

# News And Views Of And For The Farmers

## Improved Seed Is Now In Improved Demand

Reports received relative to the demand for seed this season indicate that the orders generally have been for higher grades. All the seed merchants, without exception, agree in this. Several consider that this to a noticeable extent is a result of the recent patriotism and production campaign. Enquiries were made in many sections of the country and the responses received were all of the one tenor, that greater care had evidently been taken in the selection of seed, and that, with fair weather, there was every prospect of improved growth and consequently of improved production. Professor Zaritzky, of the Ontario Agricultural College, was written to, but he being in California, Assistant Professor W. J. Squirell replied showing that there had been a marked increase in the demand for spring wheat, barley, field peas, spring rye, buckwheat,

husking corn, sugar beets for feed purposes, Swedish turnips, carrots, fodder and silage corn, sorghum, alfalfa and field beans. Oats, Japanese beans, millets and clover also showed improvement. One of the leading merchants in his testimony as to the results attained says that he has gone to the matter extensively and has found an increase in Red Clover amounting to 200 per cent. Both timothy No. 1 and No. 2, show a gain. In Alsike No. 1 there is a gain of 10 per cent. and of No. 2 over No. 3 of 40 per cent. "We have noticed that the demand for the better grades exists very generally throughout Western Ontario and that the demand for the lower grades is more in Eastern Ontario and Quebec." In testimony to an increased demand for garden and field root seeds, the principal of another prominent house

says: "There is no doubt but that the agitation and educational work which has been done has had a beneficial effect by causing the planter to give more thought to the use of high grade stocks." A third leading dealer writes: "We are of opinion that your advertising campaign has been very beneficial. At least we have found it so. Not only has the farming business been greater, but the demand has been generally for the finest selection of seed stocks." A firm with ramifications all over the English-speaking world says: "We notice a marked tendency for better seed in the requirements of our farmer customers this year. Especially when ordering timothy, alsike and alfalfa they insist on government grade No. 1." Other firms both east and west, testify that the demand for the best seed has been higher than in any previous year.

## Farm a Place Of Opportunity

Speaking before the Experimental Farm Superintendents recently assembled in convention at Ottawa, George H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, sounded a note which is of special interest at the present crisis in Canadian agriculture. In prefacing his address he said: "Unfortunately farming during the last ten years or more has been less attractive to young men of good ability and to capital than other industries in urban centres. The problem of arm labor has been an exceedingly perplexing one and in consequence farm systems have been

modified so as to require the minimum of labor for their maximum yield of net returns. City industries have completely outbid the farm in the matter of labor, and it is probably true that at least one-third of the city working men have had experience in farming. I would like to say to those men now that if the opportunities in the city looked brighter during the past ten years, the next ten years, in my judgment, assuredly belong to the farm, and the sooner they realize that the better for themselves and for all concerned."

**Getting A New Variety.**  
The credit for originating Marquis wheat must be given to Doctors Charles and William Saunders, of the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada. The first experiments were conducted in 1886. Success was

attained by cross-breeding the native Red Fife with Hard Red Calcutta, a variety secured from India and acclimated to northern conditions. After many years of careful selection, to fix the type and to secure desirable characteristics, the variety was fully developed in 1902 and named Marquis. The new wheat inherited the remarkable earliness of the Hard Red Calcutta and the frost resistant and yielding qualities of the Red Fife. The new blood, moreover, seemed to increase the good qualities of each of the parent varieties. The original stock of seed was small. It was distributed among the Canadian Experimental Stations and a few of the best farmers to increase the seed. Marquis is strictly supervised and maintained to insure the purity of the strain. The first Marquis in any quantity was raised during the season of 1911.

## WITH THE CHICKENS

There is no farm stock which repays good care as quickly as the hen, but it must be good care. Do not wash eggs. Use the dirty and back of it will always cause trouble. Therefore, provide good ventilation in all poultry buildings, but do not allow draughts to blow on the fowls. The working hours of the poultryman extends from early till late in the morning, when the fowls are kept dry and clean. Little chicks need a feeding coop where they can eat in peace away from the older fowls. Do not keep ducks and chickens in the same house or the same runs. Their habits are too dissimilar, one or the other will not do well. Ducks require a different method of feeding and should be yarded away from the fowls. The rolling stone can never be truthfully called a "mossback."

