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CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO. LIMITED
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

EVEREADY FLASHLIGHTS & BATTERIES

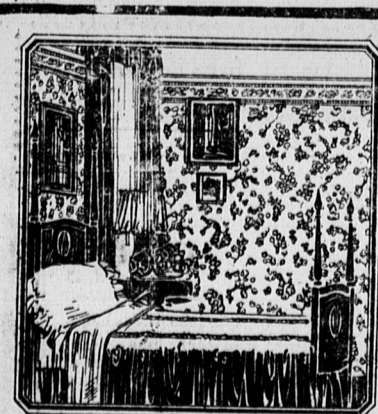
-they last longer

PROFITS IN FLAX
(Experimental Farms Note.)
In the year 1924, the Fibre Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, kept records of the cost of producing flax fibre in western Ontario and at the Kentville Station, Nova Scotia. In Ontario, five varieties were tested and at Kentville one. The average cost per acre of producing flax fibre in Ontario was \$84.25. The average cost estimated gross returns per acre were \$155.83, and the average net profit per acre was \$71.58. At Kentville the cost of production per acre was \$56.99. The estimated gross returns were \$193.45, and the net profit per acre was \$236.45. It will be noted that the returns per acre from flax grown in

Ontario were very much higher than at Kentville, Nova Scotia, but the growing conditions in western Ontario were exceptionally favorable last year, and the yield of fibre and seed per acre obtained has not been equalled for many years. Furthermore, the Ontario flax was handled throughout by experienced help, whereas at Kentville, practically all the work was done by inexperienced labor. Nevertheless, the net profit of \$236.45 per acre which was obtained at Kentville is satisfactory when compared with that received from other farm crops. During the war there was much attention drawn to the growing of flax in Canada, but flax, like other products, suffered considerable depression during the years

following. Since the autumn of 1923 the demand for flax fibre has gradually been improving. This is no doubt, due to the falling off in Russian production and to the shortage of raw cotton. In view of the fact that there is likely to be a world shortage of both flax and cotton for some time, it would seem that flax might be produced profitably in certain sections of Canada. Successful cultivation depends largely upon the rainfall during the growing season. The soil requirements are very similar to those of any other grain crop, only it is most important to have the seed sown on clean land.

G. KNOWLES Assistant,
Division of Economic Fibre
Production.



"Sleep sweet within this quiet room
C friend, who ere thou art"
—Anon

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THE EXPERT SAYS:

"All-over florals and chintz patterns such as 10300 and 10730 to 73 are used with their bandings which to obtain the best result are hung at ceiling and baseboard. Vertical stripes for example 10110 to 13 and 10190 to 93 are effectively used with cut-out borders."

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STAUNTON SEMI-TRIMMED WALLPAPER

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Manufacturers of Wallpaper for three generations—Established 1856

Treating Potato Seed The Wool Crop Increases Yield At Its Best

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 9.—An increase of 28 bushels of potatoes per acre was obtained as an average on nine test fields in Missouri last year when the seed potatoes were treated or "dipped" to kill the scab and rhizoctonia on the surface. These tests were carried on by farmers in co-operation with the Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture according to E. M. Page, truck crop specialist. The purpose of seed treatment is to kill the disease organisms on the surface of the seed potatoes and prevent them from injuring the crop or infecting the soil. If the soil is already infected, seed treatment cannot entirely prevent injury, but will help especially if crops are rotated.

The principal diseases controlled by seed treatment are common scab, rhizoctonia (or black scab), and to some extent black leg. Rhizoctonia probably causes greater loss in Missouri than any other potato disease for it produces two field diseases: (1) The Dry Stem-Rot which is often responsible for poor stand and weak plants; and (2) Rosette, indicated by thickening stems, the formation of small tubercles on the vine or at the surface of the soil, and the reddish color of leaves near the top.

Because these diseases can be controlled by seed treatment and because of their wide spread distribution in seed growing sections, a small per cent of each is permitted on seed potatoes. Common scab may be badly infected. It is, therefore, recommended that all seed potatoes, even certified seed, be treated either in corrosive sublimate or hot formaldehyde solution before cutting and before sprouting occurs. Under average conditions on the farm the corrosive sublimate method is most practical.

The treating tank should be of wood or concrete. Metal tanks or tubs must not be used for the corrosive sublimate solution would be weakened and the tank ruined. For average plantings a wooden barrel will suffice. Treat two bushels at a time. In mixing the solution, four ounces corrosive sublimate should be used for each 25 gallons of water. It should be first dissolved in a glass jar of hot water and then poured into the tank. The water in the tank should be about 60 degrees F. The potatoes must be soaked in the solution for one and one-half hours and should then be allowed to dry before cutting. They may be treated loose or in sacks or boxes. If sacks are used the same should be used for the solution. When the same solution is used over and over it should be strengthened by adding one-half ounce corrosive sublimate and enough water to bring up to the original level after each four bushels treated. After this has been done three or four times, however, the solution should be emptied where no sock can drink it and a new tank prepared. Solution left overnight should not be used. Remember, corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) is poison to people and should be used carefully, but will not injure the hands.

