After
VERY
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RIGLEY'S is a
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D39

Kill the Earthworm.

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[illegible]e Learns Secret of [illegible]aper Into Money.

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MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 41 MARKDALE, ONT., THUR SDAY, MAY 17, 1923. Established in 1875

DRY COWS NEED MINERALS.

Why does the common view that dry cows need only enough feed for maintenance still persist in the face of common sense, dairy profit and scientific fact? Dairymen themselves have found that heavy and persistent production, as well as profitable milk cheques, are the reward of correct and ample feeding of the dry cow.

A dairy cow is nothing more nor less than a milk-manufacturing plant. Like any factory, she must have a reserve supply of materials on hand to draw upon when heavy demands are made. A cow that has been well fed while dry has stored up this reserve. She, therefore, is able to produce more on full feed than a cow that has received only a maintenance ration during the resting period.

Short rationing dairy cows during the dry period is false economy—economy that is sure to "back-fire." Why? Simply because the elements withdrawn from the underfed body to supply the needs of the unborn calf must be replaced when the cow comes "fresh" and is placed upon a heavier ration. She, therefore, does not "hit her milking stride" until she is once more back in good physical condition. During this period, whether it be long or short, her owner is paying the price for his economy (?) in the reduced yield she is able to produce.

Let us briefly consider the mineral requirements of a dairy cow during the last month or six weeks of the gestation period while she is dry. Though lime and phosphorus are found in comparatively small quantities in feeds, these minerals have a great deal to do with milk production and also play an important part in building up the body of the unborn calf. If the ration fed to dry cows is deficient in these elements, they are then drawn from the supply stored in the bodies of the cows themselves. This also takes place in the height of the milking period, but if permitted to continue for more than a very short time, the animal is certain to suffer a loss of flesh and physical condition.

It is essential, therefore, that cows be well fed when they are running down in milk flow and while they are dry, thus permitting them to store up in their bodies these elements as well as many others against the time when the greatest demand is made.

Remember, the well-fed dry cow takes on weight to replace that lost during the milking period just past. To do this, and nourish the unborn calf at the same time, requires a full and well chosen ration, not a straw stack or dry pasture diet. Moreover, the well-fed dry cow will go through calving without difficulty, will deliver a healthy calf with a lusty appetite, and will then hit her milking stride without showing a set-back due to calving troubles or to her impoverished body as would be the case with the thin cow that has suffered from the owner's feed economy.

In keeping up the necessary lime and phosphorus supply it is well to remember that some feeds are richer than others in these elements. Legume hays are the best and cheapest source of lime. Alfalfa, soybeans and the numerous clovers are included under this head, and are listed in the order of their lime richness. Quality of hay has much to do with the amount of lime found therein, good leafy alfalfa hay containing more than coarse, stemmy hay.

Phosphorus is derived mainly from wheat bran, cottonseed meal, standard wheat middlings and linseed meal in the order given. Other feeds rich in phosphorus, but less widely known and used for dairy feed, are sesame oil cake, rice polish, buckwheat middlings, rice bran, sunflowerseed cake, rapeseed cake, buckwheat bran, and malt sprouts.

No bran or other concentrate contains anywhere near so much lime as do the legume hays; no kind of roughage contains so much phosphorus as is found in the concentrates mentioned above. Grass hays, corn silage and all other corn products with the possible exception of those made from the corn germ are low in both lime and phosphorus. Keep these facts well in mind when mapping out the rations for dry cows—then feed so that no cow is compelled to "hit on three cylinders" and is cussed when she fails to produce.

For Home and Country

Busy and Happy Girls.

Bond Head Junior Women's Institute was organized at the conclusion of a greatly appreciated "Domestic Science Course," conducted under the auspices of the Senior Women's Institute of Bond Head. Since then we have learned a great deal about the work Women's Institutes are doing and have been able to do our bit to help.

We hold our meetings on the third Saturday of each month, to overcome the school girl's difficulty. At the close of our last year's work (we have been organized a year and a half) we appointed a program committee, who, with the help of others, planned our meetings for this year. First, they secured the names of all girls who could give their homes and for what month and had the name and date printed at the head of program for each meeting. We planned to have something to see, something to do and hear at each meeting, such as competitions (patching a gingham gown), exhibits (each girl took a crochet pattern), and to increase punctuality, a serial story to hear immediately after Opening Ode.

