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.

B. G.:—If sand vetch was sown the last of May would it grow sufficiently to mow this year? Also, is it a grass that one can get rid of after it once gets started, or is it one like quack grass, impossible to out? I have fifteen acres of sandy ground that is badly run out that was in rye two years ago and came up to volunteer rye last year and I disked it down last August. Now I want to let this crop go back to the land. Would you mow it before ripening or let it ripen and then mow and disk down? I will not plow until next spring for corn. Any suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

Answer:—It is questionable if vetch sown in May would make sufficient growth for cutting this fall. If there is a heavy growth, however, such a cutting can be made if you are careful not to cut the plant back too far. Vetch does not propagate by root stalks but is grown from seed, and if the plants are cut before the seed is formed there is no danger of the crop persisting as a weed. I would advise you to let the vetch stand this coming fall and winter and plow it early in the spring, especially as your soil is sandy and will tend to lose considerable plant-food by leaching. Spring plow the vetch early and back it up with a liberal application of good fertilizer and you should have good corn.

C. W.:—Explain why my potatoes are hollow inside, and are covered with sunken areas that you can lay your thumb into.

Answer:—Hollow centres in potatoes are caused by excessive growth during wet season. They are especially common where a lot of stock manure has been applied. From your description I can not determine just what disease is affecting your crop. It may be Scab or it may be Rhixroctonia. At this stage you can do nothing to help your present crop. By selecting disease free seed you can help avoid a recurrence of the disease.

H. J.:—I would like a little advice about sweet clover. I have about four acres which is a very good stand. How is it harvested for hay? Also for seed? Can I raise seed from this sweet clover after I cut a crop of hay?

Answer:—Sweet clover is harvested for hay just the same as any other clover with the exception that a little more care should be taken to cut this crop earlier than in the case of other clovers. Do not let the stalks get hard and woody because hay from such material is very low in its feeding value. Sweet clover is harvested for seed by cutting with a binder. Allow the flowers to dry, and the seed to form, then cut with a binder and dry in shocks. Sweet clover can be threshed with an ordinary threshing machine, after which the seed should be put through a huller. As far as I know, best results in seed raising do not come from using the second crop for seed.

The Sunday School

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
AUGUST 1ST.

David Brings the Ark to Jerusalem, 2 Sam. 6: 1-19; Psalm 24: 7-10.
Golden Text—Psalm 100: 4.

6: 1-10. To Bring Up . . . the Ark of God. David was wise in desiring to make his new capital the religious centre for all Israel. He knew, as Moses and Joshua had known, that the unity of the independent tribes of Israel could only be preserved by a common faith and a common worship. For Jehovah was king, and, until Saul, the free men of Israel had recognized no other king. They recognized Saul and David only as "the anointed of Jehovah." While there were local sanctuaries and altars everywhere throughout the land, the ark had a special meaning for the whole of Israel, and where the ark was, there was the national sanctuary and the proper dwelling place of Jehovah, and so also of Israel's king, Jehovah's chosen and anointed representative.

The story of the ark should be recalled here, its place in the sanctuary in Shiloh, its capture by the Philistines, and its return to Judah (I Sam. 4: 1-7: 2). It is very probable that, while in the territory of Judah, it was still under Philistine control, until the Philistine power was broken by David in the two battles described in 5: 17-25. Now at last it was possible to restore it to its proper place, and it was David's purpose to set it in the national sanctuary in his new capital, as an object of reverence and a symbol of unity for all Israel. Compare the parallel story in I Chron. 13: 1-14, in which the writer says: "The thing was right in the eyes of all the people." It was an act of real piety, as well as of wisdom, on the king's part, and it was exceedingly popular with the people.

The thirty thousand men whom David took with him indicate that the enterprise was partly a military one, and that opposition on the part of the Philistines was feared. Baale of Judah, or Baale Judah, was about nine miles west of Jerusalem. It was also called Kirjath-jearim (I Chron. 13: 6).

The Name of the Lord of Hosts, that is Jehovah Sabaoth, was peculiarly sacred to the people of Israel, and was associated in their minds with the great work of Moses and Joshua. He was the "Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel."

