Saving Seed of Garden Peas and Beans.

There is no apparent reason why every person who has a garden should not save seed of these two crops for planting the following year. The seed is easily harvested, can be safely stored in a dry place, and is usually of better vitality than that bought. If a variety does particularly well it should be retained for the next year. A great saving could be effected also, as a very small area will produce seed that would cost a dollar or two if bought. Further, if seed is saved, more is usually available for planting than would likely be bought, and in this way much more of these desirable vegetables will be grown.

When the peas have nicely matured, the vines are pulled without shelling the pods, and piled into small piles to dry. This takes from four days to a week, according to the weather. Should wet weather ensue and the piles become compact, they should be turned over to prevent the seed from remaining damp and spoiling. If a loft is available, it is a good plan to take the vines inside and spread them thinly, when they will soon dry out. When the vines are nicely dried out in the field it has been found that to put them into bran bags and hang them up in a loft away from mice until they are threshed is a good plan. After they are threshed they can be placed away from mice and sorted over when time permits. If not for sale no sorting is necessary.

Beans, when nicely matured and after the leaves have been removed by frost, are pulled and allowed to dry for a day or two, when they may be handled in the same way as peas. If bean rust is present it is wise to select pods free from the disease before threshing, keeping this seed separate from the rest. Those showing the disease after being threshed should be sorted over carefully and any showing signs of blackened skin should be discarded. This is an indication of the presence of the disease, which is carried over in the seed.

It does not require much time to save the seed necessary for a good garden, and those who make a practice of saving their own seed are always pleased that they have done so. If it is desired to get into newer and better varieties and only a limited number of plants are being grown, a year or two of careful sowing and selection of rust-free seed of these varieties will build up a satisfactory stock. The harvesting of garden peas and beans is not different from the method of harvesting similar field varieties of these crops.

A Farmer's Account Book.

Any merchant handling several different lines of goods would regard it as folly to neglect to keep a complete set of books enabling him at all times to ascertain his profits and losses on the various commodities he sells, his assets and liabilities, and so on. A manufacturer who failed to do so would be heading for insolvency. It is curious, then, that Canada's basic industry—agriculture—should be carried on, so far as individual producers are concerned with it, in so casual a manner with regard to account-keeping. Especially is this strange when it is considered how simple farm bookkeeping is by comparison with that of other businesses.

In a survey of some eight hundred farms conducted some time ago it was discovered that very few farmers indeed followed anything like a complete method of accounting, while a large number adopted absolutely none at all. These, beyond having a sort of general idea as to "what paid," were often quite hazy as to actual returns from different lines of work.

In order, if possible, to remedy this undesirable state of affairs, the Dominion Experimental Farms system has published an extremely simple farmer's account book, which will adequately serve all necessary purposes. In size and thickness it is no larger than a school exercise book, and is designed to last a complete year. To "keep" it needs no knowledge of ordinary accounting; simply the ability to write and add; and a record of all transactions might be made in an hour a week. A few plain directions as to making entries, some aids to taking inventories, a table of silo capacities and a gestation table, are given on the insides of the cover, while on the back are printed calendars for last, this and next year.

In the book itself are pages for the entry of receipts and expenditures (both of which may be seen at a glance on the same page) relative to cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, crops and labor; and there is also ample space for miscellaneous items. There is a page for amounts owed to and by the farm, and forms on which may be made inventories of land and buildings, of live stock, of feed and supplies, and of machinery. Following is a page on which may be filled out a summary of the year's business, together with the few directions necessary to filling it out intelligently at the end of the year. Further, for the farmer's information there is a table in which to enter acreage and yield of crops, and one in which to keep a live stock service record.

The whole thing has been reduced to the simplest possible terms, and should prove, to the general farmer, one of the most useful publications issued from the Experimental Farms for some time. It should be recognized that farming is a business, the same as any other. If a business is not paying, the owner of it wants to know just why it is not doing so. This little book will enable the farmer to keep an accurate record of each department of his business, find out how much he is making from each, or how little, and so be able to adjust matters accordingly.

The "Farmer's Account Book" is obtainable from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, at a nominal charge of ten cents. No postage need be placed on letters of application.

Poultry

By the use of the trapnest the flock may be accurately culled so that only those birds which have given a profitable production need be retained; but for the vast majority of farmers and poultry keepers this method is not practicable in that trapnesting takes more time than they are able to devote to it. Therefore it becomes necessary for those who do not use trapnests to use the less certain, but still practicable, method of culling by visual evidence.