One girl each month gives a paper on Canadian Authors, which is always interesting and keeps us in touch with our writers.

We always have a certain amount of time for business, which includes minutes of meetings and correspondence, etc. We have every letter read which we receive, whether important or not, and then a discussion on them.

The answers to our Roll Call are always interesting as well as helpful. Some of them are: "Christmas Gifts," "A Recipe for Home-made Candy," "New Year's Resolution," "A Cool Drink," and others. We often have a short discussion on these, and especially was there one the day we had "Suggestions for a Hope Chest."

In August we had two meetings, one with the Schomberg Junior Institute, when they gave a very interesting program and we gave lunch; also one with the Seniors when we gave the program and they the lunch. We met the Seniors in February when they gave a program and we the lunch.

We have our lunch and social half-hour sitting around the dining-room table and talking over our plans. In this way we hear from many of the girls who are too bashful to speak during meetings. I am sure it is needless to speak of the enjoyment and benefit we derive from these meetings, they are a source of education and help to us in more ways than we can think of, as well as the good we feel we are doing the community.

We unite with the Seniors in many things. Last spring we made use of the University Extension Work by taking courses in Choral Singing by Mr. Newton, and English Literature by Mr. Whitelaw, and at the conclusion of these we united with Beeton Institute, who were taking the same courses and gave a concert at Beeton, which was a huge success. Bond Head being a small place with no railroads, we were rather doubtful as to whether these men would come to us or not, but they certainly did, and expressed their willingness to come again if we wished.

In March Seniors and Juniors held an "Old Fashioned Supper," the Seniors representing "Ancient Times," and the Juniors "Modern Times." The Seniors caused heaps of fun in their old fashioned costumes, and the tables were set with old fashioned dishes. After supper we had a debate, "Resolved that Consolidated Schools are better than Rural Schools," negative taken by Juniors and affirmative by Seniors. This was very interesting, but the affirmative won.

Last June we, the Juniors, started a layette to send to a poor mother up North. And we are at present making flannelette under garments to send children in the fire stricken area.

In July the Juniors and Seniors held a garden party and divided proceeds. We, the Juniors, realized about $100, which is going to help finish paying for our community park and to build a playground for children.

In July we also had a course in "First Aid and Home Nursing," by Miss Pirt. This was very interesting and instructive, and a great benefit to all taking part.

Then in summer months we have our basketball, and I think we enjoy it as much or more than anything. We invite teams from other towns to play with us, after which we go to one of the girls' homes and have lunch and become acquainted. We take up a collection at these games, and in this way help out with the funds. We also play at the different Field Days around, and in this way win prize money.

In October we had a Hallowe'en Social in the form of a Masquerade. We charged an entry fee of 25c, and a 10c fine for unmasqued. The proceeds amounted to almost $25. And we all enjoyed ourselves very much, thanks to the hostess, who had so kindly given her house for this occasion.

We have also helped charitable institutions, such as the Sick Children's Hospital and Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives. Also the Seniors and Juniors united in sending clothes, valued at $450 to the fire sufferers, and we, the Juniors, are planning to send another box along with our flannelette undergarments.

We can never get away from that old thought, that to succeed best we must be in full sympathy of our work. So must the dairyman love his cows and like to care for them. He must not be in the business merely to pay off an old bill contracted when he has no use for milking.

Raising Perennial Plants.

There are two ways of starting a perennial border, first, by raising the plants from seed, and second, by purchasing plants. By the latter method the beginner may gain something in time but he has lost the pleasure of producing the plants or watching their development, which is one of the greatest pleasures a gardener has. Furthermore, in the majority of cases, he has plants much inferior to those that he might have grown from seed.

This article describes the method the writer has used in successfully growing perennials from seed. Let me say, before proceeding further, that if it is desired to obtain named varieties of certain perennials, such as Delphinium and Perennial Phlox, it will be necessary to obtain them as plants, as the seedlings do not come true, although it sometimes happens that seed taken from good specimens will produce plants almost or quite equal to the parent plant.

