THE KITCHEN GARDEN CLUB

BY LOIS E. BRANDON.

I was admiring the garden of the friend I was visiting in a little town in Central Ontario. The garden in an ideal location as far as sunshine and rich earth were concerned, was well worth admiring, for it was a garden as well planned and cared for as any I have ever seen, and there was the greatest abundance of a large variety of vegetables.

"We never will eat all that lettuce and those radishes," my friend exclaimed. "I do wish I knew of someone who could use them."

"Why don't you dispose of them through your kitchen garden club?" I asked, for the moment forgetting I was not talking to the aunt who had been my hostess the week before.

"The kitchen garden club! I have never heard of such an organization," she exclaimed.

"Then you shall hear of one right now." And I began telling her of the club to which my auntie belonged and which I had attended as her guest.

"They organized as any other club, and their membership includes all the ladies who have or are interested in a kitchen garden. They meet once a week and discuss various garden topics, study helpful bulletins and magazines, and tell incidents of actual experience, things they have learned or discovered by trying new methods themselves.

"Thus far it is like any other club, but the thing that distinguishes this kitchen garden club and makes it unique, so far as I have been able to learn, is its exchange committee.

"Each week every member of the club reports to the committee anything that her garden is temporarily out of and also what she has more of than her own family can eat. At the meeting the committee reports a list of those who are out of certain garden vegetables and those who have a surplus of vegetables. Thus exchanges are made.

"The plan works the same way for all the members.

"Not only the members of the club profit in this way but other ladies who are not members are reported by the committee and are divided with in the same way. One old gentleman and his wife in that town are so crippled they cannot work in a garden, but the old gentleman keeps bees and can handle them very nicely. All season this couple are supplied with all the fresh vegetables they can use, and as they may feel better about accepting the gifts, the club members accept a pound of honey for each. The two club dinners given by the members during the year.

"Quite often there is a surplus of some vegetable which is easily grown in almost any soil, and the surplus from the different gardens is turned over to the finance committee, who sends it to a near-by city and the money obtained in this way goes into the club treasury to be used for expenses, as there are no membership dues."

"Do the members exchange seed with each other too?" my friend asked.

"Yes, indeed, and also young plants. Some of the members have hotbeds and others cold frames and one member will plant all of her beds with tomato seeds, another with cabbage, another with celery, and so forth, and in this way have enough to supply the whole club."

"But surely they do not all care for the same varieties."

"No. The club has selected and agreed upon certain early and late varieties of the different vegetables and these varieties are used. Occasionally changes are made and each member tries one new variety of some vegetable each year as a test."

Cleaning Helps.

To clean zinc and nickel, use this mixture:

Two ounces of powdered alum, one quart of strong vinegar. Boil the vinegar, add the alum, stir until dissolved and apply hot.

To make an oil floor-mop, cut old stocking legs into strips one inch wide. Fasten to a strip of firm cloth and attach to a broom-handle or clamp mop-handle. Saturate in a solution made by mixing one-half cupful of melted paraffin with one-half cupful of kerosene. Roll tight and keep in a tin box, as these oiled rags are highly inflammable.

To clean hardwood floors, use the following mixture:

One quart of boiling water, three tablespoonfuls of boiled linseed oil, one tablespoonful of turpentine.

For linoleum, use the hardwood cleanser given above, for a special cleansing. To restore the surface, use the following mixture: Melt one-quarter pound of beeswax over hot water. Stir in one pint of turpentine until the mixture is like a thick batter. Rub in thoroughly with a weighted brush.

Home Champions.

We all know how interesting a contest is even for grown-ups. But did you ever try holding a contest at home, a work contest? Just try it and you will be surprised how many things can be accomplished in a few days.

Last spring there seemed to be so much to be done—little things connected with housecleaning, gardening, and the like.

I was wondering how I could ever get them all done when an idea occurred to me. I made a long list of the different odd jobs to be done, and tacked it up in a conspicuous place in the kitchen. I explained to the family that the contest would last until Saturday night and that the one doing the greatest number of tasks would receive the prize.

The regular work was not to be neglected, but these could be done at any convenient time, and when one was done, the doer was to draw a line through it and then write his name after it.

The children fairly flew around to help, and there was no quarreling over the work as there sometimes is. They were all anxious to write their names as many times as possible, and by Saturday noon everything was done and marked off, and all anxious to hear about the prize.

