lb.	35	
Butter, rolls, lb.	35	
Cheese, old, lb.	22	
Cheese, new, lb.	24	
Eggs, fresh, doz.	20	22
Fruit.		
Bananas, doz.	20	
Cocoanuts, each.	05	08
Cucumbers, each.	05	07
Dates, lb.	10	
Figs, lb.	15	
Grape-fruit, each.	05	10
Lemons, Messina, doz.	20	
Nuts, mixed, lb.	20	
Oranges, doz.	20	60
Pineapples, each.	10	20
Strawberries, per box	20	
Tomatoes, lb.	15	

Vegetables.		
Beets, bush.	50	
Cabbage, new, lb.	10	
Celery, bunch	15	
Lettuce, bunch, doz.	50	
Onions, green, bunches, doz.	50	
Potatoes, bush.	50	
Parsnips, bush.	75	
Rhubarb, bunch	10	
Turnips, bag	75	
Grain.		
Barley, bush.	1 00	
Bran, ton	27 00	
Buckwheat, bush.	1 15	
Corn, yellow feed, bush.	95	
Corn, cracked cwt.	1 80	
Corn, meal, cwt.	2 45	
Flour, cwt.	3 85	
Hay, best, ton	18 00	
Hay, loose, ton	17 00	19 00
Oats, local bush.	70	
Oats, Man., bush.	75	
Straw, baled, ton	9 00	
Straw, loose, ton	8 00	
Wheat, bush.	1 50	
Hides.		
Beef hides, cured, per lb.	14c	
Beef, hides, green, lb.	12c	
Heavy bulls, lb.	8c	
Veals, green, lb.	12c	
Deacons, each	90c	
Tallow rendered in cakes	5c	
Kills or grassers, lb.	8c	
Calf skins, per lb.	15c	
Lamb and shearing, each	25c	
Sheep skins, each, up to	\$2.00	
Horse hides, each, up to	\$3.50	

A NEW FORAGE CROP

At the present moment considerable attention is being given to forage plants, says a British contemporary. The Midland Agricultural and Dairy College has been testing peluski, a leguminous plant resembling the field pea. It is grown extensively in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and other Continental countries, either alone or in mixture with oats or other crops, chiefly as a forage crop for feeding in the green state. A small quantity of seed was forwarded by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and this was sown alongside a plot of vetches for comparison.

The soil was a light gravelly loam, cropped with wheat in 1913. The seed of both crops was sown broadcast at the end of May, at the rate of about 3 bushels per acre. The crops were mown green on August 29th, and produced the following yields of green fodder per acre: Peluski, 5 tons 11 1/2 cwt.; vetches, 4 tons 14 1/2 cwt.

The peluski, therefore, gave a much heavier yield than the vetches. It was about two weeks earlier than the vetches, the pods being developed when the vetches were in bloom. It also stood up rather better than the vetches. The fodder was very similar to that of vetches or peas, and was readily eaten by horses, cattle, and pigs.

ADVANTAGES OF HOG RAISING

This is a true saying and a wise one: "The hog is the only animal that can convert 10 bushels of grain or its equivalent into less space than a bushel basket, and then carry it to market on his back and double its value." says the "American Cultivator." The most profitable department of any well-regulated farm is the breeding and feeding of good hogs, and more farms have been paid for by hogs than any combination of sales of grain, dairy products, etc., have ever freed from debt. There are two ways of making money through hogs; one, the most common being growing hogs for the general market; the other, breeding pure-bred hogs to improve the quality of breeds in general.

As the market breeding: In America any farmer that does not "hate a hog" can make a start on a very small investment of capital. First, he must settle on the breed, whether black, red spotted or any other and then buy a few young sows, being sure that they are representative of the breed he has chosen. Then he should select a first-class boar of the same breed, being sure that he, too, is a good individual, bred in the best lines, so that his produce will be even better than the sows. Lastly, he must prepare a place for the future handling of the swine.

Expensive buildings are not necessary, but good pasture is, and it should be well fenced, so that he may always know where his pigs are. They must have a dry, warm sleeping place, where they may also rest when not on pasture. A prime essential is good, pure water, and plenty of it. If there is a spring through the pasture, that is excellent, if not, it may be furnished by means of self-watering fountains.

