

EFFICIENT FARMING

A. H. L.—Which is the best time of the year to move trees, and how do you take them up? I have had some nice trees offered me if I will move them. Among them are the horse chestnut, ash, maple and soft maple. Some people say to dig around them now and move this fall when frozen up. They are from four to eight inches through.

Answer—We do not know of any suitable crop for muck land that could be sown to secure crops this fall. Muck land is very difficult to pasture as it is usually soft at this time of the year and the cattle trampling on the young plants would prevent them from growing.

If forage is required, however, common millet might be sown at about 30 pounds per acre. This may be cut for hay. If you require a pasture or hay mixture for sowing next spring, we would suggest that you seed down with barley the following mixture per acre, 6 pounds of timothy, 4 pounds of red top, 3 pounds of alsike clover.

D. D. C.—How can I control squash bugs?

Answer—Eggs of the squash bug are easily seen and can be picked off and destroyed. The adults cannot be killed by insecticide applications but are destroyed by any contact spray such as kerosene emulsion. The adult bugs, however, may be trapped by placing small pieces of board or some similar shelter near the vines under which they will hide at night and from which they may be gathered in the early morning. Cucumbers and melons may be protected by planting early squash among them. The adults prefer the squash and they may be collected from this plant. Cleaning up the vines in the autumn is of importance in reducing the numbers which will hibernate.

L. F.—What causes my muskmelons, watermelons and cucumbers to be eaten or chewed up, and yellow spots to develop upon them? For the spots I have sprayed with Bordeaux with but little apparent good. I also dusted with slaked lime, but to me it seems to have burned the plants and stopped them from growing. Would ammonium sulphate help the growth? Poisoned bait did not seem to help destroy cutworms. Also advise best spray for small tomato plants.

Answer—The trouble with muskmelons, cucumbers, etc., is doubtless pathological in nature and in order to obtain information regarding the disease the correspondent is advised to submit specimens to the Botanical Division of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Re Cutworm Control—Satisfactory control of cutworms by poisoned bait applications is only obtained in the early spring. In mid-summer the poisoned bait is only partly effective by reason of the fact that cutworms have too much choice in the matter of food. Our commonest cutworms pass the winter as partly grown larvae in the soil. They become active at the time of seeding. It is at this time of year that poisoned bran may be distributed at the rate of ten pounds to the acre and excellent results will be obtained.

K. E.—I would like your advice on the best kind of a floor for a henhouse. Have house which is built of modern design, with lots of light. Would cement be all right if built up high enough to be dry?

Answer—The Dominion Poultry Husbandman says: Of all floors we have tried the cement floor gives the most satisfaction. We make sure, however, that the land upon which it is placed is well drained and that there is a reasonable fall to the surface from where the building is placed. The top of the floor should be from 10 to 12 inches higher than the top of the surrounding level. Bulletin 87 on poultry house construction gives a detailed plan of putting in this floor.

C. E. F.—Will you please tell me what I can sow on muck land to make pasture for cows for fall?

Answer—We do not know of any suitable crop for muck land that could be sown to secure crops this fall. Muck land is very difficult to pasture as it is usually soft at this time of the year and the cattle trampling on the young plants would prevent them from growing.

There was a good deal less trouble during milking, so says Professor Wade Toole of the Animal Husbandry Department, Ontario Agricultural College.

Look Out for Your Seed Potatoes Now.

It is not too early now to be looking out for seed stock of potatoes for next year, says the Superintendent of the Kentville, N.S., Experimental Station, as at this time of the year fields reasonably free from mosaic and leaf roll, and showing an even stand of healthy plants, can be located. It is impossible to locate these later after the plants commence to die down. This is a matter of great importance, and as our authority points out, if promptly acted upon may lead to an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent. in the yield.

A number of tests at Kentville have shown a yield from healthy hills of 238 bushels per acre, while from unhealthy hills, namely hills affected by mosaic, only 156 bushels were taken. Again, hills free from leaf roll have produced an average of 347 bushels per acre, while those showing symptoms of the disease produced only 194 bushels.