Perez-Uzzah. This name, which means "the breach of Uzzah," is explained by the strange story of the death of Uzzah, a story difficult for us to understand. The act of Uzzah seems to have been right and proper, for he sought to hold the ark in its place when the stumbling of the oxen on the rough road might have upset it. To the Hebrew of those days, however, the mere touching of so sacred an object by an ordinary, unconsecrated person, was an act of sacrilege, and for that they believed Uzzah to have been punished. David was afraid of the Lord that day. The death of the driver of the cart seemed to him an evil omen. The time was not propitious. Jehovah was angry. He would, therefore, leave the ark in the house of Obed-edom, the Gittite, that is a native of Gath, and probably a Philistine, until a more favorable time.

11-19. The Lord Blessed Obed-Edom. This man was, no doubt, a convert to the Jewish faith and must have lived not far from Jerusalem. The fact that he was prosperous at this time seemed to indicate the favor of God. David is, therefore, led to believe that the same blessing will come upon his city when the ark is brought into it. The favorable time has come.

With Gladness. It was made an occasion of great festivity, in which people from all parts of the country, all the house of Israel, took part. This time the ark was carried, not driven on a cart. The writer of Chronicles (I Chron. 15: 14-15) says: "The priests and the Levites sacrificed themselves to bring up the ark of the Lord God of Israel. And the children of the Levites bare the ark of God upon their shoulders." Compare Exod. 25: 14. Sacrifices were offered by the way as the solemn procession began its march toward the city gates. And David danced before the Lord, joining with many others in the procession who kept time with the music of psaltery, harp and cymbal (I Chron. 15: 16). He was girded with a linen ephod, that is, a short, loose coat, or perhaps merely a skirt girt about the waist. The dancing caused an exposure of the limbs, which Michal, David's wife, the daughter of Saul, chose to regard as indecent. This made the one jarring note in the harmony of a perfect day (vs. 20-21).

Psalm 24: 7-10 appears to have been composed either for or in commemoration of this notable event. In song the gates of Jerusalem, gates of the ancient stronghold of a heathen race, are challenged to open wide that Jehovah, the King of glory, may enter in and take possession of his city. Twice the warders of the gates are represented as demanding to know Who is this King of glory? and twice the priestly choir reply, The Lord strong and mighty, The Lord of hosts, He is the King of glory.

What are the

Wheat Prospects

for 1920?

What are wheat prospects for 1920-21? Here is some of the latest information:

France has made very little gain in wheat acreage. England and Wales have less wheat acreage than last year. U.S. farmers plowed up 11.9% of winter wheat sown last fall. Australia's crop is off 41%. South Africa's wheat is short 23%.

For wheat on medium loam soil use 250 to 300 lbs. per acre of fertilizer carrying 2 to 4% ammonia, 8 to 9% posphoric acid, and 2 to 4% potash.

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Of the Canadian Fertilizer Ass'n.
Henry G. Bell, B.S.A., Director
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Does Your Daughter Confide in You?

As the little girl just home from school reached the kitchen door, she threw herself down on the top step and gazed with thoughtful, wistful, almost pleading eyes at her mother within, hard at work as usual.

To-day she was ironing, and the small daughter, seeing the tired, nervous face, knew that soon there'd come the sharp command to "put on your apron and help." Usually she liked to help, but to-day—oh, to-day!—she had so hoped to find mother sewing, perhaps, or the work all done, for there were things she wanted to ask.

Beneath the crisply starched gingham dress the little heart fluttered painfully at the memory of certain things heard that day before school had opened and at recess time. The conversation she had chanced to overhear among the older girls had turned her little child world topsyturvy, and she must in some way find out the truth from mother.

She moistened her lips to speak, but her throat was dry and parched, and words wouldn't come. If only mother didn't look so cross! Perhaps, anyway, she'd only say: "Nonsense, child, what are you talking about?" But the girls had said—oh, they'd said so many things, and she couldn't understand them at all! If only she could swing the conversation around in some way to the subject in question, then it would not be so hard to bring up the things that were troubling her.

But just then her mother's voice broke in, high pitched and fretful: "Come, come, Mabel! You've sat there dreaming long enough. Get on your apron. The sink's full of dishes, and if you don't hurry up they won't be done in time for supper." And the one opportunity of the day for talking over with mother the things she had heard at school was lost.