## Hints About How To Control Wild Mustard

F. E. Robertson, manager of the Jefferson county farm bureau has issued the following statement relative to the control of wild mustard and other weeds: The most important time to attempt to control weeds in the corn or oat fields is to attack them while still young. There are two good methods both of which are followed, but not followed as generally as they should be. In the oats, weeds such as wild mustard, plantain, etc. can be readily destroyed by spraying with either iron or copper sulphate. It is time now that this should be done, and well done. Many fields of oats are foul with mustard and ragweed. Frequently the yield of oats is reduced 20 per cent. because of the weeds. This loss may be avoided

by spraying the field with solutions of iron or copper sulphate. The method is simple. Dig up a suitable pump together with suitable spraying nozzles, or make use of a regular power potato sprayer, and use this equipment. The spraying solution is made of 100 pounds of iron sulphate dissolved in 50 gallons of water. Another equally good solution is made by dissolving 12 pounds of copper sulphate in 50 gallons of water. Either of these solutions made as above should be sufficient for one acre of grain. The result of such a spraying will be that the mustard is destroyed, but the oats remain unharmed. Another good method that applies to the control of weeds in corn and potatoes, consists of harrowing the field before and after the corn or potatoes are above ground. This is done by making use of a spike tooth

ed harrow, or good weeder. A few corn plants or potato plants may be destroyed in the process, but the amount of good accomplished far exceeds any harm done. The use of the harrow for the first cultivation is increasing, and in some sections of the county it is common practice. By this early harrowing the young weeds just beginning to grow are easily destroyed, and the field is kept clean. Further more, the harrow or weeder breaks the crust that so often forms on the surface, and at the same time a soil mulch is formed, which materially helps to conserve the moisture, an important matter this season. The farm bureau is ready to assist any farmer to undertake to rig out a spraying outfit for spraying mustard in oats providing there are any who desire to do this, and have not previously had experience with the method.

## JUNE HINTS FOR FARMERS

**Farmer's Advocate:** Kill the weeds while you may. Keep the calves growing by giving plenty of clover. Cultivate! should be the watchword this month. June is the month to kill weeds and make the corn grow. Get the breeding bull out in the paddock. He must have exercise. On the sheep's back is no place for the wool at this season of the year. Do not sow turnips too early. The middle of June is generally soon enough in Ontario. June should bring the warm weather that the corn needs; but do not leave it all to the weather, cultivate. The man who killed off all his brood sows is already beginning to

wish that he had some of them back again.

## Raw Rock Phosphate.

A great many farmers are undecided whether to buy the raw rock phosphate or not, says Board's Dairyman. They would like very much to know if it would prove a wise investment. A good way to look at it is this. The farmers of Europe before the war were buying American phosphate in large quantities and at very low prices. It costs our farmers. If they could afford to buy it at such rates it looks as if our farmers could afford to do so without much risk. The man who refuses to be quipped ought not to find a willing listener. It's a blessed privilege to earn the right to be called honest and upright.

## Cow Testing Figures

Some cow testing figures given to the Dairy Division, Ottawa, by dairy farmers prove that some herds of cows produce milk at a feed cost of \$1.45 per 100 pounds, while those by other herds whose average feed cost of production is only eighty cents per 100 pounds of milk. Again, between two cows in the same herd the cost of feed per pound of butter-fat is frequently found as much as from twenty-three to forty-nine cents. There's lots of difference between practicing economy and being in the sense of the word a miser.