The hog is the only animal that does not perspire, so it cannot stand extremely hot sunshine, and must therefore have cool shade, natural or artificial. Given these things, success is strictly up to the man. If he will give his swine the care he would give his dairy cows and calves or his horses, he will find them far more profitable than either.

continued use of wet, or moist, mash- es conduce to the production of eggs the whites of which are thin and watery. The ration for the breeding stock, according to modern usage, is hard grains, properly balanced, with beef scrap, charcoal, grit, oyster shell plenty of fresh green food, plenty of fresh, clean water, clean quarters and as much range as possible. Hens handled in this manner lay eggs that have plenty of "body," the whites of which are relatively solid and free from decided wateriness, and such eggs, experience has proven, hatch better and produce stronger and healthier chicks than those in which the whites are thin and watery.

Don't think a week earlier or later than the date recommended is just as good. Don't think that spraying alone will insure good fruit, pruning and cultivation are equally important. Don't apply Bordeaux mixture in wet weather, for it is liable to rust the fruit. Don't overspray. An even coating should be left on the fruit and foliage, any material which runs off does no good. Don't expect results if the work is not thoroughly done. Don't apply lime-sulphur and ar-

FROM THE COUNTRYSIDE

Frontenac

JOYCEVILLE
June 3.—The farmers have finished planting and seeding. The crops in general are looking fairly well. A good rain would be welcomed. Well drillers are drilling a well for James Hitchcock. L. Wood's building is nearing completion. The young folks are looking forward to a number of picnics and socials to take place in the near future. The Rev. Father Nicholson, Prescott, and mother, Mrs. T. Nicholson, and Aunt Miss A. Corrigan, and Mrs. L. J. Joyce, Kingston, Mrs. and Mrs. M. C. Clement, Ottawa, visited here recently.

WILKINSON

June 1.—Everything is booming in this little hamlet. Many around here spent Victoria Day in Kingston. All are pleased to hear that Mrs. A. C. Finn is improving after a severe illness. Edward Finn and sister Nellie spent Sunday with friends in Erinville. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Finn spent Sunday at Mrs. M. Dillon's. Misses Annie and Loretta Kelly, John Dowling and Leo Flynn spent Sunday at George Kelly's, Erinville. Eugene Dillon spent Monday in Nap-

anee. Miss Lena Whalen is visiting in Tamworth. Misses Francis and Josephine McDonald and J. B. Fisher spent Sunday at P. Sagriff's. Joseph Carroll and Albert Perault called on friends here Sunday evening. Many intend taking in the ball given by the young bachelors of Centerville on Friday evening, June 4th. A mission will be held in the Church of the Annunciation, Chippewa, beginning on Sunday, June 6th, by Rev. Father Burk, O.J. New York city.

Leeds

PORTLAND
June 2.—A number of fine salmon are being landed by the local fisherman. Herman Morris caught two beauties last week, one weighing twenty-four and one eighteen pounds. Mr. and Mrs. D. Donevan, Brockville, are guests of the Misses Donevan's. W. Lyons spent the week-end with his brother, Rev. J. Lyons, Burrit's Rapids. W. H. Bolton and family have moved to their cottage for the summer. Visitors: W. Rogers and sister, Jennie, and Miss Sullivan, Cedar Valley, and Miss Anna Nolan, Phillipsville, at Mrs. C. Ripley's; Renzo Myers, Crosby, at F. C. Heatley's. L. Bolton, Ottawa, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bolton. Mrs. James Stanton, who has been ill is convalescent. Mrs. Chas. Poils returned from a visit with friends at Sterling. Mrs. A. Gallagher is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Kerfoot, Smith's Falls.

MALLORYTOWN

June 1.—Thad Purvis is under the care of Dr. Judson and Mrs. Ira Weston is under the care of Dr. Bissell. The Mallorytown Independent Telephone Company will hold a business meeting on June 8th. The funeral of the late William Andrew left his home at Poole's Resort and the funeral service was held at the Methodist church, Mallorytown. Rev. Mr. Dorthery, Escott, officiated. Interment took place at Youngs Mills cemetery. The Montreal Methodist Conference meets this week at Gananoque and Rev. W. G. Bradford has

secured the service of Rev. William Smith, Trinity Church, Montreal, for the morning and evening services. The frost last week destroyed all the early garden vegetables and even tomatoes in plants that were covered. The Good Roads Department is building roads in the village. Miss Kate McAvoy has gone to Sand Bay to live. John Collins had a better killed by lightning.

