

WHAT MAY HAPPEN

It is going to happen... most anything else...

Always having problems... some terrible thing...

Some of these "life" years... and every day...

There is always an "away" look in his eyes... almost tragic...

He is in our vocation... complete, nothing... in our lives...

Really happy or satisfied... the secret of it... to have confidence...

Happy and successful... great abiding faith... an intelligence...

of the Human mind... the brain controls... each having a...

Nothing more... problems fairly and... head, and then for...

Put it away from... our thoughts; leave... behold, suddenly...

Put it away from... our thoughts; leave... behold, suddenly...

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Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received.

When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

N. C.:—I have on my place a marl bed of very high test. My land is gravelly loam and run down. Will this marl be of any use as fertilizer on this land?

Answer:—Marl is of value on sour soil, because the marl contains finely divided lime which corrects the sourness of the soil. The value of the marl is entirely determined by the percentage of lime that it carries.

However, this point would not affect your using it on your own soil, since you can see from the results obtained whether or not your marl is high or low grade. If it is low grade, put on more to the acre. Gravelly and sandy soil tends to become sour because the lime naturally in the soil leaches out easily.

It will therefore be very good practice for you to apply marl at the rate of one thousand to two thousand pounds to the acre to correct the sourness of the soil. Do not think that you are fertilizing the soil when you are adding marl or any other form of lime; you are merely correcting the sourness of the soil which, of course, is an essential thing to do for the soil to yield its best.

In order to build up the fertility in your soil, I would advise you to arrange your cropping system so that you can grow clover in this field one in three years at least, plowing under the second crop. This will build up the humus and will help the nitrogen supply. Further, I would advise you to use every bit of barn-manure that you can get on such crops as corn, potatoes and roots, if the manure is pretty well rotted. In order to get the largest yields of best quality crops, I would advise you to put on at least 300 to 500 lb. of a fertilizer analyzing from 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 3 to 4 per cent. potash. Do not put this on at the same time that you scatter the marl. In other words, apply the marl from two weeks to a month ahead of the fertilizer, so that the soil will be sweetened.

C. E.:—What are pin-head oats? What are steel-cut oats?

Answer:—Pin-head oats are the small oats that are found at the top of the regular oat in the outer glumes of the oat spikelet. If you pull a head of oats and examine the spikes of oats carefully, you will see the pin-head oats readily. The pin-head oats are relatively high in per cent. hull and do not make good seed. In fact they are the oat plant what the runt is to the litter of pigs. Steel-cut oats are oats that have been hulled and cut up by machinery which does not roll or flatten them but simply chops them.

R. F.:—I have some potatoes, grown last season, of which quite a number are green at the ends, due to not being covered with earth. Will these potatoes be good for planting this year?

Answer:—The potatoes that you describe are good for seed. It is common practice among extensive potato growers to spread their potatoes out, and allow them to sprout before planting. The greenness of the ends would in no way deteriorate the material you have for seedling.

F. H.:—I have ten acres of all-

plowed black loam soil on which I would like to raise a hay substitute. Would you advise me to sow millet?

Answer:—Under your conditions I would advise you to sow the following mixture for a hay crop; one bushel of oats plus one bushel of peas. Cut these green, that is, cut the oats before they have come full into head and you will have a good quality hay. Actual test has shown that this mixture produces highly nutritious hay, rich in protein and well balanced for milk cows. It is of higher feeding quality than millet, and yields equally if not higher.

H. B.:—What is the best variety of goose for Ontario farms?

Answer:—The Dominion Experimental Farms recommends the following three breeds of geese for production in Canada: Toulouse, Embden and African.

L. M.:—What is the best method for raising soy beans and what ground is the most suitable for the crop?

Answer:—Soy beans grow best in loam soil which should be in a good state of preparation, well drained and sweet. The beans require about a bushel of seed to the acre. They should not be sown until danger of frost is passed. Naturally the addition of manure and fertilizer will improve the quality and quantity of the product. If applying fertilizer, use about 400 pounds per acre of 3-3-3.

J. R.:—I am a dairy farmer owning eighty acres of heavy clay land, four acres permanent pasture, eighteen acres of land too wet to work in spring, which I expect to seed to one crop of timothy, three quarts of alfalfa, cut two years, plow after haying, and reseed the same way. Twenty acres of higher land which I expect to keep into corn, covering with cow manure every year and sowing 400 pounds of 2-12-2 commercial fertilizer. What condition will this land be in at the end of ten years? Will the yield increase or decrease? This field without manure or fertilizer last year produced fifty-eight tons of silage on four and one-half acres. If I should sow two tons of fine limestone per acre how long before I should have to sow again. I can buy all the straw necessary for bedding purposes.