In this case the prize was $1.00 and a trip to the movies. Everyone was satisfied, but all were wanting to know when we could hold another contest. We have had others since, some lasting only for the day and others longer, the prize always being according to the amount of work done. All the contests have been enjoyed immensely. —C. H. B.

Transplanting the Iris.

The iris is not only one of the most beautiful of perennials, it has the other good qualities of being easily grown and transplanted. The iris has been successfully transplanted at every season of the year when the ground is open, but some seasons are better than others for establishing an iris bed or dividing and removing roots. Removing immediately after flowering is often advocated, and where the ground is ready to receive them that season could hardly be better. All through July nurserymen are busy propagating for themselves and sending stocks to all parts of the country, the iris enthusiasts who have proved the time the best at which to establish the plants. In many gardens, however, midsummer is not a favorable time for doing this work, because it would disturb the effect of beds and borders, and with a plant so easily removed it is not worth while. Early in September while the ground retains summer warmth is an excellent time to plant the iris. This, however, is not so good a time for offering new plants as the stock of the best varieties will be getting low in the nursery. Irises planted in the spring, if care is taken to see that the work is well done, usually flower the first season as the buds are already formed in the heart of the plant. The bloom will not be as fine however, as during the next or later years.

An iris bed should not be allowed to remain undivided for many years. Every three or four years a clump should be separated and resetting set.

The following are well tried varieties recommended by the Dominion Horticulturist: Florentina, large, white, faintly suffused with pale grayish-lavender, sweet scented. Amas, very large, standards mauve, falls deep purple. Black Prince, standards purple, falls very dark purple edged with a lighter shade. Mrs. H. Darwin, standards white, falls white reticulated with violet, deep base. Madame Chereau, standards white deeply edged and reticulated with rich bluish-lavender, falls white edged with lavender. Gracchus, standards pale yellow, falls cream edged veined with purple and edged with yellow. Sappho, standards deep blue purple, falls rich dark violet purple veined with white near base. King of Iris, standards lemon yellow, falls brown with broad golden yellow border.

Some of the newer varieties are: Lord of June, Queen of May, Monsignor, Rheine Nixe and Ambassador. —Can. Hort. Council.

"Getting on" amicably with your business associates adds a "co" to operation.

Gardening for Health.

Many a man, and woman too for that matter, whose occupations keep them indoors, are restored each year to a vigorous condition with the opening of the gardening season. The stirring of the soil brings with it a mental attitude that is favorable to health, to say nothing of the physical exercise in the sunshine and open air incidental to gardening. And then the visions of fresh vegetables and beautiful flowers give pleasure to the gardener which takes the work out of the realm of drudgery.

The economy of the home garden and the necessity of providing for ourselves so far as possible, brought directly home to us during the world war, still endures and is recognized in the hundreds of gardens which now flourish where none flourished before. There is a place for a garden in every backyard where the sun penetrates. The only place unsuitable is the yard in continual shade for plants must have sun to flourish.

In the very small plot it is best to grow only one or two favorite vegetables and to secure a supply of them rather than a few samples of a greater number. The health-giving and preserving qualities of a freer use of vegetables in the diet is now widely recognized. There has been a widespread reform in our habits of feeding since these facts have become thoroughly proved and demonstrated, particularly in the frequent use of green vegetables.

The discovery of the important part played by vitamines, mysterious substances necessary to health and growth particularly in children, has led to a greater use of vegetables and much greater care is now taken to secure fresh vegetables than ever before. The surest supply and the only guarantee of first quality is in the home garden.

No one can have real peas unless he grows them himself. The same is true of sweet corn. These two vegetables cannot be kept longer than four hours after gathering and maintain their quality. With the disappearance of the quality of freshness some of the health-giving properties of the plants disappear. So the spring slogan should be "Garden for Health." —Can. Hort. Council.

The farmer's feet may be down on the world's clay but his head may be up among the stars.

Owe no man anything, but to love one another; for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. —Romans 13: 8, 10.

THE LITTLE LADY'S COAT.

