

### TREATING FARM SEEDS

Experts of Maritime Provinces Help the Farmers

For a number of years the College of Agriculture at Truro, Nova Scotia, has been sending to farmers in the Maritime Provinces culture of bacteria for treating the seed of clover, alfalfa, peas, beans and vetches. Farmers who have not had success in growing any of this class of plants have been advised that the lack of success may be due to several things such as poor soil, lack of drainage, acid conditions, etc., but that it may also be due to the lack of the presence of those bacteria which are necessary to develop the well recognized nodules on the roots of these plants. The results have indicated that inoculation with these bacteria is almost indispensable in the case of alfalfa. In the case of red clover, alsike clover, vetches, etc., the inoculation has given splendid results in from 50 to 60 per cent. of the cases. In the balance of the experiments no damage has been observed.

All of this points to the desirability of farmers who wish to get good stands of these leguminous crops to experiment further with nitro culture for inoculation of the seed. In order to make the experiment easily possible for farmers, the College of Agriculture at Truro are continuing to send out bottles of the bacterial culture containing sufficient material to inoculate 30 pounds of seed, for the nominal sum of 20c. A different culture is required for each plant, that is, alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, peas, beans and vetches.

### STUMPS ARE PARASITES

Every stump on your land is a parasite. It is cheating you out of your due from the land it occupies. Every stump costs you money. You have to pay an annual rental to your "stump land" and the rental is gougingly extortionate. You are so accustomed to seeing those old familiar "stumps" and to noticing that your neighbors have about as many as you have, that you have not bothered to figure out what it costs you per year to "keep up" those stumps. Or perhaps the very thoughts of the tremendous labor necessary to get rid of them has scared you from tackling the job. Nevertheless, you will continue to pay interest on those stumps just as long as you allow them to keep you from the profits from the crops you could grow on the land they now make useless to you for other than pasture purposes. The farmer is facing new problems. He is facing the problem of getting more out of his acres, and of getting more money for his labor. In order to make more money the farmer must practise the principles of efficiency. In brief these are, cut out waste, utilize every inch of space and adapt to your work those methods that experience has proven the most profitable.

### COTTON PICKER

Pneumatic Machine Separates Boll From Pod Very Neatly

Now it is cotton picking toward which the vacuum principle has been directed. A planter has invented a pneumatic machine which seems to be entirely practical and a great time-saver. An apparatus to create suction is mounted on the rear of a truck and in front is a wire cage to hold the cotton. A tube leading from the suction



Bolls Sucked Into Cage

apparatus has a set of teeth in its bell-shaped mouth, so that after the boll has entered the mouth it will not withdraw, but will be sucked into the tube and through the latter into the cage. It is a much swifter and neater operation than picking cotton by hand, and two or three men can pick a field quicker with it than a small army of negroes could do the work unaided.

### Oldest English Vine

The famous "great vine" at Hampton Court, from the charge of which Mr. James Jack has retired, is supposed to be the oldest black fruited vine in England, though the claim would be disputed by four rival patriarchs. It was grown from a cutting procured in 1768 from an Essex vineyard by the celebrated landscape gardener, "Capability" Brown. The oldest white fruited vine is probably a White Tokay at Harewood House, near Leeds. This was planted about 1780, and still carries nearly 200 fine bunches of grapes, some of which frequently win prizes at Leeds and Edinburgh.

### Cooks A-plenty

"Do you keep many servants, Hawkins?" "Well, last year we had eighteen." "Eighteen?" echoed Wigglethorpe. "How can you manage that number on your income?" "Oh, seventeen of 'em were cooks who stayed on an average of five days apiece," said Hawkins. "The rest was our gardener."

Mustard rubbed on the hands will at once remove all smell of fish.

### LIVES OF PIONEERS SHOWN ON CANVAS



ELIZABETH BIRNIE

the artist who depicts Canadian historical events. Miss Birnie's mural paintings are in the Public Libraries of Collingwood and Penetanguishene. The life, vigor and artistic treatment of the subjects, chiefly Indian and pioneer, are arresting, the power culminating perhaps in the finely-conceived scene, "Hurons Fleeting From Iroquois on Rafis" (1649).

