

# News And Views Of And For The Farmers



# The Potato Crop

food, and for the manufacture of of valuable mitrogen, of which the by means of its tubers, and with its successful growth and developsuitable cultivation provided, it may | ment.

is equally appreciated by the rich if itself. and the poor, being in fact, almost as indispensable as bread. In point of importance as a universal crop for food the potato rivals the wheat and is excelled in value only by the rice

#### Growing In Ontario.

There are probably more people in-Ontario growing potatoes than any likely to seriously menace the crop other single crop. . This is owing to probably no better method than that the fact that potatoes may be grown of ridging with a double mould extensively on the large farms for board plough can be adopted. Such a commercial purposes or they may be system allows of the free developgrown on farms and gardens of all ment of the tubers and insures

in this Province for the last while, thod of planting is preferable, since the price has become abnormally moisture is thereby more rapidly or high. When prices are high there readily conserved in the soil. is usually a desire to increase the The methods of twining the furproduction as was shown this "last rows with an ordinary plough, the summer. However, as the province sets being planted in every third is yearly Importing .potatoes and row, is a very useful one in many with the scarcity and high prices of districts and has often proved sucseed, there is hardly likely to be an cossful when the ridging system failover-production for a few years at |ed.

least. there are altogether too many varie | nity offers itself for getting rid of ties grown in Ontario. If only three | the weeds; not only the potato but or four of the most important varies the succeeding crops will benefit ties for general crops were used, lar | by the treatment. ger yields, of better potatoes for home use and also for the market, would be obtained.

By tests conducted throughout tatoes waries in different parts of the the province from Guelph it was province, depending on the condishown that Empire State, Rural New | tions of the soil and the amount of Yorker No. 2 and Davis Warrior danger from spring frosts. gave excellent results for general use. Then again it was shown that a high price, some risks may be takvarieties Delaware and Green Moun- en in very early planting. tain which gave excellent results in New Brunswick were only fairly satisfactory here in Ontario.

In testing one hundred and ten varieties of potatoes for table quali- important to know what distances ty in the spring of 1912 in which will give the most profitable returns. flavor, mealiness, and appearance, Potatoes of a small topped variety Flogs, dressed, lb. . were taken into consideration, the may be planted rather closer than Lamb, spring, by Empire State secured the highest those belonging to a wide spreading score, which was closely followed by variety, but as a general rule 12 to Mutton, lb. ..... the Crown Jewel, the Westcott and 14 inches apart in the rows has prov- Veal, by carcase, lb.

### Soil And Climate.

deep, warm, sandy loam, containing poses: sufficient humus to insure retention

range of soils and under a wider perature climate would seem to be range of climatic conditions and most favorable, but with suitable the potato plants appear above the temperature than, perhaps, any oth- soil conditions, good treatment and ground. The potato is always in season and the potato will give a good account ced that the rows may be distinguish-

#### Preparation For Planting.

There are several methods planting, each possessing its own advantages. Under such circumstances as render it preferable where the soil centains a fair supply of humus, enabling to retain a sufficiency of well aerated soil. Where drought Owing to the scarcity of potatoes is to be apprehended the level me-

In preparing the land for the po-Investigations have shown that tato crop a most favorable opportu-

#### Planting.

The time of planting for early po-

As the extra early potato demand

The relative distance apart of the sets in the row, as well as the distance between the rows, are factors Beef, cuts, lb .... in determining the yield, so that it is Beef, western, by ed suitable in economy and total Veal by qtr., lb. . yield. The rows should be about 30 inches apart so that thorough The potato will grow on a large cutivation may be practiced. This Cod, steak, lb. ... variety of soils with probably fair cultivation between the rows and Eels, lb. ...... success, yet the ideal potato soil is the hilling of them, serves three pur- Haddock, fresh, lb.

1st. It helps to destroy and Herring, fresh salt of the necessary supply of moisture; | check the weeds. 2nd. It makes the from such soils, the best quality of soil warmer and dryer, thus induc- Mackerel potatoes is obtained. The least fa- ing earlier fruiting. 3rd. It prevent vorable soil is a heavy wet clay the young potatoes from becoming wherein the air does not circulate. green by exposure to the sun.

