

# THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

MATTERS AND TOPICS OF INTEREST TO OUR FEMININE READERS WILL BE PRESENTED AND DEVOTED IN THIS COLUMN, WHICH IS IN CHARGE OF A CAPABLE LADY EDITOR.

### STATISTICS FOR GIRLS.

A young and ardent statistician, who was paying court to a young lady, thought to surprise her with his immense education. Producing his notebook, she thought he was about to initiate a love sonnet, but was slightly taken aback by the following question: "How many meals do you eat?"

"Why, three of course; but of all the oldest questions—"

"Never mind, dear, I'll tell you all about it in a moment."

His pencil was rapidly at work. At last, looking up at her he said: "Now, my darling I've got it, and if you wish to know how much has passed through that adorable little mouth in the last seventeen years, I can give you the exact figures."

"(Goodness gracious! What can you mean?"

"Now, just listen," says he, "and you will hear exactly what you have been obliged to absorb to maintain those charms which are to make the happiness of my life."

"But I don't want to hear."

"Ah, you are surprised, no doubt, but statistics are wonderful things. Just listen: You are seventeen years old, so that in fifteen years you have absorbed oxen or calves, 5; sheep and lambs, 14; chickens, 32; ducks, 204; geese, 25; turkeys, 100; game of various kinds, 724; fishes, 160; eggs, 3,124; vegetables (bunches), 700; fruit (baskets), 603; cheese, 102; bread, cake, etc. (in sacks of flour), 40; wine (barrels), 11; water (gallons), 3,000."

At this time the maiden revolted, and jumping up, exclaimed: "I think you are very impertinent, and disgusting besides, and I will not stay to listen to you."

"Upon which she flew into the house. He gazed after her with an abstracted air, and left, saying to himself: "If she kept talking at that rate twelve hours out of twenty-four, her gas would in twenty years travel a distance of 1,332,124 miles."

The maiden, within two months, married a well-to-do grocer who was a statistician.

### BABY'S HABITS OFTEN NEED EARLY FORMATION.

Mothers often complain that their children misbehave — "take advantage," they say, when away from home, leaving us to infer they are models of deportment in the family circle.

Well, it may be true, but to this passive observer of other people's affairs, it doesn't seem as if home training could be so easily upset.

Children's manners reflect home training wherever they are. If the training has been along right lines, there should be no misbehaviour sufficiently obnoxious to call for apology on the mother's part. The youngster who has been accustomed to handle everything in sight, or to have it put out of reach, will of course be tempted by conditions strength by pretence things within his reach in another home. The child who has been too sternly repressed will naturally break out when no longer under the parental eye; we see that evidenced in children of a larger growth who do not know how to use their freedom when outside their parents' jurisdiction.

### All Matters of Habit.

The child's behaviour is almost entirely a matter of habit. If the habit is right and well established, the conduct will be appropriate. The trouble is, many do not realize the importance of beginning right and training early. The baby's little mischievousness is so cunning, so "cute," it is so much easier to laugh at them and let them go than it is to remove it. It seems so cruel to spot the hands and see the baby's smile, and yet will be time enough. By the time habit is formed, the task of securing obedience—the habit of obedience—is growing harder and harder.

The real enemy to a child is to allow it to acquire a habit and then punish it for some misdemeanor growing out of the habit. For instance, everyone knows how much a baby likes to play with paper and tear it up. Not one mother out of ten understands that by permitting this she is teaching destructiveness, actually encouraging it. Some day the little fingers will destroy something more valuable, and then swift and undeserved punishment will follow. Undeservedly, I say, because the child has been permitted to destroy things, and the little one has of course no criterion of values.

### Forethought Necessary.

The mother who left her new hat, an airy creation of tulle and feathers, where her 20-months-old child could get at it, and discovered the little one had completely ruined it, gave her a "good whipping." There was nothing right nor justice in the punishment. The mother was responsible for her own carelessness, more still for having given the baby things to pull to pieces. How would a child less than three years know the difference between a \$50 hat and an old leather duster? The hat was only something prettier to destroy. No habit that will lead to some-

thing the child will one day have to be punished for should be allowed to form. Mothers should look ahead, and try to realize, the tendency of habits that are forming, and begin early — very early — to check and direct in the right channel.