Little ladies have always wanted to be little ladies. Here we give an illustration of a coat like mother's, yet girlish with its grown-up lines. Developed in beige kasha, with darker tones for collar and cuffs and front facing, makes this coat practical and dressy. Kasha, like many of the new, loose weaves, is washable; thus it can be used in the light shades for practical wear, and gives a dressier appearance in this season of brilliant colorings. An unlined coat made from double-faced material is another suggestion. The collar comes in two styles, as shown in the picture, and a roll collar, which is more suitable for the very little girl. The coat is fastened at low waist-line with one large button and buttonhole, or loop made from the fabric. One small button at the top fastens the coat closely about the neck. This coat, No. 1061, is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 10 years reuires 2⅝ yards of 54-inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Orders filled by return mail.

Silver Cups for School Planting.

The ornamental planting of the grounds of the country schools is to be given encouragement in a competition arranged for by the Canadian Horticultural Council. A silver cup valued at $25 is to be awarded in each province to the rural school that accomplishes the greatest degree of beautification of its grounds during the year. To enter the competition a photograph of the building and grounds and a letter of entry has to be submitted to the chairman of the provincial committee or to Mr. L. F. Burrows, Secretary of the Canadian Horticultural Council at Ottawa. The provincial chairmen are as follows: British Columbia, Prof. F. E. Buck, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; Alberta, Prof. Geo. Harcourt, University of Alberta, Edmonton; Saskatchewan, Dr. F. C. Patterson, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; Manitoba, Prof. F. W. Broderick, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; Ontario, Prof. A. H. McLennan, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; New Brunswick, A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist, Fredericton; Nova Scotia, Prof. Shaw, College of Agriculture, Truro; Prince Edward Island, J. A. Clark, Dominion Experimental Farm, Charlottetown.

One has only to observe the bare appearance of many of the school grounds in the country to realize the importance of this competition, which is intended to encourage permanent beautification that will increase in value from year to year. Schools will be encouraged to use such hardy and permanent planting stock, particularly flowering shrubbery, that will not suffer from lack of attention during the vacation period. The competing schools will first be judged by districts and the final award in each province will be made by the provincial committee of the Council.

April!

The willow waves her wand of green
Against an April sky,
The maple buds are red and clean
Like wood sprites climbing high;
With silken footsteps dear and keen,
The April wind goes by.

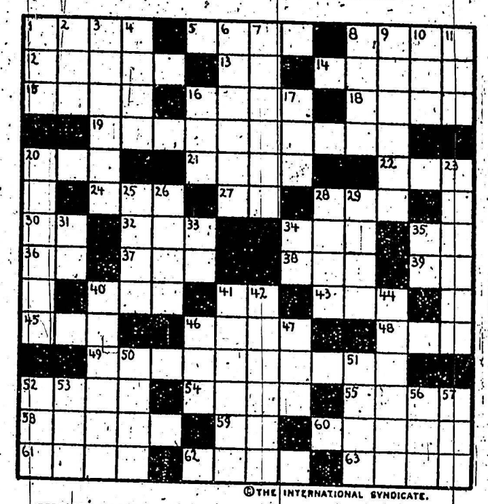
Arbutus blossoms scent the wood
Like censers in the air,
As stars in woodland sisterhood
Anemone is fair,
Hepatica with velvet hood
Makes carpets soft and rare.

The wonder-things of earth and sky
Forget the mystic seven;
Full thousandfold from far and nigh
The goodly gifts are given—
And who, when April's song is high,
Shall dream of other heaven?

—John Russell McCarthy.

Solution of last week's puzzle.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



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SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

HORIZONTAL

1—To rub dry
5—Otherwise
8—To strike flat-handed
12—Perfect
13—Preposition
14—Extra
15—Sailors
16—To ignore rudely
18—A water container
19—Tightness
20—Also
21—To depend
22—Sprite
24—At present
27—Famous ball player (nickname)
28—Nominal value
30—Exclamation
32—Joyous
34—To harass
35—Otherwise
36—Pronoun
37—Recline
38—Anger
39—Point of compass (abbr.)
40—Encountered
41—Part of verb "to be"
43—Utilize
45—To place
46—To make liquors
48—Contradictory
49—Acknowledged
52—A Mohammedan prince
54—A vegetable
55—Double
58—To cauterize (pl.)
59—A southern State (abbr.)
60—A funeral hymn
61—Limits
62—To cook
63—Placed in position for play (Golf)

VERTICAL

1—A humorist
2—Feminine name
3—Individual
4—Orient
6—A bird
7—Cozily
8—Gambling purchase (slang—abbr.)
9—Counselor
10—Exist
11—Through (prefix)
16—A term of respect
17—Turkish governor
20—Workman's implement
23—Woodland
26—Side glance
26—Linger
28—South American country
29—Central lines
31—Pronoun
33—Plural pronoun
34—Roman numeral
35—Preposition
40—Innumerable
41—Silvery
42—A threat
44—Tolerate
46—To cut short
47—To achieve victory
50—Does wrong (pl.)
51—To prepare for publication
52—Point of compass (abbr.)
53—Males
56—To grow old
57—Conducted

Selling String Beans.

