

YEAR 55, NO. 130

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1913

SECOND SECTION

MACHINES FOR MILKING

Farmers Will Find That They Are Very Profitable.

TO MEET LABOR SHORTAGE

How to Prevent Bee Swarming—Hints for the Gardener and Dairyman in June—Methods by Which to Destroy Troublesome Weeds.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE statement that the milking machine has now become a practical proposition can now be made with considerable confidence. Practically all the standard makes of machines sold in this province, the cheaper ones as well as the more expensive, are giving good satisfaction in the hands of a great many dairymen. But all machines are somewhat complicated, and somewhat delicate of adjustment, so that to be successful the operator must exercise some mechanical ability, and strict care and attention to the needs of individual cows. Without these the milking machine has always proved a failure. It can hardly be said that the machine will get as much milk from the cows as good hand milking, but properly handled, it will give better results than the average hand milking, and there is no doubt of its being a great economiser of labor and time. The machine has its place on the farms of dairymen who milk more than ten cows, it being doubtful economy to invest so much money for a smaller herd. It may also be doubtful economy to instal the machine in a herd of pure bred where much official test work, involving milking three or more times per day, is being done.—A. Letch, B.S.A., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

To Prevent Bee Swarming.

June is the swarming month and time of supering for the main honey flow which begins between the 10th and 20th of the month, depending on the season and the latitude. Be sure to give supers enough to avoid any crowding which may cause the bees to become discouraged, quit work and swarm excessively. It should be the beekeeper's aim to prevent swarming as much as possible. This is done by keeping young queens, giving plenty of room and a systematic examination of brood-chambers to detect colonies which are preparing to swarm. When queen cells are found far advanced they should all be destroyed and the queen herself removed. After the queen has been queened one week the combs should again be examined and all cells except one removed. This one will provide them with a queen and if only one is left they will not swarm again. Where an improvement of stock is desired the new queens may be given instead of leaving one queen cell.

Natural swarms should be hived on the old stand after removing the parent colony to one side. The swarms should be given the supers from the old colony. New swarms work with great vigor because they have no brood to care for during the first week. Colonies held together without swarming gather more honey than those which swarm. It is the beekeeper's patriotic duty to reduce the cost of honey production and thus increase the quantity he is called to produce as greatly as possible. They also cause the beekeeper less trouble at unexpected times. This may be done more by swarm prevention than in any other way. Bulletin 233 (Ontario Department of Agriculture) takes this matter up thoroughly and should be carefully studied by all beekeepers.—Provincial Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Hints for the Gardener.

Thorough cultivation of the soil must be practised in the garden. The common hoe, wheel hoe and the garden cultivator should be kept going immediately after each rain. The seed sown in the field should be thinned carefully, giving each plant the amount of space required for good growth. Use poison bran man to kill the cut worm, which will be active at this season. The asparagus bed should have the second application of 100 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda. All stonks should be carefully cut down if they cannot be used. Early celery, tomatoes and other tender plants should be set out the first of this month, while citrons, cucumbers, pumpkins and melons should be planted. A small amount of nitrate of soda around celery and tomato plants four or five days after setting out, will aid in their growth. The latter part of this month and the beginning of next, late celery, cabbage, cauliflower and kale are transplanted into the field. Sowing of corn and beans should be made every week during this month.

To Eradicate Bad Weeds.

If troubled with mustard in grain crops, spray with the 20 p.c. solution of iron sulphate, (2 lbs. of iron sulphate to each gallon of water). If such spraying is done after the first mustard plants in the field are coming into flower.

Good cultivation followed by rape sown about the middle of June in drills about 36 inches apart at the rate of 1 1/2 bushels per acre, provides a means of eradicating perennial sow thistle and twitch grass.

If you will take the greatest trouble and turn it over, you will find joy on the other side.

If temptation calls upon you and it is no fault of ours; if we are certain it is.

I am enough of a Universalist to believe we get our payment as we go along in this world.

THE SCIENCE OF "SMELL"

Prof. Bell Asks If It Can Be Measured.

Have you an ambition to found a new science? Why not measure a smell? Can you tell whether one smell is just twice as strong as another? It is obvious that we have very many different kinds of smells, from the odor of violets down to asphaltum, but until you can measure their likeness and differences you can have no science of odor.