Wheat and clover sod are both For late potatoes plant 2 ounce suitable for runners of the potato pieces each having 2 to 4 eyes, abou crop. After wheat, the land may, the middle of June, and about 4 in as a rule, he prore easily got into a ches deep. Inter tillage should be fine state of tilth than after clover practiced about every ten days to sod, but as a successor of the latter keep the ground practically level

The resulting earth much conserves a full circulation of air all around only a few swallows if he is going to

It has often been observed that The potato crop is a farm crop the potato will do very well, since the more frequent the cultivation of grown for its tubers, which are use the decaying remains of the clover the soil, the larger has been the toed largely for human food, for stock will furnish the trop with a supply tal yield. Unless attention is paid to the cultivation and cleaning of the starch and alcohol. It is perennial potato requires a liberal quantity for land a good yield cannot be expected. In the case of level culture the land should be harrowed with the As regards to climate, a moist tem- smoothing harrow a few days after planting; do this about twice before

> When growth is far enough advaned, the cultivator should be employed to loosen the earth as near the sets as it is able to'go without disturbing them. Subsequently should be shallow to prevent toss of moisture and injury to the young tubers

Cultivation can scarcely be overdone and should be practiced whenever the earth becomes baked or crusty, or whenever the weeds show

### Harvesting And Storing.

The potato may be dug as soon as | well cultivated land. the tops have withered and fallen, and the operation ought to be carried on during dry weather; since potatoes taken up and housed under these conditions will keep much better. The use of the potato digging Owners Should Protect Animals machine very much helps in this work, those who have large areas to lift. The next best instrument, if such an ordinary plow with 5 or 6 prongs attached after the board has been removed.

stored in the cellar, it offering the best protection from frost. The best temperature is about 35 degrees F. danger of frost or freezing the better. It is wise also to provide for not hurt him.

Meats.

Beef, local carcases.

Beef, hinds, lb. ..

carcase, lb. ....

Halibut, fresu, 1b.

lb. . . . . . . . . . . \$ 11

Kingston, July 31.

12

14

14

18

13

10

14

121/2

121/2

10

20

5.0

the moisures during the dry period, the pile in the cellar. If the pota- stand still. Do not fail to water when the young tubers are forming, toes are piled right up against the him at hight after he has eaten his wall ,they are apt to rot much quick- hay.

### Insects And Fungus Diseases,

Like all other crops, there are certain drawbacks to the crop, but if taken in time can be overcome. First, the insect pests, which are the Colorado Potato Beetle and the Cucumber Flea Beetle, these being

the most destructive insects. check the work of these insects, spray with a mixture of one-half pound of Paris Green to 40 gallons of water. The scab is a very injurious disease. A good preventative for this its to place all the seeds before they are cut in a mixture of one-half pint

of formalin to fifteen gallons of wa-

ter for about two hours. The blight is another fungus disease. A good preventative towards this is to spray with Bordeaux mixture about the middle of July and evsood practice to destroy all diseased parts of stems, leaves, etc., by burning and also to sow the ground, disease resisting varieties, on clean

The former description is my idea of growing a crop of potatoes.

## THE CARE OF HORSES

From Oppressive Midsummer Heat

The Work Horse Relief Associamachine cannot be secured is just tion, of Boston, Mass., has just published and distributed the following hot weather rules for the comfort of horses which the local Humane Soc-As a usual thing, the potatoes are liety is anxious should be observed: "Load lightly, and drive slowly.

"Stop in the shade if possible. "Water you horses as often as posand the cooler they are kept without sible. So long as a horse is working, water in small quantities will

The Prices Paid For Produce On Kingston Market

Chickens, dressed

"When he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks and sweat, his yes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet, but not

"If the thermometer is seventyfive degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a damp sponge. Use vinegar water if possible. turn the hose on him.

"Saturday night, give a bran mash ukewarm; and add a tablespoonful the stock. of saltpeter.

"Do not use a horse-hat, unless it

dry it is worse than nothing. get him into the shade, remover harness and bridle, wash out his mouth, ery two weeks following seems to sponge him all over, shower his legs, spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirts of niter, in a pint of water; or give him a pint of coffee warm. Cool his head at once, using cold water, or, if necessary, chopped

ice, wrapped in a cloth. "If the horse if off his feed, try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran, and a little water; and add a little salt or sugar. Or give a manure spreader or a home-made him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink.