The heavy laying hens will be sprightly and active in appearance, will have a clean-cut head, lean face and prominent eyes, a large moist vent and a full abdomen which will be soft and pliable. After she has laid heavily for a time, if she is of the yellow-skinned variety, the color will have faded from her vent, eye-ring, beak and shanks, and her plumage will look the worse for wear, the feathers of the tail in all probability being badly broken from rubbing against the sides of the nest box.

It is safe to cull all birds that show decidedly weak constitutions; those that show great age; and those that are coarse in the head, thick in the skin and show heavy internal deposits of fat. This last condition is evidenced by a full hard abdomen. Besides these indications there are others—the opposite of what is expected in a good layer—that, taken collectively, are fairly sure.

A dry puckered vent, or a dry shrivelled comb, indicate that the hen is not laying at the time; rich yellow legs and beak usually indicate either that the hen has laid very few eggs or that she has taken a sufficiently long rest to allow the color time to return; smooth lustrous plumage indicates that there has probably been no great drain on the system and unbroken plumage indicates that she has probably not spent much time in the nest.

While it takes experience to cull accurately where close culling is desired, the wise poultry keeper will not hesitate to make a start, as the rank wasters may be readily recognized even by the inexperienced. With increased experience close culling may be practiced.

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Cow Testing Progress.

There were 502 cow-testing centres, 2,685 dairy herds under test, and 26,203 tests conducted this year, mainly under the supervision of Dominion Dairy officials, up to the end of June last. Five of the provinces show a considerable increase in the number of herds tested. Saskatchewan shows the largest percentage of increase, with New Brunswick next in line and Alberta a close third. The increase in Saskatchewan is largely due to the efficient work of provincial officials. In British Columbia, with five organized co-operative associations, approximately two thousand cows are tested each month.

A Record Year in Creamery Butter Production.

The total quantity of creamery butter made in Canada in 1922 was 147,752,774 pounds valued at $51,530,780, an increase in quantity over the previous year of 19,008,164 pounds, or 14 per cent., and in value of $3,395,343, or 7 per cent. The production of creamery butter last year excelled that of any previous year.

The total quantity of cheese made in Canada last year was 136,579,473 pounds valued at $22,067,106, compared with 162,117,494 pounds valued at $28,710,030 in the previous year.

To every man there comes a time when he wonders how he could have been such a fool.

Cheese and Butter Scoring Contest Results.

In the Educational Cheese and Butter Scoring Contests—conducted by the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch on the same lines as in the past three years—in May, June and July, Nova Scotia stood at the head for flavor of butter with an average score of 42.16, and Saskatchewan in workmanship with a score of 55. flat. Saskatchewan was second in flavor with an average score of 42.15. Manitoba was third, Alberta fourth, Ontario fifth, Quebec sixth, New Brunswick seventh, British Columbia eighth, and Prince Edward Island ninth. In workmanship, after Saskatchewan, the order was: Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, the last mentioned having an average score of 54.20, and Ontario at the foot with 52.66. In cheese the standing for flavor was in the following order: Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, New Brunswick, Alberta. In workmanship the order was New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and Alberta.

He—"Why do you prefer to take your vacation before the boss does?"
She—"Because I always feel like I'm on a second vacation when he's away."

Squalling is splendid for babies. It gives them lung room.

A sweet temper is to the household what sunshine is to trees and flowers.

Use a mop in washing dishes; wear gloves in the garden; don't be ashamed to take care of the hands. Indian meal is a good thing to rub them with occasionally.

The Sunday School Lesson

SEPTEMBER 23

Timothy, a Good Minister of Jesus Christ. Acts 16: 1-3; Philippians 2: 19-22; 2 Timothy 1: 1-6; 3: 14, 15. Golden Text—Be thou an example to the believers in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity.—1 Tim. 4: 12.

LESSON FOREWORD—Our study this week is the life of Timothy. The story of the friendship between the great apostle and the young disciple is full of interest. Paul's letters to Timothy show his tenderness and tact. They show how Paul understood the art of encouragement in teaching and training. They show how he understood the temptations of the youthful worker for Christ. His advice is: watch yourself, watch your teaching, watch your work.