Answer:—Having considered your plans, I have some suggestions to offer. I believe your treatment is all right for the lowland which is too wet to work in the spring, that is for temporary treatment. However, you will do well to tile this land so as to remove drainage water early in the spring and bring the land into full bearing. I presume that you want to keep from 18 to 20 cows, would therefore suggest that you leave your forty acres permanent pasture, cut down the hay field one acre, making the cultivated area of the farm total 21 acres. These 21 acres I would run in three fields of 7 acres each; the first corn, the second mixed grain (barley and oats) and the third grain and clover. Rotate the crops year by year so that corn follows the grass and clover. Under good management this would give you approximately from eighty to ninety tons of ensilage

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of highest quality feed, you should fertilize your grain and root crop. The amount and analysis that you are using on corn should give good results. I would advise you to put 200 lbs. per acre on your mixed grain; also lime your soil once in six years with a ton of fine ground limestone per acre. In these recommendations, I have been figuring entirely from dairy requirements standpoint and have not recommended the growth of a money crop such as potatoes. It might be quite well for you to maintain from one to five acres of crops of that nature, which would bring in ready money outside of the dairy income.

but strength is from heaven." (1 Macc. 3: 16-21; compare Heb. 11: 34.) "This shall be a sign." It was characteristic of the faith of that age to look for indications of God's will in signs and omens. Compare the story of Gideon and the sign or omen of the dream in Judges 7: 9-15.

11-13. "We will show you a thing." The Philistines indulge in merriment and scoffing at the expense of the two who are coming toward them up the narrow pass in the rocks. In that narrow space they could go but one at a time, and Jonathan, who was a sturdy fighter, cut them down. His brave servant followed him closely. The two, with God, were a host that day.

14-15. A half acre of land. The two adventurers had reached the top of the ascent and were engaging the Philistine garrison, which must have been totally unprepared for so amazing an assault. Already twenty men had fallen, when suddenly the earth quaked. Panic seized the Philistine garrison, already alarmed, and they took to flight, running hither and thither.

16-18. The watchman of Saul saw the tumult and flight of the enemy and told him of it. The absence of Jonathan and his servant was discovered. Where were they? What had happened? The priest was called to bring the sacred ephod (not the ark) and consult the oracle. Then Saul and his men joined in the battle, completing the rout of the enemy. So the Lord saved Israel that day.

But Saul's rash and foolish oath (v. 24) nearly cost him and his people the life of his gallant son. See vv. 25-46.

Saving Planting Losses. I have been giving close attention to the heavy death list of newly planted trees. My observation is that it is not uncommon for half of the nursery stock planted to be dead at the end of the year. Of course the nurserymen are generally wrongfully blamed for many of these losses.

Many people who buy only a few trees and shrubs have not learned that nursery stock, when taken from its wrappings, should be "heeled in" in moist ground if not planted immediately; and if it is to be planted the same day, all roots should be covered with wet straw, leaves, or wrapped in wet burlap or blankets and kept covered until placed in the ground. If all nursery stock were kept protected as here described, and afterward watered thoroughly for several weeks until well established, little loss need be experienced.

Nothing but hard work will fill the empty cupboards of the world. Do small things well; and great things, half begun, Will crowd your doorway begging to be done.

Jonathan and His Armorer, 1 Sam. 14: 1-46. Golden Text, Joshua 1: 6.

3-5. He told not his father. When Saul came up from Gilgal to join his son at Gibeah he had only six hundred men left out of his army of three thousand. The Philistine force was very large in comparison with the combined numbers of Saul and Jonathan, but the numbers given in 13: 5 may have been increased by a scribe's error. Thirty thousand chariots would have been of little use in that rugged and mountainous country. Besides three bands of raiders had gone out from the Philistine camp in different directions, thus materially reducing the numbers of the main body. In any case, however, Saul must have been in great anxiety and distress of mind, and it is not at all likely that he would have given consent to so rash an adventure as that proposed by his son. So Jonathan, and the young man who bore his shield and weapons, stole away on their daring expedition without any of the people knowing.

Saul tarried in Gibeah, his tent pitched in the shade of a pomegranate tree. With him was the priest Ahiah, or "Ahijah," a great-grandson of Eli, wearing an ephod, that is a sort of cloak or coat, covering the shoulders and secured round the waist by a girdle, which was the distinctive priestly garment.