"Watch your horse. If he stops sweating suddenly, or if he breathes short and quick., or if his ears droop, field of alfalfa will produce for five morning it should be tedded again, of if he stands with his legs braced or ten years, nothing can be omitted and that afternoon raked and cocked sideways, he is in danger of a heat or in preparation that will add to the up. For the first crop tedding is

sweats in the stable at night, tie him a year or two ahead, corn one or two and before hauling in, spread out in outside with bedding under him. Un- years, followed by oats, rye, or large bunches in a narrow window less he cools off during the night, he wheat for fall seeding and without for the hay leader. The side-deliv-

15 2 for 25

Tomatoes, lb. ...

Raspberries, red .

# Producing Alfalfa

"People shouldn't talk alfalfa so, winter killing. As soon as it is dry much. It can't be grown in On- in the spring, cultivation should betario," said one man. Another, hy- gin; a disc set nearly straight, one ing a hundred miles north and sev- way of the field, or both ways, or eral hundred miles east, is feeding one way and cross-harrowed. An alfalfa to his horses every day and alfalfa cultivator may be used, and has had great success with it, cut- will pull out grass and weeds better ting two crops each year. The alf- than a disc. If the plants are very

This year not quite so much alfalfa is being sown as in other years, is a canopy-top hat. The ordinary according to seed merchants, but a bell-shaped hat does more harm than better grade of seed is used. Northern grown seed is practically all "A sponge on top of the head, or that is handled, and if properly even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If planted, should be more successful per cultivation a field will continue than in other years. There seems profitable for ten years "If the horse is overcome by heat, to be a "hunch" on the part of some farmers that this will be a good year, and with favorable weather expected, they are tackling the

The most important factors in alfalfa culture are drainage and limestone. Without these, failure is certain. Gently rolling or sloping fields faira hay early in June is an entirely are the best, but well drained land different problem from curing it in upon which no water will stand will July or August. When the first limestone at the rate of two or more tons per acre must be applied. Limespreader. An application of manure before plowing will give the young plants a better start.

When it is remembered that the sun stroke and need attention at tilth of the seed bed. The field must very necessary as it allows the air to "If he is so hot that the horse to this end the work must be planned main cocked for two or three days, can not well stand the next day's the small grain crops for spring ery rake is an ideal machine for raharrowing and rolling, and as much | windrow, through which the air may as in necessary to get a firm, fine pass,

### Inoculate The Soil.

Before the field is seeded it must be innoculated with nitrogen-gathering bacteria. This may be accomplished by applying soil taken from a field where alfalfa has been grown successfully. This can be spread from the the end of a box wagon. 100 pounds to the acre. Soil where wild sweet clover grows may be used. The field should be harrowed at once The Oh'o Experiment Station

found that ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five pounds of seed per acre gave yield of 7,862, 8,648, 8,557, and 7,876 lbs. of alfalfa hay per acre. ing day the moisture would leave it From fifteen to twenty pounds is best rapidly. and should be sown each way. If sown with a nurse crop, nothing but the nurse crop should be harvested the first year. The alfalfa will go through the winter much better if it is not cut the first year.

The seed should not be covered more than one and one-half inches deep. With spring sowing it is ad-

alfa cured well and is relished by small the second year only the harrow should be used. That this cultivation and the use of the alfalfa cultivator after each cutting is absolutely necessary is shown by the presence of blue grass and weeds in fields two and three years old. With pro-

### Curing The Hay.

The proper curing of alfalfa hay is a problem upon which years of study may be profitably spent. It is not a mere matter of routine, but of experienced judgment. - Curing alcrop is cut in June the ground is maist, the air is moist, and the yield is heavy. It is then necessary to let the crop get dryer before raking than with second and third crops If the mower is started and run until noon, that which is cut be tedded late that afternoon. The following be free from weeds and grass, and get through. The hay should reseeding; double discing four times, king alfalfa, because it leaves a loose

> Tedding is not necessary with the second and third crops. That cut in the morning may be raked the same afternoon, and after one or two days in the cock, hauled in. The object in curing alfalfa hay is to get the moisture out of the stems and keep the leaves on. Too much sun on the stems will make them woody and tough. This quality of hay is fed at a loss as the cows discard the stems. No rules can be laid down for curing alfalfa hay. The order of procedure with the first crop one year may have to be changed the next year. All depends upon the humidity of the air, the moisture in the soil, and the yield of hay. On some days, hay

The proper time to cut alfalfa hay is when the shoots of the next crop are about an inch long. Cutting before these appear may result in death or injury to the plants. Canvas cock covers, 40 x 40 inches, are very good to keep the sun and rain off. It is surprising to see what a heavy rain a rather light canvisable to sow three pecks of barley vas will turn. By cutting at interor oats as a nurse crop, although ex- vals the covers may be moved across cellent stands may be secured with- the field after the first cut is baulout a nurse crop if conditions are fa- ed in. By so going the covers are used several times. The most satis-If the field be covered with a light factory weight to use on the covers coat of manure as soon as the ground is a small bar of iron. This may is frozen, it will be insured against be tied on permanently.