### ON OUR VACATION.

Don't imagine that, wherever you may go, you will get away from the reach of God and of God's law. Wherever there is sun or sky, or sea or land, or woods or forest, or moon or star, or air or light, there is the eye of God, and you cannot very well go to a place where none of these things exist.

Don't imagine that because you get away to the bound of civilization you are out from under the domain of the ten commandments. You may go to a place where the only custodian of law is a sleepy constable, a one-man police force, but there are millions of custodians of the divine law — the angels of God who will report if you violate the least of the commandments.

Don't imagine that because you are away from town you are free to say anything, do anything, wear anything that isn't modest. All nature is pure and holy. If you get nearer to nature you ought to become purer and holier.

Don't dream for a moment that loud and boisterous conversation on railway trains, or steamboats, or in any public place, is evidence of good breeding. By talking loud, giggling and fooling, criticizing the character of the people you meet at a summer resort, you can easily make people understand that you have had the privilege of "being away for the summer, but at the same time, and just as easily, you can persuade them that it would have been better to stay at home and spend the time learning to be polite and refined and charitable.

Don't, finally, imagine that anybody can have a "good time" without being good. You can enjoy yourself perfectly, and yet come back with a beautiful, clean, restful conscience. Try it!—St. Mary's Calendar, (Chicago).

### Cookery.

**Citron Pudding.**—Line a dish with puff paste, slice very thinly orange, lemon and citron peel, of each one ounce, six eggs (leaving out the whites of four) well beaten, ½ pound of loaf sugar, ¼ pound butter beaten to a cream; mix all well together and pour into a buttered dish and bake for one hour. When baked, beat the whites of the four eggs, spread on top and lightly brown.

**Cheese Turnovers.**—Make an ordinary crust with dripping, cut some cheese in thin slices, place it on the crust, which has been rolled into thin layers; add a little mustard, pepper and salt, and a few drops of vinegar; fold the crust, and bake in a quick oven.

**Flemish Soup.**—Five onions, three heads of celery, three ounces of butter, half a pint of water, half a pint of cream, two quarts of stock. Slice the onions, celery and potatoes, and put them with the butter and water into a stewpan, and simmer for an hour; then fill up the stewpan with stock, and boil gently till the potatoes are done, which will be in about an hour; rub all through a sieve, and add the cream previously boiled; do not let the soup boil after the cream is put in.

**Apple Pot-Pie.**—Pare and quarter half a dozen russet apples; put them in a porcelain kettle, sprinkle them over with sugar, a small quantity of nutmeg and cinnamon, and add a bit of butter; spread a coverlet of dough made like short-cake; pour into the kettle a quart of boiling water; cover closely and boil forty minutes.

**Pasties to Fry.**—Take twenty tart apples; pare, core and cut into bits like dice. Then stew them in butter; add three ounces of biscuit bread, six ounces of grated cheese, six yolks of eggs, six ounces of sugar, cinnamon to taste. Pound all together in a mortar; shape into half moons, and fry in boiling lard.

**Chocolate Tapioca.**—To make this toothsome dessert wash half a cupful of tapioca and soak for several hours in cold water; drain, pour on boiling water, and cook until clear. Add a cupful of sugar, a tiny shake of salt, and two ounces of shaved chocolate. When the chocolate is melted and well mixed with tapioca, add the well-beaten whites of two eggs; stir in lightly—do not beat it—then add half a teaspoon full of vanilla extract. Pour into a dish, set aside to cool, and serve with cream.

### LIBERAL CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Liberals of Victoria and Haliburton will be held in the Academy of Music on Thursday, Sept. 3rd, at 11.30 a.m., for the election of officers and other business.

## The Fruit Crop Will Be Bumper One

### ESSEX FRUIT FARM CLEARS OVER \$13,000—LONDON TRAVELLER TELLS OF BIG PROFITS THAT ARE CERTAIN.

The Essex fruit crop this year will be one of the greatest in the history of the fruit section of that prosperous part of the Province.

"I have never seen the country looking better," said an old-time London traveller. "The peach crop, I believe, will be enormous."