### FACTS ABOUT RHODESIA

Prosperous Colony Named After Able Founder—Native Troubles

The colony of Rhodesia, an inland country in South Central Africa, is larger than France, Germany, and the Netherlands combined. Its area is about 450,000 square miles. The explorations of David Livingstone, Thomas Baines, Karl Mauch, and other travellers acquainted Europe with the general character of the country and the promise of its great mineral wealth. The history of British colonization and acquisition of territory in Rhodesia began with the British protest against the Portuguese map of 1837, whereby Portugal claimed transcontinental control in Central Africa. It was the prompt action of Cecil Rhodes in securing treaty cessions, financing development schemes, buying up personal claims, and uniting all interests in the British South Africa Company, capitalized at \$5,000,000, which at this juncture obtained control for Great Britain of the territory to which was later given his name. The charter of the British South Africa Company was dated Oct. 29, 1889. By agreement with Germany in 1900, Portugal in 1891, and the Congo State in 1894, the boundaries of Rhodesia were defined. In June, 1890, a pioneer force under Colonel Pennefather, guided by the well-known traveller F. C. Selous, set out to occupy the district of Mashonaland, and within a few months had reached the site of what is now Salisbury, the seat of the Government of Rhodesia, and established small forts at Tull, Victoria, and Charter.

Within two years a white population of 3,000 persons had settled in the newly opened country. Trouble with the natives began, however, in July, 1893; a hotly fought war for the rest of the year resulted in the British conquest of Matabeleland. May 3, 1895, the company's territory received officially the name of Rhodesia. There were serious native rebellions in 1896, and as a result of the events of that year (the rebellions and the Jameson raid) the Imperial Government remodelled the Constitution of Rhodesia, an imperial resident Commissioner was appointed, and a Legislative Council was named. The chief towns are Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Gwelo, and Victoria. The development of the colony has been, in spite of drawbacks, rapid, healthy, and industrially vigorous.

### CANADA'S FORESTS SMALL

Compared With United States—Large Non-farming Areas

An interesting lecture was given on the subject of Canada's forest wealth by Dr. J. S. Bates, Superintendent of the Forest Products Laboratories, before the Natural History Society, Montreal. The forests of Canada, he explained, extend from the Pacific to the Atlantic. British Columbia had half the timber in the Dominion. Coming east one finds large forests on the northern side of the prairie provinces, while there are good forest lands in northern Ontario, extensive areas through Quebec, fairly well covered lands in New Brunswick, and rather limited ones in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

It should be remembered, he said, that the amount of merchantable timber in Canada is only about one-fifth to one-fourth of what still remains in the United States and for this reason everything possible must be done to increase Canada's forest resources. Canada, however, still stands third among the nations of the world as regards her forest wealth. Russia comes first, the United States second and then Canada. It is estimated that about 60 per cent. of the land area of Canada is good for nothing else but the growing of trees, therefore the forest must be considered as a crop forest must be considered as a crop immensely valuable by proper methods of handling.

The bones of a human being will bear three times as great a pressure as oak, and nearly as much as wrought iron, without being crushed.

Fair haired people usually possess between 140,000 and 160,000 hairs on the scalp.

Mustard sprinkled in boots and covered with two paper socks, will keep the feet always warm.

### SMALL, BRISK BRAINS

Absent-mindedness Spoils Chances of Success With People

The habit of absent-mindedness grows on one, too. If you want to "make good," stop the growth and end the habit! Here's a real life example of how it loses friends. Two men met. They were friends. Said one, who was in deep mourning: "I've lost my wife."

The other man absent-mindedly asked: "Oh! Where?"

We ought not to smile, but it's hard not to. There are thousands afflicted with absent-mindedness, mildly or badly. Some know it, other don't. If you belong to either class, make up your mind to keep that mind at home! To let it go wool-gathering, to get "lost in thought," to look vacuous, to have to bring your mind back, while you seek to cover the operation by verbal fumbling, is equivalent to suicide as regards success in life.

Train your mind to be alert, quick; keep it at home, so that when opportunity knocks it's there. Briskness of brain—even if it be a small one—is better than a big brain befuddled and slow.

A Boy Scout Enthusiast



MR. W. F. EATON

formerly of Oshawa, now of Hamilton, has the distinction of commanding the largest troop of Boy Scouts in the British Empire—400 members—and the second largest bugle band in the world—87 members. Mr. Eaton, who is a brother to Sir John C. Eaton, is Commissioner of Boy Scouts for the Counties of Grey, Victoria, Peterboro' and the Town of Markham.

### PATRICIA'S RIVERS

Wonderful Distances and Areas of Northern District

The main rivers of Patricia district, Ontario, beautiful large streams, are as follows with their respective length: Albany 610 miles, Attawapiskat 465 miles, Wenisk 400 miles, Severn 420 miles, and English or Winnipeg 330 miles, the latter of which drains a portion of the district south-westward into Lake Winnipeg before its waters are carried by the Nelson River into Hudson Bay. The district naturally divides itself into two portions, namely a littoral portion, which adjoins Hudson Bay and extends 100 miles or more inland from it, with a total area of 60,000 square miles, and an interior upland portion including the higher land already mentioned, with a total area of 90,000 square miles, or nearly 60,000,000 acres.

### Truly Sporting

Outside the station the rain fell in torrents, and the one passenger who had alighted from the last train gazed dismally round. No, there was no help for it; he must take a cab home. "How much do you charge to drive out to Smith Street?" he called to the solitary jehu.