There are several phases into which the subject may be divided, such as seed, time of sowing, care of seedlings, transplanting, etc. The question of varieties need not be mentioned here except to say that the method outlined is suitable to all the more common species, such as the Hollyhock, Campanula, Delphinium, Fox Glove, Acquilegia, Rudbeckia, etc.

The first essential in the growing of perennials is fresh seed. Here is where most of the failures take place, and the writer has year after year experienced failure in the seeds of certain perennials to germinate, and has had to finally abandon the raising of some varieties. Especially has it been found difficult to obtain dependable Delphinium seed, and one or two other species have been almost as bad. If you can find plants such as appeal to you in your neighbor's garden, ask him to let you have seed when ripe and you will find him delighted to give it, and you will have seed you know to be fresh.

Having obtained the seed, some time during the first two weeks in May, prepare a little corner as a seed bed, make the ground as fine as you can, and there sow your seeds. Be careful to cover very lightly and after sprinkling very carefully to avoid washing the seed bare, shade with cheese cloth or light cotton until the seedlings are well up. By careful attention these young seedlings will be ready for transplanting by the end of June. For this purpose a part of the garden where an early vegetable crop has been may be selected. There will be some place where lettuce, or radishes have grown or where there has been an early crop of peas. By setting the seedlings about 6 inches apart, and shading for a few days, you will have in September beautiful plants for transplanting into permanent quarters. I am aware of the fact that many people advocate the sowing of perennial seeds in August, but my experience has always been the same with late sowing namely, that in the fall the plants are small and rarely bloom the next year.

In the matter of transplanting there is one exception or perhaps two—hollyhocks and foxgloves. Both of these perennials are extremely liable to winter kill and transplanting seems to increase the liability in this respect. Therefore, I have found it better if at all possible to transplant direct from the seed bed to permanent quarters in early summer and thus prevent any shock in the late season to plants that need to be in full vigor to withstand the severe winters of this locality.

There is little to add. If your seed has been fresh, and your soil properly prepared, you will have a good supply of healthy plants in the fall which will be sure to bloom in the succeeding season. Let me repeat that in the case of perennial Phlox and Delphinium, if you want certain named varieties, it will be necessary to secure plants. Also, if you want only one plant of any variety such as say Bleeding Heart, it will not be worth your while buying seed for one plant. But where one wants a number of each variety, he will find that his own seedlings will give him entire satisfaction, and he will besides have the pleasure of producing from a tiny seed a mature perennial in full beauty of bloom. It is this gradual but sure development taking place under the gardener's eye that gives him the greatest pleasure.

There are good collections of seed, not only of perennials, but also of biennials and annuals among the Horticultural Society's free premiums.—Written for the Canadian Horticultural Council by J. B. Cannon.

To Feed Silage to Sheep.

For feeding silage to sheep and lambs, a single feed involves handling at least one ton. We have abandoned the silage car and rigged a light skeleton frame on a wheelbarrow to carry several ordinary galvanized iron wash tubs, each holding fifty to sixty pounds of silage. This method is more convenient and handles quicker than any other way. A wash tub with rigid extended handles is preferable. The drop handles require more time to locate.—J. McB.

Rural vs. City Health.

Reasonable attention on the part of country people to matters of health should give equal or better results than much attention by city leaders under their highly artificial conditions.—W. B.

Intense work is the best remedy for worry.

The man who knows he knows little, has wisdom.

The Sunday School Lesson

MAY 20

Elijah, the Brave Reformer. 1 Kings 17: 1 to 19: 21; 21: 1 to 29; 2 Kings 1: 1 to 2: 12. Golden Text—Choose you this day whom ye will serve.—Josh. 24: 15.

LESSON FOREWORD—Ahab, king of Israel, had married Jezebel, a princess of Tyre and a worshipper of the Tyrian Baal. In such a marriage it was usual to allow the foreign queen to worship her native god along with the God of her adopted country. Not content with this, however, Jezebel, who was a remarkably forceful personality, attempted to displace the worship of Jehovah with that of the Tyrian Baal. Not only was the worship of the Tyrian Baal in direct contravention to the religion of Israel, but it sanctioned some grossly licentious practices. The people of Israel appear to have wavered between the two rival religions when Elijah came out as the champion of the God of Israel. He proposed that a trial by fire on Mount Carmel should demonstrate which was the true God.—Jehovah or Baal.