"I saw orchards that are simply loaded with the fruit, and farmers who did not replant after the disastrous frost of a few years ago are wishing that they had done so. I believe there will be a large increase in the acreage devoted to fruit, particularly peaches, in Essex next year."

"I am acquainted with one peach grower who has one hundred acres in peach trees. Last year—and it was not much of a year, either—he was offered \$11,000 for the peaches as they were on the trees. He refused, did the picking himself, and in round figures cleared \$13,000. It would take a pretty fine farm in Western Canada to compete with one of these comparatively small peach farms. And their crop of wheat is, at any rate, not more sure than is the fruit grower's crop of peaches."

The corn crop in Essex is also a remarkably fine one this year.—Chatham Planet.

### FERTILIZER FROM AIR IS LATEST INVENTION

#### GREAT MANUFACTURING WORKS TO BE ESTABLISHED AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The first of the permanent buildings of the American Cyanamide Company, who have located in Niagara Falls, Ont., is under construction and rapid headway is being made by the contractors, Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, New York. When the buildings are completed between 500 and 600 men will be employed.

At the present time the world's supply of nitrogen comes from Chile, in South America, \$75,000,000 worth being exported last year, 80 per cent of which was devoted to fertilizer purposes. Six months from now Niagara Falls will be supplying a considerable portion of this quantity.

The exhaustion of the soils in the United States and Canada has increased of late years with alarming rapidity, and has resulted in the establishment of great fertilizer factories in all sections of the United States. The three important elements in the soil are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, the first named being the most necessary and hardest of all to secure, and the supply in available form being entirely inadequate to the demand.

This question has engaged the minds of several great chemists in Europe, and after sixteen years of experimental research Adolph Frank and Nicodem Caron, chemists, of Germany, have solved the question of extracting nitrogen from the air. Coke and lime are combined by means of an electric furnace, the resulting compound being in turn pulverized and combined in a second electric furnace, with nitrogen from the air, secured by a liquid air process.

The material obtained contained 20 per cent. in weight of nitrogen, the residue being the coke and lime compound, which serves for building the nitrogen. This compound is calcium cyanamide on lime-nitrogen. When sown in the soil it decomposes and dissolves by contact with the moisture and is then absorbed through the roots of the plants and becomes a valuable nutrient. Three years' use upon farms in Europe has proved the practicability and efficiency of this substance in connection with wheat, corn, barley, rye and other cereals.

### Farmer Finds a Strange Horse in Driving Shed

Chief Vincent reports that a farmer, just outside the town, while doing his hour last Thursday. He had been horse tied in his driving-shed. The farmer has no idea where the animal came from, nor who owns it, and was quite surprised when he made the discovery. The horse is described as being of a bay color, standing about 14 hands, and without shoes. The farmer says the equine had the appearance of being driven almost to death.

### CARD OF THANKS.

(To Editor of Free Press.)  
Dear Sir,—Allow me to return my sincere thanks to the many friends who so cheerfully assisted me during my canvass for votes in The Free Press Montreal-Detroit-Toledo Trip Contest. I may say I found it comparatively easy to obtain subscribers to both The Daily and Weekly Free Press because people had heard about the papers and their fine appearance, as well as the quality of news given. After thanking all concerned in gaining for me such a fine trip, I want to say that the invitation to Miss Campbell has pleased me more than anything else connected with the contest.  
—Yours gratefully,  
LUCY McGEOUGH.  
Omenee, Aug. 21st.

## FARM-LEAVING SYSTEM.

### MANY ONTARIO FARMS ARE SUFFERING LOSS OF FERTILITY AND ACCRETIONS OF WEED-PESTS BY REASON OF THE POOR SYSTEM OF RENTING LAND IN VOGUE—A NEW YORK STATE CASE.

Ontario has many farms, varying in number in the different counties, that are operated by tenants. The owners have retired or the farms have reverted to heirs who cannot cultivate them. Thus a revenue is sought by the owners from the tenants. Once a bad tenant on a second-rate farm has had a lease, the succeeding returns from that farm are greatly reduced. The rent has to be paid and the new tenant who takes charge is generally one, whose methods of agriculture are questionable. His one aim is to take off enough to pay the rent and live.