My small daughter recently accompanied me on a trip to a neighbor's purebred stock farm. She was particularly impressed with the Holstein cattle. Just as we were admiring them, a black and white cat strolled into the barn. "Oh, Daddy, look, look, they even have Holstein pussies to match!"—K. D.

SHEEP

We have found the golden hoofs profitable, not only to clean up grain but weeds and grass in the pasture as well. In my first experience with lambs in the cornfield I learned something that I had not known. Instead of getting fat, the lambs were not doing anything at all. I called in a neighbor who had handled sheep for years. He felt a few of the animals, and after looking around told me what was wrong.

Evidently this corn is too high on the stalks for them to reach," he said, "and there is not enough grass here to do them. All the lambs get is what corn they can reach, because the blades are practically gone. They won't fatten on this. Take down the fence and let them in that clover pasture."

Within two weeks I could notice a big difference. From then on the lambs fattened as I originally expected, and they sold right up around the top.

DAIRY

Every dairyman has had his experiences with a few of the common ailments of dairy cows. Like most of the ailments that are subject to common ailments that if taken care of as soon as symptoms appear cause little trouble, but if allowed to run for a time become serious and not infrequently result in permanent injury and loss.

A cow off feed is a common occurrence with the dairyman. A few days ago I brought my herd up from the pasture as usual, and when stabled one of my heaviest milking cows refused her grain. I immediately took

the grain away and gave her a pound of salts. In a day or two she was all right again. I always think when a cow goes off her feed the cause is a little digestive disorder and a laxative is all she needs. However, to allow a slight attack of digestive disorder to get well started means calling a veterinary and a material loss of milk production.

Two of my best cows have come up from the pasture this summer with injured quarters to their udders. When taken early before inflammation has set in, bathing the quarters with cold water several times a day soon overcomes the trouble without any bad effects.

It is not uncommon to have a cow get a bad cut about the udder or the body, either from a snag, barb-wire or some sharp iron, and while not a deep wound in hot weather, soon calls for flies and refuses to heal. If thoroughly washed with disinfectant two or three times daily the wound soon heals. I keep some good disinfectant about my stable at all times. Immediate attention to common ailments among cows prevents loss in milk flow and guards the health of the herd.

Buy gas and oil in quantities. Be sure that there are no leaks or loose caps to permit evaporation. See to it that no insurance policy is violated by the method of storage of gas and oil. If necessary, get a permit for the extra motor-driven vehicles stored, and attach this permit to your policy.

The next generation will be as good as we make our children. Each parent should do his share to make the future better than the present.

The Sunday School Lesson

AUGUST 26

Barnabas the Great-Hearted. Acts 4: 36, 37; 9: 26-30; 11: 19-30; 12: 25; 13: 1 to 15; 12: 35-41; Gal. 2: 13. Golden Text—He was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith.—Acts 11: 24.

LESSON SETTING—This week we study the life of another of the great characters of the early church. Barnabas is translated to mean "The son of consolation." Moffat translates it "The son of encouragement." The life of Barnabas fulfills both translations. He had a discerning mind and a warm heart.

I. BARNABAS OFFERS A GREAT GIFT, ACTS 4: 36, 37.

Vs. 36, 37. And Joses . . . Barnabas, the early church was a sharing church. No one said that aught that he possessed was his own. So much did this spirit prevail that many sold their possessions and laid the price at the apostles' feet. It is to be noted that this action was voluntary:

(1) That it was not a fund for equal distribution among all, but only for the relief of the needy; (2) That it did not necessarily involve the sale of absolutely all personal possessions; (3) That the practice did not extend beyond Jerusalem; (4) That it was evidently an emergency measure. The case of Barnabas is quoted as an illustration of this spirit, and as a contrast to the dishonest action of Ananias and Sapphira. A Levite, from Num. 18: 20 and Deut. 10: 9 we learn that the Levites were not allowed to hold land. God was their portion. But evidently this law did not apply to Levites living outside of Israel. Cyprus, an island in the eastern part of the Mediterranean sea, where many Jews lived. Having land; literally, "having a field." At the apostles' feet, signifying that the money was at their disposal.