The prophets of Baal were to prepare a victim on the altar consecrated to Jehovah; fire coming down from heaven and consuming the sacrifice would prove which was the true God.

I. CAREFUL PREPARATIONS, 30-35.

V. 30. *Come near*, etc. The people had been standing about the altar of Baal and watching the prophets of Baal who had all day been trying by the most frenzied methods to induce their god to send fire upon his altar. Elijah summoned the people over to the altar of Jehovah to see what he would do. *He repaired the altar of the Lord.* The worship of the Baal must have been fairly extensive, for this sanctuary of Jehovah had fallen into disuse and the altar required repairs.

V. 31. *Twelve stones.* Elijah chose twelve stones in accordance with the view that the children of Israel consisted of twelve tribes. Similarly Joshua took twelve stones out of the river Jordan to commemorate the safe passage of the twelve tribes over the river, Josh. 4:1-9. When Israel first entered Canaan the tribes were very loosely connected, but later when Solomon divided the country into twelve departments for purposes of administration, the tribal nation became very prominent. *Jacob.* The patriarch's name, which was originally Jacob, was changed to Israel, Gen. 32:28.

V. 32. *He built an altar.* In earliest times the altar was simply a large natural rock, Judges 6:20, 21 and 1 Sam. 6:14; later it was artificially built of stones but the law directed that the stones should be unhewn, Deut. 27: 5, 6. An iron instrument used in hewing the stones would destroy the sanctity of the altar. The altar, thus built, formed a sort of raised platform, which separated the sacrifice laid on it from common things. *In the name of the Lord.* After the altar had been built, Elijah pronounced over it God's name "Jehovah" to signify that this altar was consecrated to Jehovah. *A trench.* At the base of the altar which Solomon built in the temple there was also a gutter which was intended for the reception of the sacrificial blood. The blood would run down the altar into the trench. The gutter dug by Elijah, however, was built to hold the water poured over the altar and not to receive the blood of the victim. *As great as would contain*, etc. Our English translation obscures the correct meaning of this passage. The Hebrew text says, "about as much as would be sown with two seahs." The writer is clearly employing a land measure familiar to the Hebrews, and indicating the length of the trench by the amount of land which it enclosed. The Mishnah states that two measures or seahs would sow about 1,196 square yards, or not quite a quarter of an acre. This gives an idea of the measurement of the trench.

V. 33. *Put the wood*, etc. for the burning of the sacrifice. *Cut the bullock in pieces.* It was to be a whole burnt offering, that is, the whole of the victim was to be consumed on the altar. The whole-burnt offering was made on very important occasions. *Fill four barrels*, etc. Elijah took elaborate precautions to ensure against any possible charge of fraud. He wished to show the people that fire kindling spontaneously on an altar, so thoroughly drenched with water could only happen by a divine miracle.

II. THE UNMISTAKABLE PROOF, 36-39.

V. 36. The contents of Elijah's prayer are worth noting. He began his prayer by calling to God's remembrance his covenanted relations to the fathers of Israel. Jehovah was the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and therefore surely of their children. Then follow the petitions of the prayer. First, that Jehovah would reveal Himself to the people as God. This would be demonstrated by fire on his altar. Second, that God would vindicate Elijah as a true prophet. Thereafter the people would follow after and trust Elijah.

V. 37. Finally, Elijah prayed that the heart of the people might be turned back to Jehovah. It would have been futile for God to have revealed Himself and vindicated Elijah unless the people had it in their hearts to willingly accept such attestations.

V. 38. *The fire of the Lord;* probably coming as lightning from heaven. See Gen. 19:24. The author clearly regards it as a miracle.

V. 39. *Fell on their faces;* terror-stricken at such an unusual demonstration of Jehovah's reality and power as well as their own stupid mistake in not previously recognizing him as God. *The Lord, He is the God.* Jehovah, not Baal, is the true God. Once again, as often happened in the history of Israel, the religion of Jehovah was saved from a serious attack upon its very existence.

APPLICATION.

1. *Elijah,—a zealous, uncompromising religious reformer.* We cannot hope to understand Elijah unless we transport ourselves by imagination to his age. Of course, he approved politics that are repulsive to us with our Christian enlightenment, but that is just the point. Elijah lived centuries before Christ, and the light that fell on his path was correspondingly dim. Nevertheless he exhibits some features of the leader who helps a great cause forward, at any stage of the world's history. He was fearless, zealous, filled with one idea, and bent on realizing it at any cost to himself.