Thus the good land of Ontario is being robbed, the farms depleted and the neighborhood hurt by the presence of a dilapidated farmstead and a source of weed infection. In some townships, the tenanted land is worse than in others. The grain growing sections suffer greatly.

Naturally the wise one looks about him for some reason why these things should be. He knows of old England's tenanted estates, where the fertility of the land is maintained and a big rental is paid. Usually it is a question of the man. Too many tenants are useless farmers. Too many landlords are exacting absentees. A proper readjustment of ideas would make matters much better. What Ontario craves is men—what her farms are producing should be men, first, last and all the time.

The customary farm lease in Ontario is a poor affair indeed. It practically safeguards the landlord his rental and the tenant his repairs, and it ends there with a few platitudes.

### In New York State.

The last issue of the Breeders' Gazette tells of a system of leasing in the Genesee Valley in New York state, which has obtained for nearly 100 years. It was drawn up by the late Gen. James Wadsworth for the management of his 30,000 acres of land. This is divided into seventy farms, varying in size from 450 to 700 acres.

Land is valued at about \$80 per acre in the valley. Each farm, fully equipped with buildings, is leased annually. Among the 70 tenants are men who have been on the estate for 50 years, and many for 25 years. Several nationalities are represented. Scotch, English and North of Ireland farmers being in the majority. Under the Wadsworth lease good farmers are retained and the other kind eliminated. It works automatically. Every year there is a long list of names from which to select new tenants, but only a few are needed, as when once a man who knows how to farm takes hold of one of these homesteads he finds it profitable enough to satisfy him. He sticks. In a few cases sons have succeeded fathers as lessees.

With each lease there is filed a map of the farm showing its boundaries, the number and size of its fields and the location of the buildings. Each field is numbered. So thoroughly systematized is the clerical work which the farms require that the performance record of each field can be quickly ascertained for any year. The landlord dictates the rotation of crops. Wheat and beans are the principal

crops. All rent is cash except in the case of wheat, the landlord receiving 4 to 7 bushels per acre as his share, the tenant furnishing the seed and doing all the work. The average yield of wheat is about 25 bushels per acre. Knowing what the different fields have been producing, it has been found fair and practicable to make certain exactions of each field. In the same way the amount of cash rent demanded is determined. With a minute and many-year record of the performance of each field the landlord can figure out a cash rental that will be fair to the tenant and to himself. The land is expected to pay about 4½ per cent. on a valuation of \$70 to \$80 per acre.

### Mixed Farming.

Mixed farming is practiced. Live stock is maintained on each farm. Oats, barley, beans, corn, clover and timothy figure in the rotation, which covers five year. No hay or straw is sold off the farm; it is fed to stock. All manure is applied, usually to pastures. Weeds, especially Canada thistles, must be cut; fence corners must be kept clean; all buildings must be kept in repair except where new roofs or foundations are needed. In such cases the landlord supplies new ones. If wheat is pastured after harvest or during the winter with other stock than hogs 50 cents per acre is paid as rent. Straw is to be stacked. Stock is not allowed to run on clover between Dec 1 and May 1. Timber used as fuel is to be paid for. Fences and gates are to be kept in proper repair. Gardens and orchards are to be intelligently managed and properly fenced. Lessees agree to sow timothy and clover seed during a specified period, and to sow 100 pounds of land plaster on each acre of up-land pasture.

### A Bill of Rent.

By way of illustration, what is termed a "bill of rent" may be summarized. Each lessee has a surety; that is, he must have on his lease the signature of a responsible person who stands as his backer. Both are responsible to the lessor. A bill of rent is at hand which covers the "Forbes farm." John Smith is the lessee, M. M. Campbell is his surety. The farm consists of 236 acres. As rent the landlord is to receive \$450 in cash and 300 bushels of wheat. Fifty acres is seeded to wheat and 6 bushels per acre charged. Under cash rent 8 acres, sown to spring crops, is paid for at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, or \$20. Fifty acres of pasture at \$2.50 per acre amounts to \$125; nine acres of meadow \$27; 26 acres of stubble, \$52; 3¼ acres of stubble (\$2.25 per acre), \$77.60; yards, buildings and lanes, \$120.