II. BARNABAS ENCOURAGES A GREAT WORK, ACTS 11: 19-24.

V. 19. They which were scattered abroad . . . Phenice. The death of Stephen was followed by violent persecution, in which Saul was the leader. But the dispersion of the Christians only means the dispersion of the gospel. Every Christian was a witness in these days. Phenice was a strip of country north of Palestine and bordering on the Mediterranean sea. Tyre and Sidon were in this district. Jesus made one visit to the locality, Matt. 15: 21-27, Antioch; still farther north on the same coast. It was the capital of the province of Syria. Paul's three missionary journeys had their beginning here. Preaching to none but unto the Jews; partly because the refugees would naturally live among their own countrymen, but principally because the world-wide significance of the gospel was not yet fully understood. The gradual turn of events, and the leading of the spirit.

Vs. 20-22. Some . . . spake unto the Grecians; not Greek-speaking Jews, but Greeks who were Gentiles and pagans. These preachers of the word, having lived in Cyprus or Crete in Africa were naturally more in touch with the Gentile world and were not possessed by the strong prejudices of those Jews who had been brought up in Palestine. The hand of the Lord was with them. God blessed their preaching. The tidings . . . came unto the ears of the church . . . in Jerusalem. The news of this great response of the Gentiles to the gospel came to Jerusalem, which was naturally the religious centre of the new faith. The question of the Gentile convert to the Jew and the Jewish law had not yet become an acute one, although we find that Peter's action in sending Barnabas to look into the movement and give it direction. It was a wise selection they made.

Vs. 23, 24. When . . . he came . . . was glad. When he saw the reality of the faith of the new converts, he knew that the spirit of God was at work and rejoiced at it. Exhorted them all.



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Soak an hour or more. Colored clothes only half an hour.

Bedtime Stories

Two Gardens. Two gardens for your planting. One of corn and beans and peas, Or pantries and nasturtiums, Whichever you may please. And after it is planted There'll be no chance to shirk, For thrifty, well-kept gardens Require a deal of work.

The second garden—listen—Is of quite another kind: It's one you're planting daily—The garden of the mind. In this, 'th thoughts you're sowing, And when they start to grow, The sort that you've been planting, Most certainly will show.

So, great pains must be taken To sow the best of seeds, For good thoughts will grow flowers, And bad ones, ugly weeds. But oh, the joy of reaping When you have done your best. You'll find, with care, both gardens Will pay good interest. —J. M. Thomas.

Alighting Board. Every hive should be equipped with an alighting board. Bees coming in heavily laden are apt to miss the narrow projection on the hive and fall into the deep grass. Bees carrying a heavy load find it very difficult to rise from the grass entanglement and frequently die in the effort.

There are several different methods of making an alighting board or ground for the bees at the entrance of the hive. Some bee-keepers prefer to set the hive close to the ground, cut the grass away and make an alighting ground with sand, sawdust, or scrape the ground so as to kill the grass. These methods have some advantages. However, I like an alighting board made the width of the hive, about ten inches wide, and of white pine material.

What shall it be? Now, young man, since you have passed the parting of the ways and decided to make your life and living within the broad field of agriculture, take advantage of the Province's most liberal offer of education.

Yes, an education at the Ontario Agricultural College that will make you a bigger and better man on the land, in the administrative office or in the science laboratory.

There are many professions within the Agricultural Industry, one of which may interest you. The would-be Agricultural Chemist, or Bacteriologist, or Entomologist, or Biologist, or Botanist, or Geneticist, or Aplanist, or Cerealist, or Economist, or Animal Husbandman, or Poultry Specialist, or Dairy Specialist, can get a thorough and liberal training at the Ontario Agricultural College. Should you decide to continue as a practical farmer the training will be of life-long service to you. Should you decide to become a professional man the education given by the College makes such possible to you. The College calendar gives full information. Write for it.