2. *Elijah was the first to formulate the judgment that Jehovah is a "jealous" God.* Apparently he had not reached the view that other gods had no rights at all; that, for example, Baal should not rule in Phoenicia. His contention was that Jehovah *alone* had the right of worship on the soil of Israel.

3. *The story of Elijah serves us today in this way,—it shows us the vital importance of seeing the issue that is most worth while.* Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick says that he was brought up in a church which argued much about the proper amount of water necessary to baptism. "One wonders jealously," he goes on to say, "what might have happened if all that consecrated thoughtfulness had been expended on something that really mattered."

Easy Way to Letter Signs

By G. E. Hendrickson

One day last summer I stopped at the home of a neighbor and found him preparing to paint a sign.

"Taking up a new trade?" I asked.

"Well, not exactly," he replied as he brushed the shavings from a nice white pine board, "but it is getting so nowadays that a man is considered a back-number if he doesn't christen his farm and display the name where passers-by may read. Accordingly, having named my farm and having a few hours off duty, I'm going to try my hand at the art of sign painting."

It occurred to me that the "trying" would prove a somewhat discouraging experience for a man who had never wielded a paint brush except to smear a few farm implements or a section of board fence; but I didn't feel that I had any call so to express myself, and my surprise may well be imagined when I passed the farm again next day and saw a handsome, plain-lettered sign (black letters on a white background) conspicuously displayed over the entrance.

With a feeling of ill-concealed curiosity I dropped in to learn how it was done, for I had seen enough sign work to know that, aside from the difficulty that would confront an amateur in the lettering, a job like this should require more than forty-eight hours for its completion.

"Well, sir, it's simple enough when you know how," the old gentleman remarked, with a knowing wink. "I can't explain it very clearly by just telling you what I did, but I'm painting a sign for my brother's farm today and, as the board is ready to work upon, I'll let you observe an artist in action."

In the workshop, my farmer friend drew from beneath the bench a strip of wrapping paper eight feet long and twelve inches wide. This had previously been ruled off in one-inch squares over its entire surface.

"I did that by laying the yard-stick on the paper and spacing the lines just as far apart as the width of the stick," he explained. "Didn't take me but a few minutes that way."

With the paper spread upon the clean bench, he then drew his carpenter pencil heavily over the lines to spell out the words, CLOVER-HILL FARM. This, of course, produced a somewhat square style of lettering, but with these for a guide he quickly trimmed off the corners and the result was neat and readable.

With the layout completed, a dressmaker's tracing-wheel was used to perforate all the letter margins and the resulting stencil was tacked upon the board. A tobacco sack, filled with powdered charcoal, was then brought into use and pounding with this over the penciled letters sifted enough through the perforations to transfer them, in dotted lines, upon the board beneath.

I naturally expected to see the paint-pots and brushes brought forth then, but, instead, he opened a sharp pocket-knife and proceeded to cut deeply around and upon the margin of each and every letter.

"This is the little trick," he laughed, "that enabled me to have my sign displayed so quickly. The deep, sharp cuts around the letter margins sever the grain of the board upon the surface, and although the black lettering is painted upon the board immediately after the white background is finished the two colors will not run together."

I remained long enough to see the truth of this assertion demonstrated and, in fact, the entire job was completed before I left the shop.

Although I am convinced that any experienced painter would advise two coats of paint upon a sign which would be exposed to the weather, the utter simplicity of this process makes a neat farm sign possible for any farm owner. The work can be done in a few hours of spare time, if one is satisfied with plain lettering; and

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Mr. Frank Hall of Wyevale, Ont., says, "I purchased a box of "Fruit-a-tives" and began the treatment. My condition improved immediately. I had Dyspepsia caused to be the burden of my life as it had been, and I was free of Constipation".

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

[illegible] use of the knife to prevent the [illegible] from running together is a [illegible] that will save much time and [illegible] labor.

As for the lettering, the squares [illegible] the sheet of wrapping paper [illegible] most of the outlines; and for [illegible] who has never tried his hand at [illegible] work, there is a surprise in store [illegible] see the neat draftsmanship that [illegible] so easily be done.