Again and again she sought the chance of a quiet chat, at which times her courage was screwed to its limit; but always just as the parched lips were about to form the question, some forgotten duty called the mother away or some task was unloaded on the little girl. Even at bedtime there was no opportunity for a heart-to-heart talk. Mother didn't believe in babying her big girl, as she called reading a bedtime story or stopping in the dimly lighted room for friendly conversation.

The days passed and the perplexing questions remained unanswered. More and more did Mabel cling to the circle of big girls at school and strain her ears to catch every word that was uttered. Then one day, one of the girls less scrupulous than the others, took Mabel in charge and filled her eager, listening ears with the vilest of information.

Mabel shuddered at the dreadful stories. She was frightened, and could never, never, talk to her mother about such things.

Thus the opportunity for learning about life and its mysteries, through the pure, undefiled lips of her mother, and cloaked in all the beauty which should surround the workings of Nature, was lost and lost forever; and all because mother had been too busy to give her wondering daughter a few minutes for quiet conversation. Later she was surprised to find that her little girl had grown up, but it gave her little concern. "They all have to learn sometime," she told herself; but she didn't ask in what way the wisdom had come and whether the knowledge made life and womanhood and motherhood wonderful and beautiful or hideous and obnoxious to the girl-child.

"Mabel is a good girl," she said; "I have no reason to worry for fear she'll go wrong." As it happened, she was right. Mabel was a good girl, and because of a certain inborn sense of right, there was but little chance of her bringing disgrace to the family. Yet all that did not atone for the fact that when she grew older and love came to her, she shrank from marriage and wifehood and the coming of little children, as things revolting and repulsive. Reason as she might, she could not get away from the ugly presentation of the mysteries of life that had been impressed on her mind.

We would all have our daughters enter that most beautiful period of a woman's life clean in every way, and realizing to the full its beauty, its purity and its nearness to God. Yet how many mothers have sent their daughters along the right road?

For it must ever be remembered that it is in these talks between mother and daughter that the great and good truths can be learned. A time can not be set for a girl to be told these things. It may be early, it may be late, but whenever that time comes, there must be the opportunity for a quiet talk with mother, and mother must be ready to answer the questions which tremble on the eager, oftentimes frightened and hesitating lips. It is for that reason, if for no other one, that mother should not always be too rushed with work to listen to all her little girl has to say; and for that reason, too, that tasks should not always be crowded upon daughter as soon as school is over. Don't think that mother must always talk, or that she must broach the subject. It is most often in the quiet spells that the courage is acquired to ask the grave, important questions, for they are questions which instinctively are hard to ask.

Be close to your daughter at all times. Be her confidante. Watch for signs of perplexing problems; and when the eyes grow dreamy and the lips tremble, bide your time lest you frighten away the approaching confidence. Don't begrudge a few minutes at bedtime to kiss daughter good-night, to mingle your prayers with hers, or to linger for a little chat before she goes to sleep. Neither you nor she will forget the mother-talks given at that time.

Mother-talks! Some mothers are always too busy, always too rushed to indulge in them. Some mothers, having been deprived of such opportunities, would not know how to proceed with their daughters. Yet our girls of to-day who are to be the wives and mothers of to-morrow must, as life and its mysteries unfold before them, be given these opportunities.

It happens that confidences usually occur while mother and daughter work together, or as they walk together, out in the open, across fields and down shady lanes, at twilight and at bedtime. The wise, tender, careful mother, to whom a child's future is a precious thing, will hold herself in readiness and grasp the opportunities as they present themselves.

Poultry

A laying hen has a large, moist vent showing a dilated condition and looseness as compared with the hard, puckered vent of a non-laying hen. The whole abdomen, as well as the vent, is dilated, so that the pelvic arches are widespread and the keel is forced down, away from the pelvic arches, so as to give large capacity. The more eggs a bird is going to lay the following week the greater will be the size of the abdomen. The actual size of the abdomen is, of course, influenced by the size of eggs laid and by the size of the bird. A ragging abdomen is undesirable.

Heavy production is shown by the quality of the skin and the thickness and stiffness of the pelvic arches. Fat goes out from the skin and body with production, so that the heavy producers have a soft, velvety skin that is not underlaid by layers of hard fat. The abdomen in particular is soft and pliable. The sternal processes are very prominent and are generally bent outward. The thicker and blunter the pelvic arches and the greater the amount of hard fat in the abdomen the less the production or the longer the time since production.