Lennox & Addington

WILTON
June 3.—The annual meeting of the Bible Society was held in the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, and was addressed by T. Robinson, Toronto. The League gave an enjoyable social on Tuesday evening in the League room. George Simmons is making many improvements on his vacant cottage. Mrs. Sanderson, Yarker, was visiting Mrs. G. Stover on Monday. Mrs. Nicholas Simmons has returned from La-chute, Que.

TAMWORTH

June 2.—Mr. Brine, Camden East, Passed through town on Wednesday. A number of our citizens attended the L.O.O.F. Banquet at Enterprise on Tuesday night last. W. S. Harrington, Napanea, gave a lecture on "Belgium and the War" on Friday night last to a large audience proceeds \$80 donated to the Red Cross Society. Rev. Mr. Barnes is attending conference at Oshawa this week. Mr. Demill, wife and son and Mr. McKelrick, Moncton, visited Mrs. and Mrs. Taylor on Sunday last.

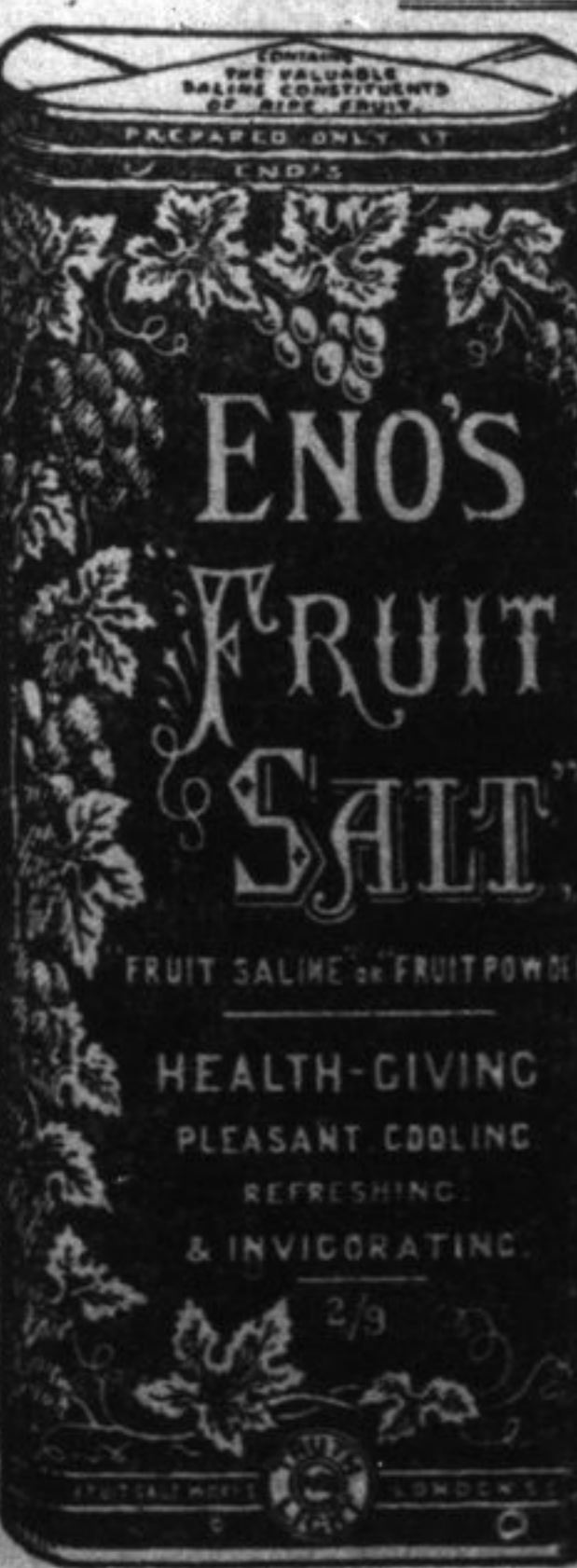
BAN ON NEW STYLES

Clergy Opposed to Short Skirts and Low-Cut Corsets.
Paris, June 5.—Modern styles, as expressed in short skirts and deep V-shaped corsets, were given severe blow to-day in the form of ecclesiastical condemnation, when notices were posted in a number of Parisian churches warning communicants that Holy Communion will be refused women attired in the objectionable dress.
The notices were posted by a direction of Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, who has hitherto expressed his objection to the ultra-fashionable mode.
It takes no more time to be polite than to be rude.



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