Cream Grading

C. E. MacKenzie

The time has arrived when cream grading should be practised by every creamery in our province. If we are to make a name for Prince Edward Island cream, other farm products we must have quality and there is no other way whereby we can get this quality other than by a rigid grading system. In the first place there is satisfaction for the producer at least for the producer of high class products. To know that his goods are sold on their merits and command the increased price which their quality is worthy of. Now that the large majority of our producers realize that quality counts, they are asking that all products, which are not now sold on a quality basis be placed in this category, and nothing is more reasonable. If a man markets a dozen of eggs which were laid yesterday and which are uniform in size, shape and color, it is only reasonable that he should get more for these eggs than should a crate laid perhaps a month ago and of all shape, color or size and degrees of cleanliness. Likewise the man who feeds his cows well, produces clean milk and a rich, pure cream cooled quickly after separating and kept at a low temperature until delivered at the creamery, should get some consideration over the man who is careless in all his dairy work and operates on the principle, "Oh well, my cream got up to the present and there is no use making any special effort," never realizing that his sour badly flavored cream has the effect of not only lowering his income, but also that of the man who is endeavoring to place a first class article on the market.

Cream-grading must be followed by a proper system of manufacture. The first grade cream is manufactured into first grade butter and the second or third grade raw material made into whatever quality the maker can make of it. In this way the finished product will be placed on the market on quality. Then to make this all important question a success it needs the closest co-operation of all concerned first of the producer who should aim at delivering the very best quality of cream then by the maker who by using every improved method available should endeavor to put out only a first class article and finally by the dealer and distributor who by every means of inducing customers to use only the best and always have the best grade on sale in the most attractive manner. This can be accomplished if all interested will work together. As to the most important of these three there seems to be only one answer and that would be impossible for a maker or distributor to make one grade of raw material and that a success of their business if the

Prospects for sheep production have never been better than at the present time. The lamb market has been well maintained and consumption has increased so much that last fall comparatively few lambs went into cold storage. The wool market today is 30% better than in July, 1924, and is likely to continue so. There is a marked shortage of wool in the world's markets. Canada shows a decrease of 1,000,000 head in sheep since 1921 which means a sharp decrease in our wool production. A table prepared by Sir Arthur Goldfinch, who is one of the leading wool experts in the world, compares present production of wool with that of 1921 and indicates a shortage of approximately 500,000,000 lbs. This decline was still more aggravated in 1924, all available figures indicating that further decreases have occurred in the world's sheep population. Consequently, it will be many years before we shall be back to normal conditions. Therefore, the present outlook for Canada's 1925 wool clip is good.

Since the Dominion Live Stock Branch inaugurated in 1914 the accepted system of marketing wool by grade 40,000,000 lbs. have been graded by the officials of the Branch, thereby obtaining for the farmers having their wool graded approximately \$2,000,000 more than was paid to those who sold on a flat basis. Through this method of marketing, Canada has gained a fine reputation for her wool on the world's market. Last year 1,000,000 lbs. were sold in London, England, and some of it brought the highest prices paid at the September sales. This result could never have been accomplished under our old system of marketing. The writer had the privilege of interviewing the broker in London who sold our wool. He was assured that there would be a ready market for Canadian wool in large quantities as our grades are suitable for the British and Continental trade.

Now that our markets have been established, we are well advised to get busy and more so because the sheep industry is not progressing as well as other live stock classes, especially swine. We do not know of any class of live stock that has a better return on the investment than sheep. You don't have the same labor with them as other live stock, although you have two crops, wool and lamb, for both of which there is a steady demand. Our climatic conditions are excellent and our wools noted for their strength, softness and the fineness which is essential in their manufacture. Our lamb is noted for its sweet flavor and is advertised as a specialty on the menu cards of the best hotels in New York and Boston. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the satisfaction which is being given by Canadian wool and lamb, and growers should be fully aware of the fact that organization and selling by grade has been responsible for it all.

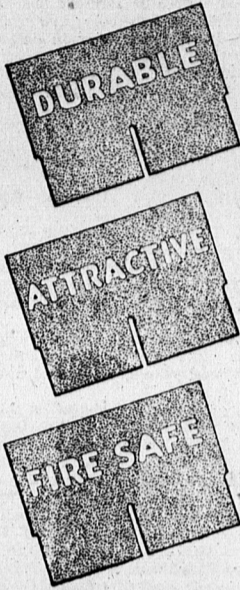
Throughout the Ottawa Valley last year, as a case in point, hundreds of farmers sold their wool for 18 to 23 cents per pound, whereas those who shipped to their own grading station at Carleton Place netted from 25 to 30 cents, i.e., their farms, making a net gain of 7 cents per pound.

Some farmers have an idea that if the fleeces are not prepared with the fleece tying box they will be cut in grade. This is a wrong idea. Although we like to see the fleeces nicely tied it does not alter the grade. Do not, however, tie with binder twine as this will cause trouble in the trade and spoil the cloth that may be manufactured. Use paper twine; this can be obtained from your Agricultural Representative. Shear on a clean floor, lay the fleece out with the cut side next to the floor, turn the two sides into the centre, roll from head to centre and from tail to centre, then take one strand of paper twine, pass it round the centre and over the ends and tie, put it into a sack. If you have twenty five fleeces get a wool sack from your Representative, together with shipping tags and address it to your nearest grading station, freight collect. Be sure to put stub attached to shipping tag inside the sack to prevent trouble in the event of the address being torn off during transit.