## The Prices Paid For Produce On Kingston Market

Kingston, June 19.		Meats.	
Beef, local carcasses, lb. ....	11 12	Butcher, creamery, lb. ....	35
Beef, hinds, lb. ....	13 14	Butter, print, lb. ....	23
Beef, cuts, lb. ....	15 25	Butter, roll, lb. ....	32
Beef, western, by carcass, lb. ....	13 14	Cheese, old, lb. ....	18
Hogs, live, cwt. ....	9 60	Cheese, new, lb. ....	22
Hogs, dressed, lb. ....	14	Eggs, fresh, doz. ....	20
Lamb, frozen, by carcass, lb. ....	15	<b>Fruit.</b>	
Lamb, spring, by carcass, lb. ....	7 00 8 00	Bananas, doz. ....	20
Mutton, lb. ....	13 14	Cocoanuts, each ....	05
Veal, by carcass, lb. ....	08 13	Cucumbers, each ....	05
<b>Fish.</b>		Figs, lb. ....	15
Bloaters, doz. ....	40	Grape-fruit, each ....	10 13
Cod, steak, lb. ....	12 1/2	Lemons, Messina, doz. ....	20
Eels, lb. ....	10	Nuts, mixed, lb. ....	20
Haddies, finnan, lb. ....	12 1/2	Oranges, doz. ....	60
Haddock, fresh, lb. ....	12 1/2	Pineapples, each ....	10 20
Haddock, frozen, lb. ....	08 12	Strawberries, per box ....	15 18
Halibut, fresh, lb. ....	20	Tomatoes, lb. ....	15
Herring, fresh water, ter, doz. ....	50	<b>Vegetables.</b>	
Live lobsters, lb. ....	35	Beets, bush, .....\$	50
Mackerel, lb. ....	15	Cabbage, new, lb. ....	30
Pickorel, lb. ....	15	Celery, bunch, lb. ....	15
Kippers, doz. ....	60	Lettuce, bunch, doz. ....	50
Perch, lb. ....	10	Onions, green, bunches, doz. ....	50
Pike, lb. ....	10	Potatoes, bush, .....	50
Rock-fish, lb. ....	10	Parsnips, bush, .....	75
Salmon, Quaila, lb. ....	15	Rhubarb, bunch, .....	10
Salmon, cohos, lb. ....	20	Turnips, bag, .....	75
Salmon, Chinook, lb. ....	30	<b>Grain.</b>	
Shad, smoked, lb. ....	30	Barley, bush, .....\$	1 00

Trout, salmon, lb. ....	15	White fish, lb. ....	12 1/2 15	Chickens, dressed, lb. ....	18
Chickens, live, lb. ....	12 1/2	Ducks, lb. ....	12	Chickens, live, lb. ....	12 1/2
Hens, dressed, lb. ....	15	Hens, live, lb. ....	10	Hens, dressed, lb. ....	15
Hens, live, lb. ....	10	Turkeys, lb. ....	18 20	<b>Dairy Products.</b>	
<b>Green Oats For Pigs.</b>		Barley, bush, .....\$	1 00	Bran, ton ....	27 00
One and one-tenth cent per pound saving in the production of pork is the result of seeding oats alone as a forage crop for growing pigs. This information is from the North Dakota Experiment Station, and is familiar with every detail in the growth of the crop, and it is an easy step for him to provide a lot seeded to oats. In comparison with dry lot feeding, 1.3 per cent of grain were required to produce one pound of gain, while with oats 3.2 pounds were required to produce one pound of gain. However, the station advises that rape has been found superior to oats as forage for hogs, both as to gains made by the pigs and amount of feed produced per acre.		Buckwheat, bush, .....	1 15	Corn, yellow feed, bush, .....	85
<b>Early Plowing.</b>		Corn, cracked, cwt. ....	1 30	Corn, meal, cwt. ....	2 45
Prof. L. E. Call, of the Kansas Agricultural College, told the American Society of Agronomy that early plowing in preparation for winter wheat for wheat appears to be of value rather because of the large supply of plant food liberated, especially nitrates, that for any additional moisture stored in the soil by early cultivation. Poor results from late plowing are due to the fact that the sufficient plant food is liberated to supply the needs of the crop. Prof. Call presented in detail the results of experiments leading to his conclusion. While it has been known for some time that the earlier the seed bed for wheat is prepared the greater is the yield secured, most persons have regarded the increasing yields as due to conservation of moisture, said the Breeder's Gazette.		Flour, cwt. ....	3 85 4 00	Hay, baled, ton ....	19 00
<b>Green Oats For Pigs.</b>		Hay, loose, .....	17 00 19 00	Oats, local bush, .....	70
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<b>Beef Hides.</b>		Straw, baled, ton ....	9 00	Straw, loose, ton ....	8 00
Beef hides, cured, per lb. ....		Wheat, bush, .....	1 50	<b>Hides.</b>	
Beef, hides, green, lb. ....		Beef hides, cured, per lb. ....	14c	Beef, hides, green, lb. ....	12c
Heavy bulls, lb. ....		Veals, green, lb. ....	12c	Deacons, each ....	90c
Veals, green, lb. ....		Tallow rendered in cakes, cwt. ....	5c	Kips or grassers, lb. ....	8c
Deacons, each ....		Rhyme, bush, .....	75	Calf skins, per lb. ....	15c
Tallow rendered in cakes, cwt. ....		Straw, loose, ton ....	8 00	Lamb and shearing, each ....	25c
Kips or grassers, lb. ....		Wheat, bush, .....	1 50	Sheep skins, each, up to ....	\$2 00
Calf skins, per lb. ....		<b>Hides.</b>		Horse hides, each, up to ....	3 50
Lamb and shearing, each ....		Beef hides, cured, per lb. ....			
Sheep skins, each, up to ....		Beef, hides, green, lb. ....			
Horse hides, each, up to ....		Heavy bulls, lb. ....			
		Veals, green, lb. ....			
		Deacons, each ....			
		Tallow rendered in cakes, cwt. ....			
		Kips or grassers, lb. ....			
		Calf skins, per lb. ....			
		Lamb and shearing, each ....			
		Sheep skins, each, up to ....			
		Horse hides, each, up to ....			