I. TIMOTHY'S BLAMELESS YOUTH, ACTS 16: 1-3.

Vs. 1, 2. *A certain disciple was there; at Lystra.* It is not certain whether Lystra was the birthplace of Timothy or his place of residence at the second missionary visit of Paul. The seeds of truth had been sown in Timothy's heart during Paul's missionary journey. *Timotheus, the son of . . Jewess . . father . . a Greek.* The mother was a Jewess. She also received Paul's word. His father was a Gentile. The Jews applied the term "Greek" to all who were not Jews. From the little mention made of the father, it is thought that he was dead. *Well reported of by the brethren.* Seven years elapsed between the two visits of Paul, and during that time Timothy had grown up to manhood and his Christian character had been noted by the believers in Iconium as well as in Lystra.

V. 3. *Him would Paul have to go forth.* Paul saw in Timothy the makings of a true missionary, and called him to the greater work, but Timothy was first of all a good home missionary. *Circumcised him because of the Jews.* Part of the message of Paul on this journey was a declaration or decree of the Council of Jerusalem which said that Gentile converts were to be free from the Jewish observance of circumcision. But in the eyes of the Rabbinical law, the child of a Jewish mother was reckoned as a Jew. Timothy, therefore, in the eyes of the Jews, would not be a Gentile who had freedom from circumcision, but a Jew who had ignored the religious requirements of his race. Therefore, while Paul thought that neither circumcision nor uncircumcision availed anything, yet, as a matter of tactful policy in non-essential matters, he sought to remove any prejudices of the Jews against Timothy.

II. TIMOTHY'S UNSELFISH SERVICE, PHIL. 2: 19-22.

Phil. 2: 19-22. *I trust . . to send Timotheus.* After his call Timothy was one of the most constant companions of Paul. Now he is with Paul in his imprisonment in Rome. Now Paul proposes to send him to Philippi, that he might learn, through Timothy, how the church at Philippi was faring. Paul's thought is of the work, not of himself. *I have no man likeminded.* "I have no one like him for genuine interest in your welfare." *For all seek their own.* Sincerity and unselfishness are the characteristics of Timothy. *You know the proof of him.* "You know how he has stood the test." That, as a son with the father; "as a son helping a father." Timothy had maintained the true attitude of the younger to the older, but the bond between them had been affection.

III. TIMOTHY'S DIFFICULT TASK, 2 TIM. 1: 1-6; 3: 14, 15.

Vs. 1-4. *An apostle . . by the will of God.* Paul insists always that his call was a divine, not a human, call to service. *I thank God . . remembrance . . . in my prayers.* For Paul a friend is a divine gift for which he thanks God. And as he thanks God for friendship, so he prays for the friend. *Being mindful of thy tears.* After Paul's release from his first imprisonment in Rome, Paul and Timothy visited Asia, and then, when Paul went on to Macedonia, he left Timothy in Ephesus. Timothy wept at the parting. Now Paul, in Rome again, longs to see him.

Vs. 5, 6. *When I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith.* The thought of Timothy weeping for love reminds Paul of the faith of Timothy. *Dwelt first in thy grandmother . . . and thy mother.* These two had been powerful influences in the life of Timothy. They had saturated his mind with religious truth. *Stir up the gift;* rekindle or make to glow the gift. *Which is in thee by the putting on of my hands.* When Paul placed his hands on Timothy's head in blessing, thus setting him apart to his work as a missionary, that solemn moment would in a very real sense be an awakening of Timothy's spiritual gifts.

2 Tim. 3: 14, 15. *Continue in the things . . thou has learned.* Timothy had hard work in Ephesus. False teachers were there who disputed the authority of Paul, and despised the youth of Timothy. Paul urges Timothy to hold to the truth. *Knowing of whom thou hast learned them.* He was to reinforce the truth by a remembrance of him from whom he had learned these truths. Paul's life was to be Timothy's commentary on the truth. *From a child . . the holy scriptures.* But above Paul, Timothy was to hold to the Bible which Timothy had known before he knew Paul. The scriptures were the fountain of true knowledge through Christ. Paul was the commentary, but Christ was the text.

APPLICATION.

A Good Minister. Paul was quite evidently very desirous that Timothy should be a good minister. All that Paul writes to Timothy, and all that he writes about him in other letters, witnesses to the very warm place that Timothy has in his heart. He loves him, and trusts him, and rejoices in him and longs for his presence, and wishes that others should honor him, and all the time he covets for Timothy the worthiest character and the most influential life. There are evidences in the Epistles to Timothy, that Paul did not regard his young friend as having come to absolute perfectness of character, or utmost effectiveness of service. From a study of Paul's letters, Dr. J. D. Jones says: "I do not think Timothy himself was a great and striking personality . . . . There was a strain of weakness in Timothy's character. There was a certain sensitiveness and delicacy about him which made him timid and diffident and yielding sometimes." And Dr. Jones goes on to say, "Timothy was what Dr. Horton calls a 'dependent' Christian. He sheltered himself behind Paul's granite strength." All of which may be true, and yet there must have been excellent qualities in Timothy that warranted and called forth Paul's love and admiration. I think that Paul really thought that Timothy *was* a good minister.