J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A., President. A. M. PORTER, B.S.A., Registrar.

HAY FEVER

Anyone who has ever been a victim of hay fever will agree that there is no ailment that can more completely occupy the time and interest of the person who suffers from it; neither is there any other ailment that is not deadly and yet produces such deadly feelings. About one person in every hundred suffers with it in Canada. Until recently it was supposed that the remedy for the rich was to run away to the mountains or seashore, and for the poor the only thing open was to grin and bear it. The discovery that the disease is due to the inhalation of certain wind-borne pollens from weeds has changed matters somewhat. It is not much good to tell even a city man to keep away from weed pollen that is carried on every breeze, and it is absurd to urge this upon the farmer whose fields are likely to be full of the very pollen that provokes his attack, but fortunately it is possible to become vaccinated against the irritating agent.

The first requirement is to test the skin to discover the exact pollen that is the offender. This can only be done with accuracy by a doctor who gives special attention to this line of work. Usually it will be some physician doing special nose and throat work. Some patients living in districts infested with ragweed, have taken it for granted that this very common weed was the trouble-maker and gone ahead on that supposition with good success.

The next step is to take injections of an extract of the particular weed pollen that excites the disease. These injections may be given by any doctor. The most successful plan is to administer them before the hay fever season comes and thus have them serve as a vaccine against the disease. However, the advocates of the treatment claim that helpful results are obtained even when the treatment is not begun until the attack has developed.

This method of treatment has now been on trial for several years. It is not universally successful, yet it has served many severe cases, and even when not giving full relief may serve to check the most annoying symptoms. It is good only for the year in which it is administered; but every hay fever sufferer agrees that any relief is worth while, no matter how frequent the need of repetition.

Rotted and Unrotted Manure. Speaking of the value of manure, the Dominion Field Husbandman (Mr. E. S. Hopkins) points out that so far as their influence upon the growth of crops is concerned, unrotted and rotted manure are of equal value. For twenty-one years, experiments were conducted at Ottawa with the result that an average yield of 21.7 bushels of wheat were secured on land to which unrotted manure was applied and 21.6 bushels on land to which rotted manure was applied. With mangels, 20.5 tons were secured from unrotted manure and 20.2 tons from rotted. These yields show that there is no difference between the two classes of manure so far as yield is concerned. However, adds Mr. Hopkins, as the rotting process causes a considerable loss in weight, it is evident that a much larger supply of manure will be available from the unrotted source.

Musical Education an Accomplishment. "How much even a little musical accomplishment means to young men was effectively demonstrated during the war," says an article in Canadian Home Journal. The boys in a regiment who were definitely sure of popularity were those who could play some instrument or other, or sing a song. It was found that a good many had the gift of playing the piano by ear; but the lad who could really play unfamiliar compositions and could vary the usual fare by something "high-class" once in a while, was honored. Nor did the soldiers always insist on something lively. I have heard of one young Canadian officer who was awarded the V.C. posthumously for superb bravery during the great advance of the summer of 1918, and who had a most remarkable gift for playing on that haunting instrument, the ukulele. He had (it was afterwards known), a real conviction that he was never to see Canada again, and the soft, melancholy strains he used to evoke from his instrument were an expression of his pronouncement. He undoubtedly gave solace to himself and much pleasure to his comrades by his music, and though it was, in the trenches, there was no scoffing at music as a girl's accomplishment; it was regarded as a precious asset; and so the growing boys whose ideas of the war are vague must be taught to regard it.

The Glory of the Garden. "Oh, Adam was a gardener, and God who made him, sees That half a proper gardener's work is done upon his knees; So when your work is finished you can wash your hands and pray For the glory of the Garden that it may not pass away— And the Glory of the Garden shall never pass away." —Kipling.

Drought seldom causes serious loss to the farmer who has been efficient in the soil management of his farm.

Be Safe! Don't wait for someone to be in pain to get Kendall's Spavin Treatment in the house.

For all external hurts and pains—Kendall's Spavin Treatment makes good.

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