

The Wellington
THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

W D C
TRADE MARK

A MAN with a Wellington Pipe is in luck. He draws clean, dry smoke—and nothing else. The well catches all moisture and stray tobacco. And the W D C triangle trade-mark means honest French briar, expertly seasoned and fitted. Make this your lucky day. Get a Wellington. All shapes, all sizes, at all good dealers—\$1.00 and up.

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The Red, White and Green Package is Familiar to All

FOR over twelve years the original Red, White and Green corn flake package has been a familiar combination of colors to all Canadians.

During all these years millions of Canadians have enjoyed

Kellogg's
TOASTED
CORN FLAKES

ALWAYS make sure you are getting the genuine original Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes which are only sold in the red, white and green package.

Accept No Substituted Imitations.

Only Made in Canada by
THE BATTLE CREEK TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE AND PLANT:
LONDON, ONT.




For Active Children

you will find that either Mercury Combed Egyptian Cotton or Mercury French Spun Cashmere Stockings will give sturdy service and splendid satisfaction. Reinforced at points of wear. White, black, brown. All sizes for children.

Mercury Natural Wool Underwear and Mercury Scotch Knit Underwear is also made in sizes for children. Perfect fitting, comfortable, durable, unshrinkable garments.

MERCURY MILLS, LIMITED - HAMILTON, CANADA

Mercury
Underwear and Hosiery
for men, women and children

FARM
Continued from Page Nine

and raked and put into silo as soon as possible after cutting, as it will conserve better.

Our experience at the Lennoxville Station has been that there is more milk in clover, oats and vetches silage pound for pound than in immature corn. Clover silage is much relished by stock and has proven very useful in conjunction with other feed for hogs.

In using clover or oats and vetches for silo it is best, if possible, to run through cutting box and harvest before the corn, as the weight of the corn on top will cause it to settle properly and keep it in the best condition possible.

SEED TREATMENT FOR SMUT OF OATS


The oat crop of Canada is estimated at about 400,000,000 bushels. The average loss from smut, usually placed at four to six per cent., means the destruction of about 20,000,000 bushels a loss which can easily be prevented by seed treatment.

Oat smut is easily recognized as it destroys the kernel and hull and sometimes the chaff, changing them to a black dusty powder composed of millions of spores, which are scattered by the wind and which lodge on the sound oats in the vicinity. When this grain is sown, the smut spores germinate and infect the young seedlings. The smut develops inside the growing plant and reduces the kernel to a mass of spores instead of sound grain.

The object of seed treatment is to kill the spores lodged on the grain. The safest and best method is to treat the seed with a solution of formaldehyde by one of the following methods, given out by the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

1. Some crop that can be hoed regularly.
 2. An early sown barley crop.
 3. A four-year rotation of grain, hay, corn and corn.
- The underground stems are purchased extensively for medicinal purposes.
- Dipping Method.**—Mix well one pint of formaldehyde (formalin) in forty gallons of water, putting the solution in barrels or casks. Put the seed in coarse bags that the solution will readily pass through and drop into the casks allowing to soak for about five minutes till every grain is wet. Remove the bags and allow to drain on slats into the casks as the solution may be used several times. Then pile the grain on a clean floor and cover with sacks of canvas for two or three hours. Dry the grain by spreading on a clean floor and stirring now and then. Sow the grain as soon as it will run freely or if necessary to store, dry thoroughly as damp seed will mould or sprout.
- Sprinkling Method.**—Pile the grain on a clean floor or grain wagon and sprinkle with the solution, using a sprinkling can, shovelling the seed from one pile to another so that each kernel will be thoroughly wet. About a gallon of solution will be required for each bushel of grain. Cover the grain as in dipping method and dry.
- Do not allow the wet grain to freeze as it might injure germination. When the grain has been treated and is damp and swollen, the rate of seeding should be increased about three-fourths of a bushel per acre. Any bags or receptacles used for holding the treated grain should be disinfected in the solution of formaldehyde.
- Dry Method.**—This method has been recently introduced but requires more care. A solution consisting of one pint of formaldehyde to one pint of water is sprayed on the grain while it

Improve Your Looks



by purifying the blood. Sallow skin, liver spots, pimples and blotches are usually due to impure or impoverished blood.

Clear the skin, put roses in pale cheeks, brighten the eyes, build up the whole system by taking

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

It's a wonderful tonic for women, especially. Prepared of Nature's herbs and gives the happiest results when used regularly and according to directions.

At most stores. 35c. a bottle; Family size, 70c. times as large, \$1.

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St. John, N. B.

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is being shovelled over on a clean floor or canvas. A sprinkling can must not be used, as a sprayer that will deliver the solution in the form of a mist is necessary. In this method there is no danger of freezing and no drying is required. It should not be used on wheat except in an experimental way. One quart of the solution will treat about 50 bushels of seed.

QUACK GRASS

This plant spreads both by seeds and by creeping underground, stems surface. The seeds may occur in the which form a dense mat under the grain sown, or in hay fed to farm animals. Some of the seeds may pass through the digestive system of the animal and afterwards germinate. It has been found that the seed of Quack Grass will grow if the plant is cut before the seed is mature. The underground stems usually occur in the first six inches of soil or less. They are jointed and each joint is generally capable of producing a new plant.