One of the finer indications, but yet one of the most valuable in picking the high layer, is the fineness of the head and the closeness and dryness of feathering. The head of a high layer is fine. The wattles and ear-lobes fit close to the beak and are not loose and flabby. The face is clean-cut. The eye is full, round and prominent, especially when seen from the front. The high layer is more trim; that is, the feathers lie closer to the body, and after heavy production the oil does not keep the plumage relatively so sleek and glossy, but the plumage becomes threadbare.

The Low Cost of Health.

It is gratifying to know when we have forced upon us at every turn the high cost of living, that it has not affected many of the necessaries in connection with the cost of health. Many of the most important things in connection with maintaining good health can be had for nothing.

It does not cost anything to secure an ample amount of fresh air in your home.

It does not cost anything to take a walk in the open air, breathing properly, keeping the body in an erect posture.

It does not cost anything to take a few simple exercises every morning.

It does not cost anything to chew or masticate your food thoroughly.

It does not cost anything to select the food best suited to your body requirements.

It does not cost anything to clean the teeth twice a day.

It does not cost anything to stop using patent medicines.

And lastly, it does not cost you anything to have a cheerful, happy disposition, stop worrying and cut out your grouches.

The foregoing are the essentials for good health. It is not only a fact that they cost nothing, but they will aid in reducing the cost of living by reducing your doctor's bill and your medicine bill.

The baby has no skies
But mother's eyes,
Nor any God above
But mother's love,
His angel sees the Father's face,
But he, the mother's, full of grace;
And yet the heavenly kingdom is
Of such as this.

But only work can keep the fire going.
Enthusiasm sets the embers glowing.

The man who has the first word in a quarrel usually has to fight for the last one.

YOUR BABY

A series of instructive articles constituting, when completed, an entire course on baby hygiene and care of the child up to six or seven years old. Mothers are urged to read the articles as published, and cut them out for future reference. The information has been prepared by physicians who have made the welfare of the child a life study.

Third Article.

A delicate piece of machinery must have regular, systematic care if it is to remain in order and do its work properly. Just so with a baby. His body is one of the most sensitive pieces of mechanism known, and regular, systematic care is necessary if he is to grow and develop properly.

A baby must not only have the right kind of meals, but they must be on time and at the same time every day.

A baby must have regular hours for sleep, and he must be put to bed on time and at the same time every day.

The baby's bath, outing, playtime, nap, going to stool, in fact, everything that is necessary to a baby's care, precision and regularity that is used in caring for any fine machine.

Regularity in baby's care will establish good habits. Good habits are something which will be a benefit to him through life. The first years of a child's life are, for these reasons, the most important. If he has the right sort of care then and is trained in the right sort of habits from the very first day of his life he will grow and develop properly. He will be a happy baby and, therefore, a good baby, for he hasn't any reason to be otherwise.

On the other hand, careless and irregular feeding, keeping baby awake at all hours, walking him to show to the neighbors, taking him out to walk when he ought to be in bed will make a baby unhappy and cross.

A child who has been trained to habits of regularity, to obedience and self-control is much easier taken care of when ill, and these habits assist in the recovery.

Sample Program For Every Day.

6 a.m.—Baby's first nursing. Family breakfast; children off to school.

9 a.m.—Baby's bath, followed by second nursing. Baby sleeps until noon.

12.—Baby's noon meal. Out-of-door airing and nap.

3 p.m.—Afternoon nursing. Period of waking.

6 p.m.—Baby's supper and bed.

10 to 12 p.m.—Baby's night meal.

Mother's milk is the best and cheapest food for the baby. It will make the baby strong and healthy. Mother's milk is always ready and never sours. It does not have to be prepared or measured. It is virtually always safe. Mother's milk contains the proper elements of food in the right proportion for the growing child.

The baby will have the best chance of living if he is mother-fed. Ten bottle-fed babies die to one that is fed to the mother.

The new-born baby is put to nurse when he is five or six hours old. During the first twenty-four hours he should nurse not more than four times, but at both breasts each time. A new-born baby may be given plain cool-boiled water at regular intervals between nursing. Do not give him any kind of tea or other mixture.