## Hair Grower and Beautifier Recommended by Leading Druggists Throughout Canada

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	mackerel		15
ts	Pickerel. 1b		15
ıg	Perch, Ib		0.5
	Pike, lb.		12
ce	Rock-fish, lb		05
II	Salmon, Saguenay.		0.75
1-	lb		30
е	Trout, salmon, lb.		15
0	White fish, lh	121/2	.15
I.	Suckers, lb		05
-		-	-
1			
- 1	,	****	0-0-0-0-

Ib		20	Raspberries, blue .		- 1
Chickens, live, lb.		15		40_	1 (
Ducks, lb	12	15			
Hens, dressed, lb.		15	Vegetables		
Hens, live, lb		10	Doots buch		
Turkeys, lb	18	20	Cabbaga now th		- 8
			Colory hunch		- 1
Dairy Prod	nete		11 -11 - 1 - 1		- 1
	uces.		Onions, green,	•	- 8
Butter, dairy		30	hunches des		
Butter, creamery			Potatone buch	• •	
1b	• •	33	Parening buch	• •	
Butter, prints, lb		32	I Dhalash h	• •	- 1
Butter, rolls lb		32	Turnips, bag	• •	,
Cheese, old, lb		18	Tururps, Dag	• •	
Cheese, new, lb		20	Conto		2 %
Eggs, fresh, doz		25	Barley bush		
-	,			•	9
Fruit.			Bran, ton		27 0
Apricots, doz	•	15	Buckwheat, bush.	• •	1.1
Bananas, doz		20	Corn, yellow feed,		
Cantelope	2 for		bush		9
Cherries, basket .		75			1 8
Cucumbers, each .	::	05	Corn, meal, cwt	• •	2 4
Figs, 1b	::	15	Flour, cwt 3 (		3 8
Lemons, Messina,		10	Hay, baled, ton		195
doz		20	Hay, loose 17 (	90	19 0
Peaches, doz	• •	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Oats, local, bush		6
Plums, doz.	15	30	Oats, Man., bush		7
Nuts mixed, 1b		20	Straw, baled, ton		9 0
Oranges dos	90	20	Straw, loose, ton .		8 0
Oranges, doz	20	60	Wheat, bush		1 4
					543047

# Stubbytoes as Mediator

Ther was a coldness between Martha and Mary Fanning which increased with every passing day. Perhaps neither would take the trouble.

of property. They lived very comfortably together in their gay little | my boy I'd keep one for him, but yellow house, with bowing, smiling he'd have to get rid of the other. If gentlemanly looking maple trees in front; they had plenty of fire in win- kindness, Miss Fanning." ter and plenty of fruit and vegetables in summer; they went to church; they crocheted lace and read exciting serials in the family story papers. It may be said that they had no other occupation than that of being comfortable and happy.

All their lives they had agreed as sisters should until that wretched day when they fell out. It had hap- ing that creature home? We can' pened in this wise: Martha was four years older than Mary, and therefore a bit more sensitive about their age. She always had been told that red was becoming to her, and she decided to get a red hat for winter. When she brought it home Mary, who never wore anything but dark colors and felt that Martha should wear the same, was scandalized.

"Oh, you can't wear that to church!" she exclaimed "Why not!" Martha's tone "A red hat! Oh, Martha, you're

too old," pleaded Mary.

drew from frigid contact with her sister. Even their hot tea failed to thaw out the awful accumulating !

iciness between them. However, Martha did not wear the red hat. She took it back and ex- est things and went downtown. Fie changed it for a nifty little black one bought some catnip for the kitten, out strolled Stubbytoes, yawning with a white wing, which was vastly and then she thought she would daintily. Bumbling like a fat bee more becoming and suitable to her please her sister, as she bought a he rolled toward Mary. But it was years. The fact that it was more box of the chocolates Martha loved. Martha who caught him up. suitable, that Mary was right and she Then, because it was really too cold wrong, gnawed. Martha was set in to stay away from the fire any longher way, and she felt as if she could er, she hurried home. never forgive Mary.