## The Crop Outlook Is Quite Favorable This Year

A press bulletin issued by the census and statistics office is of special interest, as giving the preliminary estimate of the area sown to grain crops on May 31st, as reported by correspondents. The reports received show that in the Maritime Provinces cold and rainy weather during May delayed farm work, and at the end of the month a good deal of seeding had still to be completed. In Quebec and Ontario cold winds and frost, coming after the exceptionally warm weather of April, retarded growth. In some provinces the frosts injured pastures, but did little damage to grain crops. In the North-West provinces growth was checked somewhat by cold and frosty nights, but, on the whole, conditions continue to be favorable. In some parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan the need of rain was being felt. In Alberta and British Columbia the condition of the grain crops was generally favorable. Wheat is estimated to occupy this year a total area of 12,896,000 acres, which is more by 1,662,500 acres, or 14.8 per cent, than the area sown in 1914, and more by 2,602,100 acres, or 25 per cent, than the area harvested in 1914. The area sown for last year having been reduced by 939,600 acres, the estimated aggregate of total failures through the winter-killing of fall wheat (211,500 acres), and through drought affecting spring wheat (728,100 acres). Not only is the wheat area this year, under the double stimulus of patriotic impulse and high prices, largest area ever sown to wheat in Canada. As previously reported the area to be harvested of fall-sown wheat is 3,208,700 acres, the balance shows an increase in the wheat area in the three North-West provinces which preponderate in the national effort to produce more wheat. The total area sown to wheat in these provinces is 11,659,700 acres, an increase over last year's harvested area of 2,324,300 acres, or 25 per cent. In Manitoba the area is 3,166,900 acres, an increase of 21 per cent.; in Saskatchewan it is 6,642,100 acres, an increase of 24 per cent., and in Alberta it is 1,850,700 acres, an increase of 35 per cent. Rather more than half of the total wheat area of Canada is in the single Province of Saskatchewan. Oats are estimated to occupy a total area in Canada of 11,427,000 acres, an increase over last year's harvested area of 2,324,300 acres, or 25 per cent. In Manitoba the area is 3,166,900 acres, an increase of 21 per cent.; in Saskatchewan it is 6,642,100 acres, an increase of 24 per cent., and in Alberta it is 1,850,700 acres, an increase of 35 per cent. Rather more than half of the total wheat area of Canada is in the single Province of Saskatchewan.

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### THE SPORT REVIEW

The Guelph Canadian League franchise may be transferred to St. Catharines. A league meeting will be held in Hamilton Sunday to decide the matter.

President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League, in company with several of the league's club owners will go to Boston on Sunday to meet a group of Boston men who wish to establish a Federal League club in that city for next season.

George Goulding and one other athlete will represent Ontario at the Canadian championships at Winnipeg on July 1st, 2nd and 3rd. To select the other representatives, a trial meet will be held at U. of T. field on Thursday night of next week. The events in this contest will be 100, 200, 440 and 880 yards. The athletic making the best showing in these four races will be the one chosen. The meet will be open to all amateur athletes in Ontario.

Owing to the refusal of the members of the Victoria, B.C., Baseball Club to accept a reduction of salaries after sustaining ten straight defeats, President Kingham has surrendered the franchise. He paid the players their salaries and disbanded the team. The league has taken over the franchise and ordered.

**Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury.**  
As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from a reliable physician. As the damage they do is tenfold as the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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