Beginning with the second day, baby should nurse every two and one-half to three hours. On the three-hour schedule he nurses at 6, 9 and 12 a.m. until four months old. In the event the milk is delayed longer than the third day baby should be fed from the bottle at three-hour intervals, but he should be put to nurse regularly in order to stimulate the flow of milk.

The average healthy baby until it is four months old nurses every three hours. When he is six months old, nurse every four hours, usually giving both breasts each time. This makes five nursings in twenty-four hours, four during th eday and one at night, as follows: 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., 10 p.m.

It is necessary to follow regular hours for nursing. If baby is fed every time he cries his digestion soon will be upset. If he cries between feedings give him plain cool-boiled water. Babies are likely to cry from overfeeding as from hunger. If the mother's milk seems insufficient for your baby do not give up nursing him, but after each feeding give him what he wants of properly modified milk. Every nursing and every ounce of mother's milk is just that much gained for your baby.

The nursing mother needs plenty of fresh air and some exercise each day in the open air, preferably walking or light gardening. The ordinary household duties may be performed, but the nursing mother must not be overworked. She should take a nap each afternoon, or at least lie down and rest in a cool room.

The nursing mother cannot afford to have a "spell of nerves." Anger, worry, grief, excitement all interfere with the nervous system and its control of the circulation of the blood, which affects the supply and the quality of the milk. The nursing mother needs to keep herself well. So long as she is well the baby probably will be well.

It will help the mother to lie down to nurse her baby. In this way she can gain fifteen minutes' rest every three hours. Both mother and baby will be better for it.

The Mother's Diet.

Diet.—The diet for a nursing mother needs to be appetizing, nutritious and laxative. As a rule she may follow her choice of food, avoiding foods which she has learned disturb her digestion, as these will disturb the baby.

If the milk is scanty, a more generous diet is indicated. She should take more fresh milk, eggs, fresh vegetables, ripe fruit, nourishing liquid food and drink plenty of water, avoiding tea and coffee and all alcoholic preparations or patent medicines.

Constipation should be guarded against. Fresh fruits are laxative. So are bran biscuits or bran added to the whole-wheat flour. Whole-wheat bread is more nourishing than white bread and does not constipate. A glass of hot water the first thing on rising in the morning has a beneficial action.

The following diet is recommended for mothers:

All kinds of soups.

All kinds of fresh fish, boiled or broiled.

Meats, once a day—beef, mutton, lamb, veal, ham, bacon, chicken or turkey.

Eggs—freely, one or two each day.

All cooked cereals with milk and cream and sugar.

All stale breads, avoiding fresh bread and rich cake.

All green vegetables—peas, string beans, asparagus, cauliflower, spinach, white and sweet potatoes, celery, lettuce and other plain salads with oil.

Desserts of plain custard or pudding, ice cream; no pastry.

Fruits should be taken freely; all ripe, raw fruits and cooked fruits.

Drinks—milk, buttermilk, cocoa and plenty of water, one or two quarts daily; tea and coffee sparingly, and not strong, once a day. No beer or other alcoholic drinks.

Weaning the Baby.

A baby should not be nursed after one year. At that age he needs a more solid food to make him grow strong.

A baby should be weaned gradually, and the milk at first should be only half the strength of the formula used for a normal child of the same age. Then the milk should be gradually increased in strength.

Weaning may usually begin at about the ninth month, by giving baby one feeding of cow's milk, using two parts milk and one part water. If he digests this well, the amount of water can be decreased gradually until at ten or eleven months he may be taking whole milk. The number of milk feeding can be slowly increased, until at one year of age the baby is weaned entirely. A baby weaned at nine or ten months may be taught to take milk from a cup.

Increase in the baby's diet must be made with caution, especially during the summer. It is better to keep the baby on a low diet than to upset his digestion by over-feeding.

A baby one year of age in July should not be weaned during the hot months if he is doing well.

Infants should be weaned when the mothers are suffering from a disease which they might transfer to the child, such as typhoid fever and tuberculosis; or if the mother is suffering from some disease which might be aggravated by nursing, such as Bright's disease, tuberculosis and acute pneumonia. The infant should likewise be weaned if he is to have a successor, or if the mother is suffering from inflammation of the breast.

Words of Wisdom.