Live stock is the key note of the Wadsworth System. Every tenant keeps a small stock of sheep, a few good double-decker cows, grade Short-horns in most cases, and horses sufficient to do the work. Many of them own good draft mares which yield handsome profits in colts each year. By feeding on the farm all the fodder and roughage which it produces, and by growing clover in rotation, the fertility of the soil has been kept up to a high standard, and in some cases materially increased.—Toronto World.

### FARMING ON A DANGEROUS BASIS.

"How many of you farmers can tell me what it costs you each year to feed each of your cows, and how much each of your cows is returning you the way of profit," asked Mr. N. G. Somerville, of Brockville, Ont., at a picnic held recently at Hartley, in Victoria county, by the patrons of the Eldon creamery. "If you cannot," continued Mr. Somerville, "you are farming on a dangerous basis."

"There are a lot of people in Ontario who are not making as much money out of dairying as they might, and as they ought. They look so closely at the cheese board prices each week, they forget to watch the production side of their business. They cannot tell what it costs them to feed their cows, or what their cows are yielding, and by this lack of knowledge, they lose more money than they realize. Very few dairy farmers know whether their cows are producing 3,000 lbs. or 4,000 lbs. of milk a year. A merchant who continues to pay more for his goods than he sells them for, soon fails. The farmer who cannot tell whether he is paying more to keep his cows than his cows are paying him for their keep, is farming in a dangerous manner.

### They Were Surprised.

"Two years ago I visited some 75 farmers in Eastern Ontario, and asked them what it cost them to keep their cows each year. Many of them could not tell me. Finally, by picking it out of them, I got their estimates. I found that one herd, owned by Brown Bros., of Lyn, Ont., averaged 6,800 lbs. of milk a year from each cow. The factory returns from each cow averaged \$62 a year. In the same section there was another farmer producing milk for the same factory who, after I had talked the matter over with him, estimated that it cost him \$38 a year to keep each of his cows. When he got his factory returns, we found that the revenue from each cow averaged only \$14.70 a year. That man was asto-

tonished when he saw the figures, but he could not dispute their correctness. Many other farmers would be equally astonished were they to figure out their returns in the same way.

"Our farmers should realize that it does not pay to keep a cow that gives less than 6,000 lbs. of milk a year. Some farmers seem to think that if a cow has horns, a tail and a hide, that is about all that is necessary to enable it to be kept with a profit, regardless of the care they give it, and the feed it receives. It is a great mistake. The cow is a machine that will give returns in proportion to the feed and care it receives. The only way to tell what your cows are doing is to watch each cow carefully. The milk of every cow should be weighed. If you have not been doing this, it is altogether likely that you are keeping cows at a loss. Is it not time for you to look into this matter, and find where you stand?"—Canadian Dairyman.

Chickens are now plucked in a wholesale manner by the use of pneumatic machinery. There is a receptacle in which the fowl is placed after being killed and into this are turned several cross currents of air from electrical fans revolving at the rate of 5,000 turns per minute. In a few seconds the bird is stripped of its feathers, even to the tiniest particles of down, and the machine is ready for another.

If you want to grow roots to feed your cow that won't flavor the milk, grow mangels, and you can grow just as many pounds, and possibly a few more, than you can turnips, and there will not be any flavor from them unless they become rotten and decayed.—Senator Derbyshire.

It is said that a good liniment for all kinds of swelling on dairy cows, as well on all other farm animals, is made by mixing equal parts of turpentine, sweet oil, and spirits of camphor. Apply liberally and frequently to the swollen part.

## THE DAYLIGHT STORE.



## Boys' Norfolk Suits

Many parents like to see the boys in Norfolk Suits. The Norfolk Suit has a style of its own and a swagger appearance not possessed by any other style of suit. The fabrics are light Homespun, Spring Worsted, Serges and Mixed Suitings in broken checks and stripes. This style of Suit is especially adapted for Boys from 6 to 15 years of age. Knickerbocker Trousers or regular cut. Don't think of passing this store when ready to clothe the boy—that is, if you want the best. Remember always that in buying here your money is only on deposit until you are perfectly satisfied.

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