In the first place we have to define an odor. Is it an emanation of material particles into the air or is it a form of vibration, like sound. If you can decide that question, you will have the starting point for an entirely new investigation. If odor is an emanation, it could be weighed; if it is a vibration, it could be reflected from a mirror. Light and sound and heat can be reflected. I have even warmed my hands at the reflection of a fire in a mirror of polished metal.

That a cultivation of the sense of smell may be very valuable was provided in the discovery of the substance selenium. In experimenting with the waste products obtained in manufacturing sulphuric acid, a distinguished chemist noticed the characteristic smell of tellurium—an odor that has no counterpart on earth or in heaven. But the smell was the only indication of the presence of the substance; all the chemical reactions declared that there was no tellurium present in the powder. The chemist therefore concluded that, if no tellurium was present, there must be a new substance there, as yet undiscovered, which resembled tellurium.

When he had extracted from the mass all the materials that he knew were present, he found a residue, which proved to be, as he had suspected, a new elementary substance.

This new substance, which was named selenium, resembled black selenium in appearance. In its vitreous form it was a nonconductor of electricity, but when heated almost to the fusing point and allowed to cool very slowly it completely changed its appearance. It acquired a dull, metallic look, like lead; and in this, its crystalline condition, it was a conductor of electricity, but of extremely high resistance.

A little pencil of crystalline selenium, not much more than an inch long, offered as much resistance to the passage of an electrical current as ninety-six million miles of wire, enough to reach from here to the sun. Yet it was a conductor.—Alexander Graham Bell in the Youth's Companion.

Argentina's Most Interesting City.

Mendoza, which is some six hundred miles from Buenos Ayres, is one of the oldest cities in the Argentine, and certainly one of the most interesting. No situation could be more delightful. The city, which is built on a flat plain, lies directly at the foot of the Andes, and enjoys a superb view of its beautiful snow-covered heights. One Captain Castillo, says a writer in the March World Magazine, founded the city as far back as 1553, but it was entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1681. Ruins of some of its ancient churches still exist, and very pathetic to look at are these relics. Unfortunately for Mendoza, it is always subject to earthquakes, and these visitations, which generally come three or four times in the year, never fail to cause the inhabitants the greatest terror. Owing to its predisposition to the natural phenomena, the new city is built with houses of one story only. The earthquake which occurred on the 14th Wednesday of 1904 was particularly severe. The disaster happened after sunset, when the churches were filled with worshippers. Thirteen thousand persons perished, and out of the whole population only sixteen hundred escaped. The most horrible phase of the disaster was that whilst people were burning or suffocating under the ruins, a set of brigands plundered the place and robbed even the dying.

The Size of the Sun.

During the day, when the sun is high, nothing is near it to compare it with in distance, so we think it is small; but when we see it on the horizon, with houses and trees and church spires intervening, we believe it to be large. How often have you swallowed this explanation as the truth? To be candid, it is a scientific fib. To prove it, look at the moon from behind a lace curtain or from behind a bush. It will appear not a whit larger. The real explanation of the sun's apparent dilation is this: The sun is enlarged at sunset because the air is in a condition to magnify objects all day. But when the sun stands high, we look up through only a thin layer of air, whereas at sundown our eyes have to pierce the entire depth of the atmosphere—multiplied at least 16 times. This accounts for the enlargement of the sun. Dust and heated air appear to be the causes of the magnification. Thus the phenomenon is more noticeable in summer and autumn, our dusty seasons.

New Weed Eradicator.

A Hawaiian sugar-cane grower has devised a labor-saving method of eradicating weeds from his fields by smothering them. After the harvest, the rows of stubble are fertilized and then strips of light tar or asphaltum paper are laid over them and weighted down with stones and dirt. The sharp points of the new cane shoots are strong enough to penetrate the paper, though they may be assisted by sifting it where they are seen to be pressing up from beneath. The weeds, being unable to pierce the covering, soon wither and are dried up by the heat radiating from the under side of the paper. It is said the increase in yield has averaged 10 tons per acre.—Popular Mechanic.

Behind every good motive you will find good principle. I am never quite ready to condemn on hearsay evidence.



LIEUT.-COL. J. C. STEWART, D.S.O.