Poultry

[illegible] of the most serious chicken diseases that poultrymen have to contend with is bacillary white diarrhea. [illegible] of 500 chickens placed in a brood[illegible] the white diarrhea will often leave [illegible] 100 at the end of three weeks. [illegible] is no cure for chickens infected [illegible] it, but it may be prevented by eliminating all hens in the breeding [illegible] that are infected with it, and [illegible] breeding only from hens that are [illegible] by the blood agglutination test [illegible] be free from white diarrhea infection [illegible] their ovaries.

[illegible] order to make this blood test [illegible] all hens that have laid [illegible] be tested on the farm by taking [illegible] samples of blood from their wings. The tester takes the hen in [illegible] lap and holds her legs between [illegible] knees, while the wing is bent back [illegible] exposing a few feathers on the [illegible] of the wing, a vein between [illegible] second and third joint is cut, allowing the blood to flow into a small [illegible] tube. The test tubes are corked [illegible] placed in covered tin retainers, [illegible] and shipped to the laboratory. [illegible] hundred such samples can be [illegible] by one man in one day.

The blood samples are tested as [illegible] as they are received at the laboratory and are incubated for two [illegible] at a temperature of 37 degrees [illegible] and then another day at [illegible] room temperature. If tubes [illegible] any precipitation, or cloudiness, [illegible] indicates that birds are infected, [illegible] tubes that are clean indicate hens [illegible] are absolutely free from bacillary white diarrhea. A record of the [illegible] and their test is sent to each [illegible] who has hens tested and poultrymen are advised to remove [illegible] birds that are free from infection [illegible] houses that have been thoroughly [illegible] and to use only these hens [illegible] breeders. The infected hens should [illegible] kept separate and disposed of as [illegible] as possible.

Perennial Phlox.

There is a subtle charm in the [illegible] herbaceous border, with its irregular lines of plants of varying [illegible] and constant change of color [illegible] week to week. One of the most [illegible] of all hardy border perennials is phlox decussata, in its numerous varieties, which bloom over a [illegible] period. The beauty and usefulness of this border plant entitle it to [illegible] most prominent position in either [illegible] or small gardens. The extraordinary range of color, so exceedingly bright, includes all shades.

[illegible] soil for Phloxes should be deep[illegible] and richly manured, and if the [illegible] are set in clumps of one color, [illegible] from 3 to 6 plants, from 9 inches [illegible] feet apart, they will give a more [illegible] effect the following season. [illegible] is advisable to lift, divide, and [illegible] them the third season, when [illegible] should again be manured. [illegible] are also much benefited by a [illegible] of decomposed manure in [illegible] spring, and during periods of dry [illegible] by occasional soakings of [illegible]

During recent year many new and [illegible] varieties have been sent into [illegible] by nurserymen, and the following list includes 28 of the most [illegible] sorts:

Pure white: Mia Ruys, Mrs. Jenkins, Frau Antonin Buchner and [illegible] Blaue. White with a crimson [illegible]: Flora Hornung and Josephine [illegible]. Soft pinks: Mrs. Van Hoboken, Mrs. Scholten, Elizabeth Campbell, Freya, Hanny Pfleiderer, [illegible], Selma, and Sommerkleid. Salmon, orange red to scarlet and [illegible]: Veld Jensen, Coquelicot, [illegible] G. A. Strohlein, Genl. Von [illegible], Rijnstroom, Thor, and Sep[illegible]. Mauve, lilac, and shades [illegible] purple: Marie Jacob, Antonin Mercier, Dr. Charcot, Iris, Le Mahdi, and [illegible]

[illegible] or rolled oats is better feed [illegible] chicks up to two weeks old [illegible] the scratch feed. Very small [illegible] waste the larger pieces in [illegible] feed, while in the oatmeal [illegible] is no waste at all. Besides, the [illegible] will be healthier.

[illegible], like dynamite, is a powerful [illegible] in the hands of those who know [illegible] use it. It is also quite as dangerous in the hands of those who do [illegible] understand its proper use. Some farmers to-day would be better off [illegible] they never had a chance to borrow, while others have been kept down for lack of adequate credit.