One day last August I drove home from the town in which I had been selling truck, with just as many string beans as I started out with. People had their own beans or didn't eat beans. The pigs wouldn't even eat them.

That same evening a salesman tried to sell me some brushes, and the line of talk he used set me thinking. My beans were just as good as his brushes.

I framed up a little speech about the merits of green beans and the different ways to prepare them. The next day I was an hour longer getting home, but I sold every string bean and created a market for more.

When I went to one door the lady told me that she and her husband never ate green beans. I delivered my speech and she bought a few and fixed them the way I suggested. The next morning she phoned me to bring her a bushel. She wanted to can them. My little speech sold several more bushels for canning too.

I tried the same plan with other products with splendid results.—J. F.

I Paint My Turkeys.

The best of neighbors fall out when they can't decide whose turkeys are whose. Here around home each family has taken a color. A dab of paint on the shoulder of each bird does away with all chance of hard feelings.

My color is red. I go among my flock at feeding time, giving each one a quiet touch with my brush. It lasts as long as the feathers last.—B. S. P.

The bluebirds sing blithely, but the sweetest note of spring is the twittering of the early rhubarb pie.

To make cloths hot and moist for applications, place wet cloth in top of a steamer or double boiler. Heated thus it is not necessary to wring them out.

INFLUENCE OF STOCK ON CION

We are now at the grafting season, and all sorts of questions come up as to how to do it and what the results are likely to be. One of the commonest questions is as to whether the type of fruit borne by the tree in which the graft is set will influence the fruit borne by this graft when it finally comes into bearing.

Will a sour apple make Talman Sweet? Will a bright red stock like Baldwin give us higher-colored McIntosh if we graft them on it; and conversely, would Rhode Island Greening tend to reduce the color of McIntosh grafted into it? Will a poor-quality thing inject some of its poorness into apples grafted on it, and will high quality improve the quality of grafts set in it?

It is probably safe to say that none of these things will happen. There have been cases where some such influence has been claimed, but when the matter is traced down it usually turns out that the evidence is not conclusive. That is, the variety used as a stock does not inject the characteristics of its own fruit into that borne by the cion, but if it influences the color or quality of the fruit on the graft it is through influencing its growth.

Most authorities agree at present that the two factors which influence color on apples are maturity and the amount of light which reaches the fruit. An apple will not color to any extent until it has reached a certain degree of maturity, and neither will it color well if shaded.

Therefore a fairly slow-growing stock variety might slow down the growth of the cion so that the fruit would sooner reach the stage for taking on color; and at the same time, by lessening the growth, would reduce the size of the leaves so that more sunlight would reach the apple.

The stock might therefore be said to have influenced the color of the fruit on the cion, and if the stock variety happened to be red the man who did the grafting might feel certain that this was what produced the added color, while in reality it was purely a question of influencing the growth of the cion variety.

In the same way quality might be influenced, for we all know that a well-colored, well-ripened apple is apt to be better in quality than a poorly grown one; and yet here again it would be purely a matter of growth.

Doubtless there are many things about this matter of the influence of stock on cion that we do not yet understand, and some day we may pair off our varieties in such a way as to influence their fruit profoundly as to color, quality, and season of ripening—but that happy time has certainly not yet come to pass.

"Fouls" in Cattle.

When the feet of cattle become softened or macerated by wading in wet and filth and foreign matter, such as bits of corncob, manure, straw, grass, earth, sand, or cinders lodge between the toes, lacerations commonly occur and become infected. The filth germ, prevalent in all old cattle-yards, and especially where hogs have been kept, is the one that does most mischief. It causes death of the tissues it infects, and is the cause of the worst forms of foot rot in both sheep and cattle.