Any farmer who has his sheep shorn should forward the wool at once to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., Weston, Ont. This grading station is open all the year round. To raise good wool and lamb it is essential to dip, castrate and dock. You cannot grow good wool and lambs with the ticks and lice worrying them to death. Neglecting to dip should be a punishable offence here as it is in Scotland. When over there recently we saw a notice warning sheep-raisers who did not dip their sheep by a certain date they would be liable to a fine or imprisonment. It is a law that notice which stated that anyone destroying this notice or taking it away would be liable to a fine or imprisonment we would have taken it down and brought it over to show to our own farmers. From a humane side the question of dipping is essential. If we were caught using a horse or any other dumb animal we would be arrested. Why should exception be made of sheep? It is cruelty to them to allow these parasites to worry them. And the remedy is so simple. Good wool has been done by the Federal and Provincial Live Stock Departments in assisting farmers to put in cement dipping tanks and also by giving dipping, castrating and docking demonstrations. Where tanks may be put in to serve a community you may obtain one by applying to your District Representative and also a demonstration will be given. Castrating should be done when the lamb is ten days

3 Reasons Why!

Bird's Asphalt Twin Shingles Should be Your Next Roof



Durable—Bird's TWIN Shingles are built of tough heavy felt, saturated with asphalt. They are surfaced with crushed slate and will defy the elements for years yet cost no more than ordinary shingles.

Attractive—Their natural crushed slate surfacing—three colours to choose from, red, green or blue-black—add beauty to your home. The colours cannot fade.

Fire-Safe—Fire cannot affect Bird's TWIN Shingles. Burning sparks fall upon their crushed slate surface and burn themselves out—they can do no harm. Endorsed by The Fire Underwriters Associations and Fire Chiefs everywhere. Ask the Fire Chief in your town.

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Saves so much Suffering



when you have ABSORBINE JR. handy in the medicine cabinet.

If the younger Children develop Toothache, Ear-ache or Sore Throat in the night, a little ABSORBINE JR. will soothe and relieve and send the sufferer off to sleep.

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It prevents infection, soothes the pain, starts healthy healing, and is a dependable "first aid" for any injury. It does not grease or stain bandages—has a clean, aromatic odor that freshens up a sick room.

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to two weeks old and will secure you full prices in the fall since all buck lambs are cut \$2.00 after July. Docking gives a better appearance to the lambs and is also a preventative against the fly which is so troublesome to them, especially if manure is adhering to the tail where it is a harbor for the fly and eventually the maggots will eat into the hind quarters and cause death.

Canada's wool production is small in comparison with that of other countries, and we import more than we grow. During the first nine months of 1924 we imported wool to the value of \$7,188,595. With a larger sheep population most of that amount could be retained. Now that we have a good reputation for our wools, not only in Canada but on the world's wool market, the future of our sheep industry is assured. Through co-operative marketing and grading we can get large quantities of wool of grades that attracts the largest buyers. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers is a farmers' organization and sells the wool after it has been graded by the Dominion Live Stock Branch wool experts. That organization keeps in touch with the world's wool markets and is in a position to obtain for the farmers marketing their wool by grade, the best prices ruling.

Wool growers should not be tempted this year with the first price offered because it may be slightly in excess of their returns in 1924, but should ship their wool to Carleton Place, Ontario, or Weston, Ontario, or Lennoxville, Quebec, and thus be assured of the highest prices procurable.

WHEATLEY SCHOOL

Following is the standing of Wheatley School for month of March.
Grade X—1, Philip Matheson; 2, Myrtle Chandler.
Grade IX—1, Reginald McKenna; 2, Jean Higgins.
Grade VIII—1, Laura Axworthy; 2, Rena Nell; 3, Francis Nell.
Grade VI—1, Ambrose Ford; 2, Harold McKenna; 3, Lionel Younker.

DO NOT GIVE UP HOPE OF HEALTH

Often All that is Needed is a Tonic to Build up the Blood—The Best of all Tonics is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

They Give New Vitality—and more.

There are many women who have been invalids or semi-invalids so long that they accept their condition as a life burden. They have endured broken sleep, stomach trouble, nervousness, headaches and weakness so long that they have given up hope of enjoying good health. In most of these cases a well chosen diet, fresh air and a tonic to build up the blood would do wonders. To all run-down nervous people the experience of Mrs. H. J. Cameron, Waterville, N. S., will be of deep interest. She says: "About two years ago I was in a miserable, run-down condition. I was unable to do my work, my head ached day and night, my nerves were all unstrung, and for three weeks I could not eat or sleep. I then decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and got six boxes. By the time I had used half of them I felt much better, and when I had taken the six boxes I was as well as ever. I could work all day and not feel tired and have been strong and healthy ever since. I have never taken any medicine that did me so much good and will always highly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."