YOUR PROBLEMS

BY MRS. HELEN LAW

Address all communications for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Bride-Elect's Chum: A really novel entertainment for your friend and one that is bound to be appreciated by such a practical girl would be a sewing-room shower like that recently given one girl. The gifts ranged all the way from an inexpensive dress form to a paper of pins and were arranged to form the costume of a bride. The dress form was first covered with a sheet to provide body for the paper pattern of a house dress which was carefully pinned together to make a complete costume. Instead of the sheet, material for such a garment might be used. Cards of pearl buttons were cut into strips and slipped into a length of worked buttonholes and this was pinned all down the front. The belt was fashioned of alternate strips of black and white hooks and eyes and snap fasteners. Tape and a small pin cushion filled with black and white pins simulated a buckle. A colored emery formed a brooch for the collar and a tape measure the tie. A head for this figure was cleverly fashioned out of a white cheesecloth pressing-cloth stuffed with cotton and the features outlined with other sewing accessories; white buttons with black shoe button centres for eyes; a row of black headed pins formed the eyebrows, a piece of wax the nose, and the mouth consisted of several yards of red silk seam binding folded flat and fastened on with a jolly upward curve. For hair, a string mop was called into service and it was dressed high on the head with boddins, darning needles and crochet hook for hairpins. A darning egg with a handle and a pair of shears were jauntily inserted for ornament. A hat was represented by a small, round work basket inverted, and from this flowed the wedding veil of cheesecloth weighted on the lower edge with papers of pins opened and applied flat.

The dress was trimmed with rows and bands of finishing tape and braid. An old pair of sleeves and white silk gloves were stuffed for arms and on the third finger of the left hand reposed a silver thimble. The same hand clasped a needle book and from the other dangled the shower bouquet of spoons of thread of every color and kind tied on with tape. A darning bag hung from one arm. The guest of honor had been sent the following invitation: "Miss Belle Fitter carries her trade to the altar; come and see her before you don the halter of matrimonial cares. She believes in preparedness no matter how funny, for it makes her efficient and helps to save money." A little blank book with the cover and leaves fashioned like a needle book, was labeled "Needle Points" and had these printed lines: "Needles and Pins! Holes are big sins. When a girl marries her darning begins." The book was passed around for each guest to contribute something practical and was then presented to the bride-to-be. Another stunt was to see who could cut the best free hand pattern of a yoke to fit the girl who was soon to go under the matrimonial yoke. Still another amusement was called Taking Her Measure. Each guest was given pencil and paper and told to write something interesting about the one particular trait they most admired in the bride and she read these aloud. The centrepiece of the lunch table was one of those combination spool and pin-cushion affairs on a standard and held spoons of pink silk thread unwound enough to reach to each plate and to tie to the place cards. The spoons were

retained as favors. The place cards consisted of bone buttons—the kind with two large holes—glued to a card. Starting with holes for eyes, the other features were drawn in ink to represent a face and just below it was pasted a body cut from a magazine picture and suggestive in some way of the girl whose name it bore. For instance, the girl who liked cooking had the figure of a cook with spoon and bowl on her card and another girl who hated housework was teased with a Dutch girl scrubbing and chasing dirt.

June Bride-to-Be: You have certainly raised a question of the utmost importance: Shall the engaged couple discuss money matters?

These cold, hard things we call "statistics" claim that almost one-half of the unhappy marriages are due to money matters. Sometimes the man is extravagant, sometimes it is the girl; sometimes one is not generous, sometimes the other is not. Often the girl is not satisfied with what the man can give her, though she knew when she married him what his income was. So with that in mind one hopes that every reader of this column who is going to marry this summer will have a frank understanding with her future husband.

"Letty is going to marry the Benson boy," was the interesting news from an old friend the other day. The mother who told it is a farmer's wife who would have developed into a fine, dear woman had not the ways of a very penurious husband helped to shrive a nature that would have flourished under happier conditions. She had had to see her two daughters denied an education and many of her hopes and ideals wither and fade away.

"I hope Letty and Robert will have a clear understanding about money matters," I said later, when we were discussing the future of the "happy pair."

"Oh, I wouldn't want Letty to talk about that!" she exclaimed. "What would HE think?"

I hope Letty's life will not be a repetition of her mother's unhappy experience, but if it is, whose fault will it be? What good are our trials if we cannot learn from them to help our children avoid our mistakes?

And by way of contrast to Letty I heard such a dear couple talking over their future in that sensible, business-like way I wish all girls might adopt. The girl was feminine to her fingertips but she knew that the question of a budget system must be settled before, not after marriage; she was sure she could save the money as well if not better than her husband, so she suggested that she take the responsibility of paying the bills and seeing to it that the bank balance grew at the right end, every month. Does one lose one jot of womanliness and adorableness if one is clear-headed and sensible and business-like? I trust not!

This is not a subject about which you can afford to be squeamish; false delicacy and modesty have no place in this vital question, so settle it all before marriage and you will find, I am sure, that your husband will respect you all the more.