To prevent trouble, the feet should be cleansed weekly and whenever seen to be foul. On no account however, should a rope be pulled back and forth between the toes, as sometimes is done, for it aggravates the irritation and induces infection. Restrain the affected cow in stocks or stanchions, if necessary tie the leg; then scrub the foot clean with soap and hot water, remove all lodged objects, and cut away every scrap of loose or rotten horn of sole or wall. When this has been done, immerse the treated foot in hot water containing two ounces of bluestone per pint, hold it there for five minutes or more, and then wrap the foot with sterilized cotton to be held in place with clean bandages of unbleached muslin. Afterward keep the cotton and bandages constantly wet with a mixture of three parts of formalin five parts of carbolic acid, and one hundred parts of boiled water. Confine the cow to the stable while under treatment. When the foot is about well, remove the dressing and apply a little pine tar two or three times a week, until perfectly recovered.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.

The Sunday School Lesson

APRIL 26

Stephen the First Martyr, Acts 6: 1 to 7: 60. Golden Text—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of Life.—Rev. 2: 10.

ANALYSE

I. STEPHEN DEFENDS THE FREEDOM OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. 6: 8-15.

II. STEPHEN DIES A MARTYR'S DEATH. 7: 54-60.

INTRODUCTION—As we have seen, the earliest Christians continued in the practice of Judaism, and were they yet conscious of founding the new religion. But soon a man arose in whose perception the logic of Christianity worked towards a very different kind. Stephen is mentioned in Acts 6: 5 as one of the seven men appointed to look after the interests of the Church, in the matter of the widows belonging to the Hellenistic section of the Christian Church, was himself of Hellenistic descent, that is to say, he came of a family not in Palestine but in a Greek city. For this reason he had, in his Jewish days, acquired more liberal views than were those of the "Hebrew" Jews of Palestine.

Stephen had seen clearly it was impossible both to believe in Jesus and to remain a Jew, accept the full consequences of the Christian faith and to continue to testament stage of religious law, Christ had superseded the law, and did not hesitate to the progress. maintained that the Christian religion was the interests of Christianity, progress. The charges turned on his attitude to the institutions, the witnesses spoke of his words. Of these accusations, from Stephen's speech, he did not repudiate the charge, but maintained that God had spoken among his people and that it was the Christian religion, not the Christian religion, that abrogated the law.

In fact, Stephen was the Paul. He was the first to see clearly that Christianity was the reign of law, and that faith was the means of salvation. A convicted he pay with his life his Master had suffered, blasphemy.

I. STEPHEN DEFENDS THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. 6: 8-15.

V. 8. We start at the height of Stephen's zeal and reputation by acts and miracles of power.

V. 9. At this moment there are rising from the Hellenist-Jews who had before his conversion, had been often the synagogue abroad to recite to and to argue with Stephen in Jerusalem. "Libertines" and "Cyrenians" and "Alexandria," here "those of Cilicia and Asia" are mentioned. As regards the "Libertines" it is generally explained that Jews formerly resident in Rome, descendants of Jews who had been given their freedom and deported from slavery.

Vs. 10-12. So overcome Stephen's wisdom and grace the accusers resorted to means of inciting perjury. It is evident that Stephen's enemies had in their hearing uttered words against Moses and against God. This produced a popular commotion, and led to the arrangement of Stephen before the Sanhedrin, the great legislative and administrative council of the Jews.

Vs. 13, 14. The perjurers allege that Stephen is constantly speaking against (1) the temple (2) the law. He has said that (1) Jesus of Nazareth will destroy the temple (2) the same Jesus wishes to abolish "the customs which Moses delivered." As regards these charges, it should be remembered that Jesus had indeed said that the temple would shortly be destroyed (Mark 13: 1-12), and that at many points he had set aside the letter of the Old Testament law in favor of a higher principle of divine obedience. Stephen saw this, and knew that Judaism was dethroned.

V. 15. Whatever the charges, none could deny the sincerity of Stephen. All eyes in the court were riveted by the intense spiritual beauty of his face, which resembled that of an angel.

II. THE MARTYR DEATH OF STEPHEN. 7: 54-60.

V. 54. The defence of Stephen, in fact that he had not only not disowned the charges, but that he had actually accused the Jews of being the real blasphemers against Moses and against God, exasperated his judges to fury.

V. 55. But Stephen is supported not only by the Holy Spirit which impresses his words, but by a vision granted to him at this moment. He sees God on his throne, and at his right hand stands Jesus. Stephen's personal Lord.