"Three dollars, sir!" replied the driver.

For a time they haggled, but the cabby refused to come lower than two dollars. At last the prospective fare had a brain wave.

"I say, I'll toss you double or quits! Come, be a sport!"

For a time the cabby refused. Then, in despair of settling the matter any other way, he agreed. The coin was spun; cabby called "heads," and heads it was.

"Rotten luck," growled the fare, whose name, by the way, was Isaacson. "I shall have to walk after all!"

### Study the Trout

In a good trout stream it will pay the angler to conceal himself and watch the antics of trout in a pool to see what they are leaping to, especially during late June when the moths and water flies are hatching. Imitate then, the colors of the fly to which they are feeding.

Michael Angelo began his career by burying in the earth a statue which he carved, and thus turning it into a valuable "antique."

### DON'T BE A KNOCKER

Here, you discontented knocker, Growlin' 'bout the country's ills, Chloroform your dismal talker; Take a course of liver pills, Stop your durn eternal howlin', Chaw some sand and git some grit; Don't sit in the dumps a-growlin', Smile a few and boost a bit.

Fall in while the ban's a-playin', Ketch the step and march along; Stead o' pessimistic brayin' Jine the hallelujah song; Drop your hammer—do some rootin', Grab a horn, you cuss, and split Every echo with your tootin', Smile a few an' boost a bit.

—The Radiator.

The following are the marks obtained by the pupils of Glenelg Egremont for the month of April. Total 280.

Sr. IV—A McCuaig 211, C. Tucker 207.

III—A. McInnis 259, E. McLeod 243, J. A. McCuaig 241, E. McInnis 234, J. McDermid 230, A. Shortreed 214, A. McEachern 186, F. McDougall 81.

II—A. McLeod 211, M. McDougall 205, J. McLean 199, K. McLean 174.

I—H. McEachern 185, B. Phillips 52.

Primer—P. McCuaig 223

The names marked with a (\*) have not attended all the time.

—M. McDonald, Teacher

### MARRIED.

LINDSAY—SAUNDERS—At the manse, on Saturday, May 13, by Rev. S. M. Whaley, Pte. R. Lindsay of the 14th Battalion, Owen Sound, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Lindsay of Glenelg, to Miss Bessie Saunders, youngest daughter of Mr. S. P. Saunders, Durham.

### For Sale or to Rent

A COMFORTABLE BRICK COTTAGE; good stone cellar; 7 acres of land, more or less; on second concession of Glenelg, 1/2 miles east of Durham; has a good frame barn on it. Apply to A. H. Jackson, Durham. 518

### Court of Revision

A Court of Revision for the town of Durham will be held in the town hall, Durham, on Monday evening, May 29, at 8 o'clock. All interested will govern themselves accordingly.

W. B. VOLLET, Clerk.

### Court of Revision

Township of Glenelg, 1916. The first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Township of Glenelg for the year 1916 will be held at the Township Hall, on Saturday, the 3rd day of June, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, of

which all parties will please take notice.

No consideration will be given to appeals made after this date.

J. S. BLACK, Clerk.

Dated May 15, 1916.

Miss Jessie MacLachlan, celebrated Scottish vocalist, died in Scotland at the age of 47 years. She appeared in Durham on one or two occasions a few years ago.

### Large Sales

### Small Profits

## McKECHNIES' WEEKLY NEWS

SPRING is here again, and with it comes the need of good Footwear. We have it, and lots of it, for men, women, boys, girls and children, having bought it nearly a year ago when prices were lower, thereby giving everyone a fair chance to buy good shoes at the old prices.

We will quote prices on a few of our lines:

- Men's Heavy Split Blucher, a good serviceable shoe ..... \$2.35
- Men's Heavy Reinforced Elk Shoe, a snap while they last \$3.00
- Men's Ext. Heavy Split Bluc. guaranteed to be waterproof \$2.75
- Men's Heavy Tan Elk, one of the best on the market..... \$3.50
- Women's Pliable Chrome Bals, good and comfortable..... 1.75
- Women's Heavy Grain Bals, guaranteed waterproof..... 2.00
- Women's Heavy Grain Bals, plain and A1 stock..... 2.15
- We have a special Shoe for men for heavy wear, built on the military last. Don't fail to see it when you call. It sells at..... \$3.10
- If you have a weak or sore foot try a pair of our double E Dongola Shoes. They will sure give you comfort The old price..... \$2.35
- Boys' Heavy Split Blucher, plain and very soft stock.... \$2.10
- Boys Heavy Split Blucher, toe cap..... \$2.15

We have full lines in all Children's Shoes, Buy your Shoes now, it will pay you.

Highest price for all kinds of Produce

# G. & J. McKechnie

Departmental Store Durham