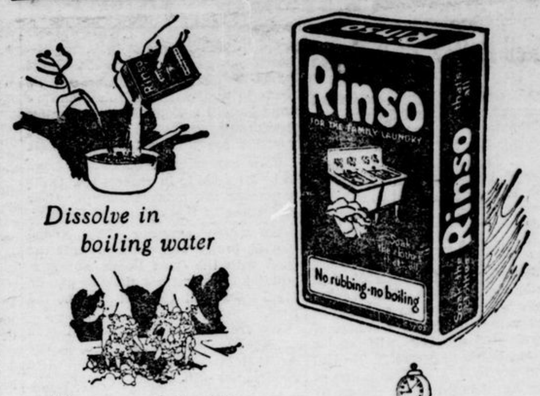
The Making of the Minister. The things that went to the making of Timothy are the things that are needed to-day to secure a faithful and effective ministry.

Ancestry. To have a good minister it is desirable to start from fifty to a hundred years before he is born. There is doubt in the minds of biologists as to the possibility of the transmission of acquired characteristics, but believing in the homely wisdom of the farm, there cannot be much doubt that heredity does count:

Tradition. It is a fine thing for a family to have traditions. Timothy inherited from his mother's mother certain standards. Lois, in her loyalty to Jehovah, doubtless influenced the mind, and helped to form the character of her daughter Eunice. Paul refers to "the unfeigned faith which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice."

Christian Nurture. Important as is the spirit and atmosphere of a home, there should also be a definite religious training. This was a duty laid by the ancient law upon all Jewish parents (see Deut. 6: 7).

The Call to the Ministry. Timothy had been converted by means of Paul, and thus became his "own son in the faith," on Paul's first visit to Lystra; and now, on his second visit, he was chosen to be the companion of the apostle on his missionary journeys, virtually taking the place of Mark. It is pleasant to read of the good life and reputation of Timothy in his home church—he was "well reported of by the brethren." "The brethren" of any live, spiritual church have high joy when they see an eager, earnest lad of promise, and they can do much for him, too. They can provide opportunities for service and development. Dr. Blaikie says the "three elements, inclination, ability, and opportunity, constitute the call to the Christian ministry."



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The Removal and Care of Extracted Honey.

Honey should not be removed from the hive until it is ripe, otherwise it is likely to ferment in a short time. The combs should be at least two-thirds capped before the honey is extracted.

When the time comes to extract, the bees may be cleared from the supers by using bee-escape boards fitted with bee-escapes. The wood-wire board fitted with two escapes is a rapid super clearer. The board can be easily put in place beneath the supers and if done in the evening the supers will usually be cleared of bees by the following morning. Before putting on the escapes see that the springs are spaced properly to allow the bees free passage through them but not wide enough to allow them to return. If bee escapes are not available the bees can be shaken or brushed from the combs, but this excites the bees too much.

As soon as the supers are removed from the hives they should be taken to the honey house, which must be bee proof, as the odor of the honey will attract the bees and likely start them robbing. All uncapped combs can later be returned to the bees to be filled and capped.

Honey can be extracted more readily if done while it is still warm from the hives. Before extracting, the honey must be uncapped. A steam heated knife is best suited for this purpose. Keep combs. As some honey will be removed with the cappings this work should be done over a proper receptacle, such as a capping strainer, capping press or melter, as described in the supply catalogues. As the honey is extracted it is strained and transferred to refining tanks. Where a large quantity is to be extracted it is advisable to use a honey pump. The honey can be strained by passing it through a strainer into the tanks; a double thickness of cheesecloth is satisfactory. Some beekeepers prefer the gravity method by allowing it to stand in the tanks for a few days and then skimming the surface.

Care must be used in extracting, especially if the combs are new. It is a good plan to extract only part of the honey from the first side of the combs and then to reverse them and empty the other side after which the first side may be finished. Do not turn the extractor too fast.

It is well to let the honey stand in the tanks for two or three days before placing it into the final containers, do not leave it long enough for it to begin to granulate, or the sugars to separate.