The Latest Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Toronto, June 4.—Heavy steers, \$15 to \$15.50; choice butcher, \$12.50 to \$15; do. medium, \$11.50 to \$12; do. common, \$10.75 to \$11.25; heifers, good to choice, \$12.50 to \$14.50; butcher cows, choice, \$9.25 to \$12; do. medium, \$7 to \$7.50; bulls, choice heavy, \$10 to \$12; do. good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; do. light, \$7 to \$8; canners and cutters, \$6.25 to \$12.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$20; do. off cars, \$20.25; do. f.o.b. to shippers, \$19.

Montreal, June 4.—Steers, choice, \$14.50 to \$17.50; good, \$12 to \$14; medium, \$10.50 to \$11.50; bulls, good, \$12 to \$13; medium, \$10 to \$11; cows, choice, \$11.50 to \$12.50; medium to good, \$11 to \$11.25; calves, \$8 to \$12; sheep, \$12 to \$14; lambs, \$16 to \$18; hogs, \$19.50 to \$20.

Chicago, June 4.—Hogs—Heavy butchers, \$14.00 to \$16.00; light butchers, \$16.00 to \$18.00; prime heavy, \$16.45 to \$16.60; heavy packing, \$16 to \$16.35; roughs, heavy, \$15.50 to \$15.85; selected light, \$16.75 to \$16.90; medium and light mixed, \$16.40 to \$16.65; bulk, \$16.50 to \$16.70; pigs, \$16.25 to \$17.

Chicago, June 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800. Market strong. Prime steers, \$17.25 to \$18.25; shipping steers, \$16.50 to \$17; butchers, \$12 to \$16.85; yearlings, \$14.50 to \$16.75; heifers, \$10 to \$14.50; cows, \$6.50 to \$15.50; bulls, \$7.50 to \$13; stockers and feeders, \$7.50 to \$11; fresh cows and springers, \$6.50 to \$15.

Chicago, June 4.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,300; market strong; \$7 to \$15.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,200; market active and strong. Heavy, \$17 to \$17.50; mixed, \$17.65 to \$17.75; yorkers, \$17.75 to \$18; light yorkers, \$18 to \$18.25; pigs, \$18.25 to \$18.50; roughs, \$15.25 to \$16.50; stags, \$11 to \$12.