V. 56. As in an ecstasy, Stephen describes what he sees. "The heavens opened, and the Son of man (the Jesus the heavenly Messiah), standing at the right hand of God." The words were almost the same as those which Jesus, a year or two before had uttered in that same court when he said: "I am (the Messiah), and you shall see the Son of man sitting at the right hand of divine power." Mark 14: 62.

V. 57. The court gave every indication of horror, and, in another word, Stephen is rushed out of the city, and stoned. The Jews had indeed no right to execute a sentence of death. This was served legally for the Roman authority. But the present was a tumultuary proceeding or riot, in which there was no regard for law or anything else.

V. 58. One of those who witnessed the death of Stephen was a young Jewish lawyer from Tarsus, named Saul. As a tribute to his legal zeal the executioners laid their coats at his feet. Little did Saul know, little did the Jews know, that the stricken Christians knew that Saul, the imperious rabbi, would, by a month or two the same, be converted to Christ, moved and self-righteous, the act of God, be converted and become the humblest of Christians, and the continuator of Stephen's work.

Vs. 59, 60. Stephen, committing his soul to his Saviour, and praying for the forgiveness of his accusers. In death, as in life, he was a witness to the truth, and a holy and fearless of Christian grace and love.

Growing Roses.

An experienced rose grower, in the course of an address on preservation, has stated that if he spent fifteen dollars on a rose bed, he would spend ten in the preparation of the bed. A rose when planted needs care so long as it lives and if it roots deeply in a rich soil be made as comfortable as it. A clay loam is preferable for establishing a bed in sandy soil will be well to add distances the clay will work up the soil. Roses require much drainage. This also should be done before the beds are made. In ordinary gardens that are crops do well may be made to grow good roses with preparation. A sunny exposure and the sun are of more value than intense sunshine. Repeated efforts to grow roses on the north side of the house receive sufficient only food in the afternoon. They require a sunny but airy place, however, from the winds. Soil should be dug barnyard manure planted work it into the soil.

In preparing a bed excavate a trench two feet deep and to two feet wide and fill with a mixture of soil and manure. To the rod will add fertility during the bed should a few weeks before place. Strong plants are best plants are coming into plants are will present prepared and kept in cold water. They a few days branch, or the bark appearance. It be dug large enough to be well spread roots should be encourages lets which plant. The with surface manure all harm." The show where root. In joint should inches. The after planting soaking it soil tightly necessary The plant within five

and all very small entirely.

It is well for the here fairly closely to varieties as these are than the hybrid teas potuals being strange be given more room the others. Three enough for the perpetuals of the hybrid teas will apart or even less with As with any other rose bed should be kept and if necessary water time during the summer.

Roses are subject to and diseased. The rose slug, green caterpillars, aphis or green fly. feed on the foliage and by poisoning with hellebore green or other poisons seedsmen. The aphis not be poisoned in this take their food by sucking from the inside of the seedsman's leaflet destroyed by kill by contact. A tion "Black leaf 40" ment for aphis. Two a gallon of water work. A small dissolved with the solution helps to make Some growers light the garden hose from the plant to a week.

The disease of powdery mildew is perhaps the most troublesome rose garden although as black spot, does Spraying with bordeaux ammoniacal copper carbonate is recommended. A dry sisting of nine parts powders of sulphur and one part arsenate of lead is also effective. This is dusted on the plants from time to time when they are slightly moist.

Varieties recommended by the Dominion Horticulturist: Hybrid perpetuals: Snow Queen, white; Hugh Dickson, red; Mme. John Laffay, pink; Ulrich Brunner, cherry red. In hybrid teas, Caroline Testout, Duchess, pink; Gustave Hole and Lady Astowlin, pink with yellow; Grunewald, bright yellow; Madame Ravary, yellow. These are recommended. Desirable climbing roses are American Pillar and Dorothy Perkins, pink; Tausendschon, pink and cream; Excelsa, red; Dr. W. Van Fleet, creamy pink. These varieties are not only all good blooms they will stand the climate but require want of care.—Can. Hort. Council.

Some one wanted to know how to clean a barrel that had sauerkraut or fish in it. Simply fill the barrel half full of clover hay, heat water boiling hot and pour it on the hay. Cover and let it get cold and stand 24 hours. Empty and wash the barrel. This is all that needed. Alfalfa ought to do as well as clover.