After the honey is drawn off into containers it must be tightly sealed and kept in a dry place. Extracted honey will keep from one year to another if kept in a suitable place. All Canadian honey will granulate in time; this may be retarded if the honey is headed before it is put into the containers. Granulated honey can be brought back to its liquid form and flavor by heating at a temperature not higher than 156 deg. F.

To Kill Poison Ivy.

A scientist connected with one of the mid-western universities says that poison ivy may be eradicated by saturating the ground at the base of the plants with waste motor-oil from the crank-case. Where a farmer wishes to kill out this pest on a large scale, arrangements could be made, no doubt, with automobile service stations for saving the drainings from cars which have their oil supplies replenished. Waste lubricant of this sort has little commercial value and can be obtained without great cost in considerable quantity if arrangements are made for saving it.—O. C.

FARMERS' BOOKLETS SENT FREE

Any of the following may be had free on application to the

Publications Branch Department of Agriculture Ottawa, Canada

The Milking Machine.
Report Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ont., 1922.
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ISSUE No. 37—'23.

A DAY'S VACATION

No farm family can afford to disregard the matter of a day's vacation now and then for all the members of the family. A day's recreation is especially important where young folks make up a considerable part of the home. Regardless of the usual pressure of farm operations it is possible during the "slack" periods of the summer to arrange for a day's outing for the family in some shady grove, or at some other place of general interest.

If an auto is available, as it is on most farms, you can visit one or other of the more distant places of interest. Sometimes several neighboring families can join together in a sort of a community picnic. Should many families participate, there should be some lively games which will provide the needed social contact of those present.

The suggestion for a day's vacation may be met with the argument that time can not be taken from farm work. To this argument, Dr. McKeever, in his "Farm Boys and Girls," would answer, "Work on the farm, while always pressing, is never done, and when the farm family needs a vacation it should get it."

Boys and girls, as well as their mothers, are a splendid help on the farm. Indeed, they are partners in the farm business. The value of their efforts can not be estimated satisfactorily to all concerned in the terms of dollars and cents. Nor, can they be expected to do their best when the daily tasks on the farm have become a round of monotony and drudgery. Provide for them a day's outing occasionally and the situation changes. They will work at their tasks with a different attitude and a more hopeful outlook on farm life as a whole.

In connection with any outing two factors should be kept in mind: 1. Where may we go that all may receive the maximum of benefits and enjoyment from the time spent? 2. How long shall we stay?

All members of the family may well have a voice in settling these questions, especially the question of where to go. Enjoyment for the young folks, as well as for the parents, should be the object sought. Benefits to the farmer from closer touch with his neighbors, as well as with the community at large, should have consideration also.

The length of the outing must be determined by conditions at home—that is, chores—as well as by the fatigue which it brings to the individuals. No vacation should continue after folks, the children especially, are tired and out of sorts. Time spent away from the farm should end when it is no longer wholesome, inspiring and refreshing.

British Market Cattle Requirements.

An experiment in shipping chilled meat to Britain, conducted by the Federal Department of Agriculture, has led to the conclusion that, all things considered, it is more profitable to ship store cattle or fat cattle for immediate slaughter than to kill in Canada and ship the meat chilled. Evidence seems to show that the most remunerative method is to ship such cattle as fit requirements for sale as short-keep or long-keep stores; although well-finished cattle, uniform as to size, weight and finish, will meet a good demand if shipped for immediate slaughter. Smooth polled, well-bred steers weighing from a thousand to twelve hundred and fifty pounds, live weight, best fill the requirements for stores.

Bedtime Stories

The Little French Pig.

BY ARTHUR ARNOLD.

One night, it is said, the good Fairy Hed
Came down on a moonbeam blue,
And the animals all planned a fancy ball
To show what they could do.

It was very clear they were full of cheer
As they gathered beneath a tree,
Save a little French pig who was not very big
And could only say, "Wee! Wee!"

They yipped and vied as they each one tried
With utmost efforts to please,
But the strange little pig just munched a twig
In a corner, ill at ease.

Then the fairy cried as she tripped inside,
"Will anyone dance with me?"
And they all of them shied, for they'd never tried;
But the little pig cheeped, "Wee! Wee!"

So the Fairy Hed seized the pig instead,
The pig was stiff with fright,
But he'd learned to dance at his home in France,
So he danced with all his might.

And to this day the animals say
'Twas a wonderful sight to see
That little French pig who munched a twig
And the fairy beneath the tree—
That little French pig who was not very big
And could only say, "Wee! Wee!"

Undernourished.

"My Reggie looks starved!"
"Living on his wife."

Story-books for blind contain raised pictures ones linger over lovin' fingers.

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