Poor Mary! She suffered terri- paused, disconcerted, missing bly from the misunderstanding. She felt that Martha no longer loved her; and who had she but Martha in all that always greeted her when she rethe world? Mary was the kind of turned home.'
little frail woman who must be "Where's Stubbytoes?" loved. She felt she was dying by manded.

inches with nothing to expend her heart upon. Actually she grew crocket work. "Why, he wanted to thin and pale, and one day she called follow you, and I opened the door upon a neighbor, who noticed it. "You little mopey, Miss Fanning.

It's this cold weather and you two old ladies alone in that house with- ning, you let that little tender kitten out a single thing to liven you up. You need something young to take it could have been explained, but your thought off yourself. Why, say I know the very thing for you. Mary and Martha were elderly and You want a kitten. There! Our unmarried, and the joint possessors old cat's got two, the prettiest little gray codgers you ever saw. I told you'll take it I shall consider it a real

Mary took the kitten. just beginning to be playful. never had had a cat since old Tom died, and she had wanted one. She carried the kitten home, but when she showed him to Martha she met fresh trouble.

"For the land's sake, Mary Fanning! What do you mean by bringhave it. Cats are a nuisance. said when old Tim died that we'd never have another. And

"We shall," said Mary, and she put up her little chin resolutely. "I want something in this house that I can talk to'

The kitten stayed. And Mary took a great deal of comfort with it, although Martha never ceased to grumble about the cream it drank and the bother it was, and the wretched habit it had of forever getting in a body's way.

Martha was too angry to speak. frost thickened upon the windows And she didn't speak again for and the trees creaked and the hours. When she did her tone was streets were still. Martha had very cool. It became cooler as time chilblains, and she always was in ter you turned against me. And went on, and Mary sensitively with- bad humor when it was cold, but she now-" never had been utterly unbearable "I don't blame you if you never until to-day.

At last, to escape from her, Mary pretended that she had an errand to do. So she bundled up in her warm-

As she entered the house

Martha looked grimly up from her and let him out. I guess he hasn't

Mary turned pale, "Martha Fanout of doors on a day cold enough to freeze a human! Oh, how could you do anything so cruel? He has wandered away and will die!". Poor Mary began to cry. Martha

stared at her. She was beginning to feel a little scared berself. "Why, he'll come back," she said. "He will come back," cried Mary fiercely, "for I'll find him-I'll find

"Mary wait! Don't act so crazy," Martha pleaded. "I'll help you look for him. I'm sorry, Mary. He wanted to go, and I let him. I never thought -- oh, dear! Oh, dear!"

Martha was crying ,too, now, for Mary, flinging down her packages, had rushed out of doors in search of the kitten. Martha hurried into her felt shoes, flung a shawl about her and went out to aid. Over and over she said to herself, "I am a cruel woman. I am a wicked wo-First I quarrel with my sister and then I turn the baby kitten out of doors to perish. Heaven forpremises. They even inquired at all the neighbors. The kitten had vanished completely.

At last when they were numb with cold and assured that further search was useless, they crept back to the fire, Standing there, they looked There came a bitter day when the lat each other, the one accusingly, the

"I loved that kitten," Mary sobhed. "He was all I had to love af-

forgive me,' sobbed Martha. There was a stir behind the cur

tain that draped the little cupboard where they sometimes stowed away

"I left the door open a little so he could come back in if he wanted to,' she confessed, "till it got so cold l had to shut it . He must have come in, but I didn't see him, though I thought I kept good watch." Mary's arms went around her.

And they clung together while

"Oh, Martha, sister!" she cried.

Stubbytoes purred and purred.

# More Muscle for Less Money

Good muscle and good brain are a combination that will beat the world. There is more digestible, brainmaking, muscle-building material in

than in beef-steak or eggs. Wise old Mother Nature made the whole wheat the most perfect food given to man, and along came an American genius and made it digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking it. The tasty, delicious crispness of the baked wheat pleases the palate and delights the stomach after the heavy foods of winter. Wholesome, healthful, nourishing. Delicious for breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with berries or fruits.

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