Produce and conserve. The wheels of big business run smoothly because the work is systematized and planned. In like manner the business farmer systematizes and plans his work.

When June Gits Here. When June gits here I calculate 't take A day or two, an' lay around th' farm, Jest listenin' to the birds and bees and things That work so hard—it won't do them no harm. I'm goin' to loaf a few days of the year When June gits here!

That's the Idea! France is making every effort to increase her agricultural production. Co-operative associations are to be formed for threshing, dairy-farming, and grape-pressing. Drainage and soil-improvement works are also to be taken in hand. The greatest possible use is to be made of electricity. Farmers have been circularized, and asked to join associations for these purposes. It is hoped in this way partially to make up for the labor shortage, and to put agriculture on a higher footing.

Do This. Get up right in the morning. Go to bed right at night. Start with joy in your heart, hope in the future, kindness in your purpose. If it is a dark day, never mind; you will lighten it up. If it is a bright day, you will add to the brightness. Give a word of cheer, kindly greeting and a warm handshake to every friend.

Every kind thought is written in light, Filling with sunshine the hours; Every kind act is a blossom bright, Strewn life's path with flowers.

Chance never drew a neat picture nor built a fair house.

In the making of Partridge Tires nothing is left to chance—detail perfection is secured by craftsmanship scientifically directed, and rigid inspection insures outstanding quality.

Partridge Tires are all that good Tires can possibly be.



PARTRIDGE TIRES Game as Their Name

Poultry

Storing eggs in water glass, sodium silicate, when the price is lowest, to keep until the season of low production when the price is highest is becoming quite popular. This process is useful to people living in towns, to village poultry keepers and to those on farms. While eggs usually are preserved in this manner for home use, there is no reason why they should not be sold, provided they are sold for exactly what they are—and they are usually better than eggs which are called fresh in the market during the early winter.

Unquestionably the best way to preserve eggs is with water glass, or liquid sodium silicate. For this purpose an earthen jar is usually selected large enough to hold as many eggs as desired, though of course there is no objection to using several jars. These jars should be thoroughly scalded. A mixture of nine parts of water, which has been boiled and then cooled, and one part of the water glass is placed in a cool place, like a dry basement, and covered with burlap or a clean, heavy cloth, to keep out the light.

The eggs are put into the water glass from time to time as laid but none except clean eggs should be used and none except those that are strictly fresh. Never wash eggs which are to be put in the water glass. Usually May eggs keep better than those laid in June or July, for as the hot weather comes on they contain more and more bacteria until the maximum is reached in August. Of course the more bacteria the eggs contain the less likely they are to keep well under any circumstances.

Eggs put down in May and early June and if in proper condition when preserved, will keep for several months, sometimes for nearly a year and be good for practically every purpose. They may be taken out gradually as needed and when they are entirely used the old solution should be thrown away and a new one made the following season when the next lot of eggs is to be preserved.

Eggs preserved in water glass break when boiled. This can be avoided by piercing the air-chamber end of the egg with a darning needle.

The Safety Test for a Swing. When a boy is about to use a rope swing for the first time he can insure himself against a bad fall by having two other boys of about his own weight climb on beside him. If the triple load does not break the ropes when the swing is at rest, he can unload his passengers and proceed to swing with little fear of a breakdown.

Because of centrifugal force, a swing in motion is a much more dangerous plaything than a swing at rest. A very simple application of the laws of mechanics shows that when the boy swings down from the level of the point at which the ropes are tied the pull upon the ropes as he passes through the lowest point of the swing is about three times the weight of the boy. To allow a completely adequate margin of safety, the swing at rest should be strong enough to support three—or even four—boys of the same weight as the boy who intends to swing alone.

Sheep as Lawn Mowers. "Tell Dad to trade the lawn mower for a sheep, and let the sheep do the work while he sits in the shade this summer," wrote a soldier boy from France. "The French people put sheep in little pens on their lawns in their parks. The pens are on wheels, and as the sheep eat the grass they move along with the pens. They do a good job, and the lawn is made to do its bit by producing wool and mutton. Fine scheme, don't you think?"

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The Macartney Machine Milker Is Fool Proof. There is no complicated machinery to the Macartney Machine Milker, in fact it is a marvel of simplicity. It only needs ordinary care and it will not get out of order. Besides being so simple, the Macartney Milker is perfectly natural in operation, there is nothing about it to irritate the cow, in fact its use is greatly preferable to the old method. Hand milking at best is only poor imitation of the calf's way of taking the milk. The Macartney Machine milks exactly as the calf sucks—that's why it is called "The Cow's adopted child."