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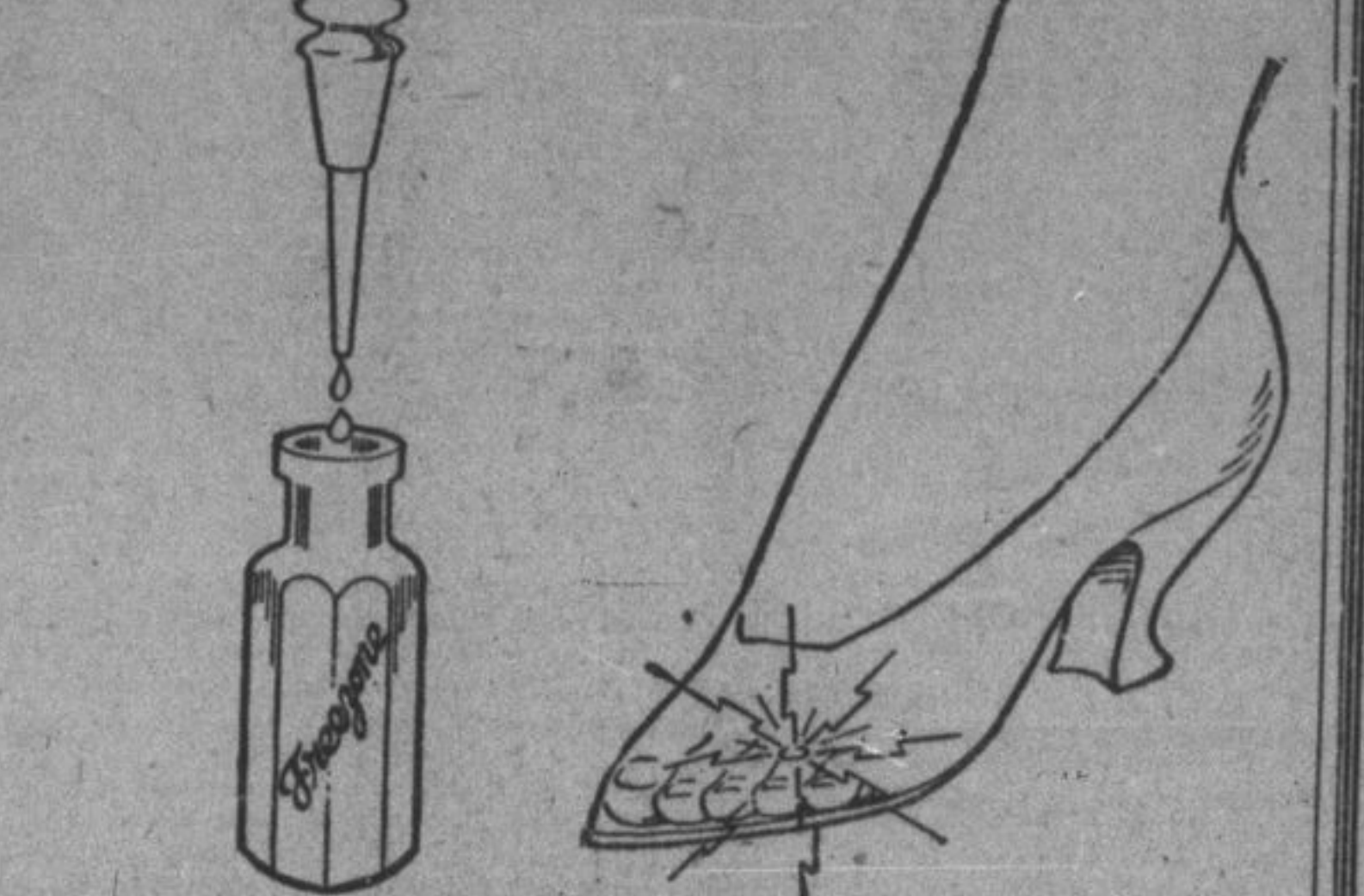
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cheese, lb., 30c; do. fancy, lb., 35c; maple syrup, half gallon, \$1.45; do. gallon, \$2.50 to \$2.75; turkeys, lb., 30c to 35c; fowl, lb., 30c to 34c; spring chickens, 60c; roasters, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 30c; apples, bkt., 40c to 75c; do. bbl., \$2.50 to \$5; strawberries, box, 25c to 30c; pineapples, each, 25c to 30c; asparagus, Can., bunch, 8c to 10c; beans, waxed, small, 25c; beets, new, bunch, 5c to 10c; cucumbers, each, 5c to 15c; cabbage, each, 5c to 15c; lettuce, 3 for 10c; onions, Bermuda, case, \$1.75 to \$2; do. green, bunch, 5c to 10c; parsley, bunch, 10c; parsnips, bag, 90c to \$1; do. peck, 30c; Potatoes, bag, \$1.50 to \$1.80; do. Irish Cobbler, seed, \$2.25; do. new, peck, 50c; radishes, 3 bunches, 10c; rhubarb, 3 for 10c; sage, bunch, 5c; savory, bunch, 5c.

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"Freezone" is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers—No pain!



Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. It doesn't hurt one bit. Yes, magic! Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of other discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

Oxfords and Pumps

With Low or High Heels in Tan or Dark Brown, in Black Kid or Patent Leather. Stylish and Dressy

The Sawyer Shoe Store

Advertisement for Canada Registration Board featuring a large number '5,000,000' and a map of Canada.

Registration a Stupendous Task One Day - SATURDAY - June 22nd

The task undertaken by Canada to register every male and female, British or alien, of 16 years and over, residing in the Dominion, is of stupendous proportions. The machinery that has been created is most comprehensive in its scope, and the information procured through this registration will be in such form as to make it possible for Canada to mobilize every available unit of human energy, either in the "First line of defence" or at home in support of her Allies.

Volunteer Workers Urgently Needed

To carry out this vast programme efficiently and completely, intelligent voluntary helpers are essential. Individuals, women's societies, clubs, fraternal societies, church organizations and municipal organizations are asked to help.

Interpreters of all languages will be required. Those qualified should apply to the Registrar of their district at once.

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