The village philosopher says that before you start a neighborhood quarrel you had better remember who can come over quickest when the house is on fire, the family down with the flu, or you fall down the hay chute and break a couple of legs. He says the friends a hundred miles away may be very dear but the first neighbor down the road is handiest when the baby gets kicked by a horse.

Entertain honor with humility and poverty with patience.

GREAT FORTUNES

were made during the period immediately following destructive war by those who made heavy investments in the depreciated moneys and securities of the warring nations, particularly in the government and municipal obligations of those nations which were vanquished.

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Control of the Child Through Play.

Parents seldom realize how often the child's imagination and the play instinct can be utilized to securing obedience.

Little Dick, age four, had been ill and was just recovering, so his mother was alarmed one cold winter day to discover that he had become thoroughly chilled and that his little hands were icy. In her effort to warm him up quickly she tried to induce him to drink some warm milk. But Dick, who had grown somewhat irritable of late, absolutely refused. He threw himself on the floor and screamed at the idea of drinking warm milk. To try to discipline a sick child and handle such a fit of temper was a real problem, and even more than securing obedience she was interested in getting him warm. Nothing but alternate commands and coaxing had occurred to her when Uncle came to the rescue. Dick had the profound interest in automobiles which even the tiny boy of this generation seems to have and his uncle took advantage of this fact to calm and interest him.

"Dick," he said, taking the cup of milk in one hand and Dick's small cold hand in the other, "I want to try a new kind of gas in my automobile and see if it will go better."

Dick's screams ceased suddenly as his rage changed to interest. He allowed himself to be led into another room and seated on the couch close to a register. To be asked to drink the milk had a moment before filled him with unaccountable wrath, but if he was an automobile and was being give gasoline, that was entirely different, and he sipped the milk and listened with absorbed interest to Uncle's excited comments about the improvement in the running of the "car" on its new fuel.

Suddenly Uncle picked up a blanket and threw it across the small boy's knees. "Why, Dick," you ought to have a radiator cover for this sort of weather! Your engine will be too cold to start." Not a murmur of protest followed, and a moment later Uncle exclaimed in pretended distress, "This battery is frozen. We'll have to thaw it out," and Dick obediently held out his cold fingers to the register until Uncle was satisfied that the "battery" was properly warmed.

Dick was an entirely appeased, interested and comfortable child at the end of a half hour of this appeal to his imagination, whereas the ordinary treatment—orders, entreaties, and perhaps even punishment would probably have left him exhausted from nervousness and tears.

Of course ordinarily parents should require prompt, direct obedience. But there are also many difficult situations such as the one described above when the use of tact and introduction of the imaginative play element will work wonders and secure the result the mother desires with the least amount of wear and tear on both herself and the child.

Memory Trees.

My own dear soldier brother sleeps
across the wide blue sea,
But in our garden here at home we
have a little tree
New planted in his memory, his name
upon the bark.
Its roots are in my mother's heart,
she says, and after dark
We follow down the garden path and,
listening in the grass,
Can hear the gentle summer wind
among the branches pass.
I never saw a memory tree, or heard
of one before;
It's something sweet that all the time
grows precious, more and more.
To name a tree for one you love and
watch it day by day,
Makes him you love seem near again,
although he's far away.

Food—The Greatest Problem.

"I make the statement without fear of contradiction that food production is the greatest problem of the world to-day. Soil fertility is fundamental to food production. It is of greatest importance, since it lies at the foundation of success in all branches of Agriculture. . . . It will be the duty of the Department of Agriculture to see that our production per acre is increased in every way possible. With this duty will be coupled the bringing in of more people to increase the rural population, and the adjustment of present farm conditions in Canada so as to make them sufficiently acceptable to retain the Ontario boy on the farm.

The above were thoughts expressed by the Hon. Manning Doherty in his address before the Second Annual Conference of the Canadian Fertilizer Association at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

A Home-Made Paint.

A very substantial paint can be made for the painting of barns and other buildings as follows:

Slack one-half bushel of fresh lime with boiling water, covering it to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve and add seven pounds of fine salt, previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; one-half pound of boiled gilders' whiting; one pound of white glue, which first soak in cold water until swollen up, then melt over a fire, avoiding burning it. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let stand a few days covered up. When ready to use the wash, make it boiling hot. A pint of this mixture will cover nearly a square yard.

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