On large areas that are badly infested, the land should be ploughed to a depth of about four inches. After it has dried sufficiently, the matter stems should be dragged out by a narrow-toothed cultivator, collected into heaps, dried and burnt. It may be necessary to repeat this operation, the ploughing being done in a direction running across the first formed furrows. It is not advisable to use any implement that will cut the underground stems into small pieces which cannot easily be collected by the harrow.

After the ground has been cleaned up as desired, there are several methods of treatment according to the locality:—

1. Some crop that can be hoed regularly.
2. An early sown barley crop.
3. A four-year rotation of grain, hay, corn and corn.

The underground stems are purchased extensively for medicinal purposes.

Dominion Experimental Farms.

SELECTING YOUR CORN SEED.

A more critical study of the results of the germination test can be made than has been the habit in the past. It has been found that ears may have perfect germination and yet give low yields in the field; such ears have an unusual susceptibility to rot-causing organisms on the germinator. The seedlings from such ears may develop moulds upon them and if they are cut through with a sharp knife at the time the normal seedlings are three or four inches in height, the rot will be noticed developing in the embryos of infected seedlings. This infection caused by harmful organisms, actually upon or within the seed-kernels, is called primary infection. This early rotting of the seedling, the result of primary infection, is a germination characteristic by which the infested weak ears may be discarded before planting.

Indiana Experiment Station.

MANURE SHOULD BE SPREAD WHEN HAULED.

The common practice of hauling manure to the field, and throwing it into heaps, has several serious objections. In the first place, the work of spreading is increased, as it must be handled twice. When manure is so piled there is danger of injurious fermentation, with consequent losses of nitrogen. In addition, the leaching from such piles increases the amount of plant food directly beneath, and produces a rank growth. It is not uncommon to find the next season's crop spotted by a more luxuriant growth and deeper green color on the areas where the manure heaps have been placed. It is highly undesirable, as it causes the crop to mature at different ages, and also endangers loss by lodging. A crop with a large plant-food supply will have a longer season of growth than one with a meagre supply. If the manure is spread directly from the wagon, the unevenness of growth is largely avoided and the cost of labor reduced. When very coarse manure is used, it should be dragged to break up the larger lumps and thus spread it more uniformly.

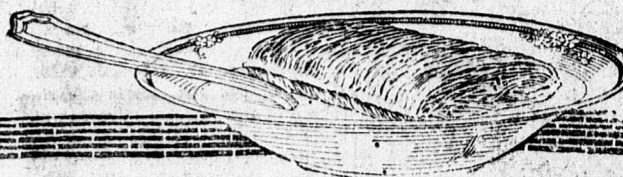
Wisconsin Experiment Station.

FRUIT WORMS WHICH DESTROY APPLES

In eastern Canada several different kinds of fruit worms cause serious losses in apple orchards. The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has specially investigated this injury and the results of such investigation are published in Entomological Bulletin No. 17 entitled "The Fruit Worm of the Apple in Nova Scotia," prepared by G. E. Sanders and A. G. Dastan. Fruit growers in the maritime provinces will find this bulletin of 16 pages very useful. The general life-histories of the injurious fruit worm are given, with popular description of the insects in their different stages. The injury effected by these caterpillars is discussed and important recommenda-

CHILDREN ARE QUICK TO LEARN

if fed on proper food. Many youngsters are dull in school because of parental ignorance regarding food. **Shredded Wheat** is the ideal food for growing children because it contains every element needed for building healthy tissue. It is 100 per cent. whole wheat—ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. Delicious with milk or fresh fruit.



MADE IN CANADA

tions for their control made. Nine illustrations appear in the bulletin. These show young apples bitten into by fruit worms, as well as other feeding habits of the caterpillars, and in addition some of the species are shown in various stages. Copies of the bulletin may be had free of charge on application to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. A technical edition of the bulletin contains scientific descriptions of fruit worms, and is of special value to economic workers. Enquiries regarding insects in general should be addressed to "The Dominion Entomologist," Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

DAIRY
DAIRY PRODUCE MARKET REPORTS

The Minister of Agriculture has authorized this Branch to inaugurate a Dairy Produce Market Report.

As a beginning the service will cover butter and cheese only. The prices quoted will be those paid by exporters or wholesale dealers for butter and cheese delivered at Montreal, Toronto or other markets, as specified.

Night letters will be sent out every Friday and Monday evenings to representatives of various associations and organizations throughout the Dominion for distribution to the local press and to factory salesmen and others interested. Arrangements are so far completed for the telegraphic reports to be sent to the following:

E. T. Love, Secretary Alberta Dairy-men's Association, Edmonton, Alta.
P. E. Reel, Secretary Saskatchewan Dairy-men's Association, Regina, Sask.
L. A. Gibson, Secretary Manitoba Dairy-men's Association, Winnipeg, Man.
Frank Hems, Secretary Western Ontario Dairy-men's Association, London, Ont.
H. W. Coleman, Secretary New

Continued on Page Eleven

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All of its goodness sealed in—
Protected, preserved.
The flavour lasts!

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Sealed Tight—Kept Right!