

### Farm Notes

#### Raising Heifer Calves

The keen demand for young cows of first grade quality justifies not only that the stock be well bred but that the calves be reared in a way to encourage a steady and fairly rapid growth. At the Central Experimental Farm the rearing of the calves is regarded as a matter of great importance, and they are so fed and handled as to keep them thriving until they develop into good cows. Details of the manner of feeding are contained in the Report of the Dominion Animal Husbandman for last year recently issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The calf gets its own mother's milk for several days and whole milk is continued for from four to eight weeks, depending on the strength and vigor of the calf. The change from whole to skim milk is made gradually over a period of one to two weeks. To replace the fat of the new milk in the skim milk calves receive a porridge or gruel made from ingredients of different kinds. A favorite mixture consists of flax seed meal 1 part, ground flint oats 2 parts, and finely ground corn 2 parts. The meal is prepared by stirring it into a pall of hot water, care being taken to avoid lumps. Sufficient is made up at one time for a day's feeding and after it becomes cold it is warmed up when added to the skim milk. The calves are started with about a tablespoonful of this porridge or gruel at a feed, gradually increasing the amount fed until they are getting a good sized cupful at a feed at three or four months of age. It is fed in the skim-milk, which is given in quantities of from twelve to fifteen pounds per day. Great care should be taken to prepare the food properly and to see that the calves get sufficient but not too much.

About the time that the feeding of skim-milk begins the calves are given a little dry grain mixture each day. A favorite mixture consists of one part each of ground oats, distillers' grain, and oil cake meal, and two parts of bran. This is started in very small quantities and gradually increased up to two pounds per day when the calves reach the age of from four to five months. They are also taught to eat hay, preferably leafy clover or alfalfa.

#### The Importance of Early Fall Ploughing

In a new country such as northern Ontario, it is imperative that seedling be done early in the spring to ensure good maturity, and unless a part of the necessary work in the preparation of a good seed-bed is started early in the fall, there is always danger of some of the work being left for the next spring.

The first step necessary is, naturally, that of ploughing and this operation should, whenever possible, be done in late summer as soon as possible after the hay is cut.

At the Dominion Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, it has been found that land which has been ploughed early in the fall and given one or two diskings works much better in the spring, with a finer and more friable seed-bed, and gives better yields than land ploughed late in the fall or in the spring, particularly the latter. Weather conditions, such as wetting and drying, freezing and thawing, etc., appear to have a very beneficial effect on the physical condition of heavy clay-soil. It was found that land ploughed early and receiving one or two diskings in the fall gives 15 per cent. more yield.

Considering the advantages of fall ploughing, it is imperative that the farmers take advantage of every opportunity during the late summer and autumn in order to complete this important feature of the work before the ground freezes and winter sets in.

#### Flowers For Shady Corners

In even the larger gardens there are always some shady corners in which the ordinary flowers will not do well. In the average backyard the problem of brightening up these spots is even more difficult because tall fences and closely planted trees add to the shade. However, there are many flowers which will do well in these dark corners, and some actually prefer them. According to the following list is recommended for growing in partial shade: Alyssum, Candytuft, Clarkia, Godolinia, Larkspur, Lupine, Marvel of Peru, Nemophila, Nicotiana, Oenothera drummondii, Pansy, Phlox, Verbena. The tuberous rooted begonia is also recommended, and is usually at its best when almost completely shaded by foliage. It is not the simplest thing in the world to grow, but will make such a display of brilliantly colored wax-like flowers that the extra trouble necessary is well worth while.

#### Sheep Manure

For building up garden soil nothing really takes the place of well-rotted manure, but in the towns and cities it is almost impossible to secure this. Too often one is only able to get very strawy manure, which will take years to break down and become of much value. The man with the small garden can get round this difficulty by purchasing pulverized sheep manure, which every dealer in seeds carries. This material will add that vitally necessary humus to the soil, and is

particularly advisable in the case of gardens which have received regular applications of chemical fertilizers for some years. Pulverized sheep manure has another advantage in that it is heated while being processed, which kills any weed seeds. Where one gets a load of the ordinary manure, he must be prepared for a fresh crop of weeds. Sheep manure used for enriching the soil and adding humus with nitrate of soda to hasten growth in both the vegetable and flower-garden makes a good combination.

#### Value of a Good Sire in Poultry Work

The first step in the breeding of poultry is the selection of birds to be made up to the breeding pen. The kind of birds to be used, depends upon the aim or ideal which the breeder will be the individual birds that will be considered suitable for the breeding pen. No matter what may be the ideal of the breeder, all agree that a good male is the main essential to success. While it is very important to have vigor and active health in each individual of the breeding pen, it is even more important that the male be exceptionally strong in vigor and constitution. It is necessary that the breeder should bear in mind that the various characters of a bird may be transmitted to its progeny separately. Certain birds may have the ability to transmit several desirable characters, and may likewise transmit one or more very undesirable characters. The more desirable characters which the breeder wishes to develop in his flock of poultry, the more particular he must be in the study and selection of the individuals which he uses for breeding purposes. Therefore it is plain that the first essential is the selection of individuals having the characters wanted and the next step is to test their ability to transmit those characters. As an example of the value of good males in transmitting the ability to produce a large number of eggs, three males used at the Lennoxville Experimental Station may be taken. No. D240 mated to individuals with an average production of 175 eggs each, sired 18 daughters that completed their first year of laying with an average of 211 eggs each, while No. D238 sired daughters that averaged 198 eggs each, and No. D233 sired daughters that averaged 159 eggs each. Another character which is highly important is the size of egg produced. In the transmitting of this desirable character to the female progeny, the male may be either a help or a hindrance. An outstanding example might be taken from the experience of a contestant who had a pen of birds, entered in the Third Quebec West Laying Contest, which were producing under-sized eggs throughout the year. By the purchase and use of a male which had the power to transmit the ability to produce a good number of large eggs this contestant has been able to build up a flock noted for egg size as well as for production.

By the use, at the Lennoxville Experimental Farm, of males that had the power to transmit higher production to their progeny, the average production has been raised from 121 eggs to 179 eggs per hen, while the use of males from dams known to be producers of large eggs, a number of which have had the power to endow their daughters with this desirable character, the average egg size has been improved very much. The saying that "the sire is half the flock" is very true, and especially is this so when the sire is a tested bird possessing a number of desirable characteristics.

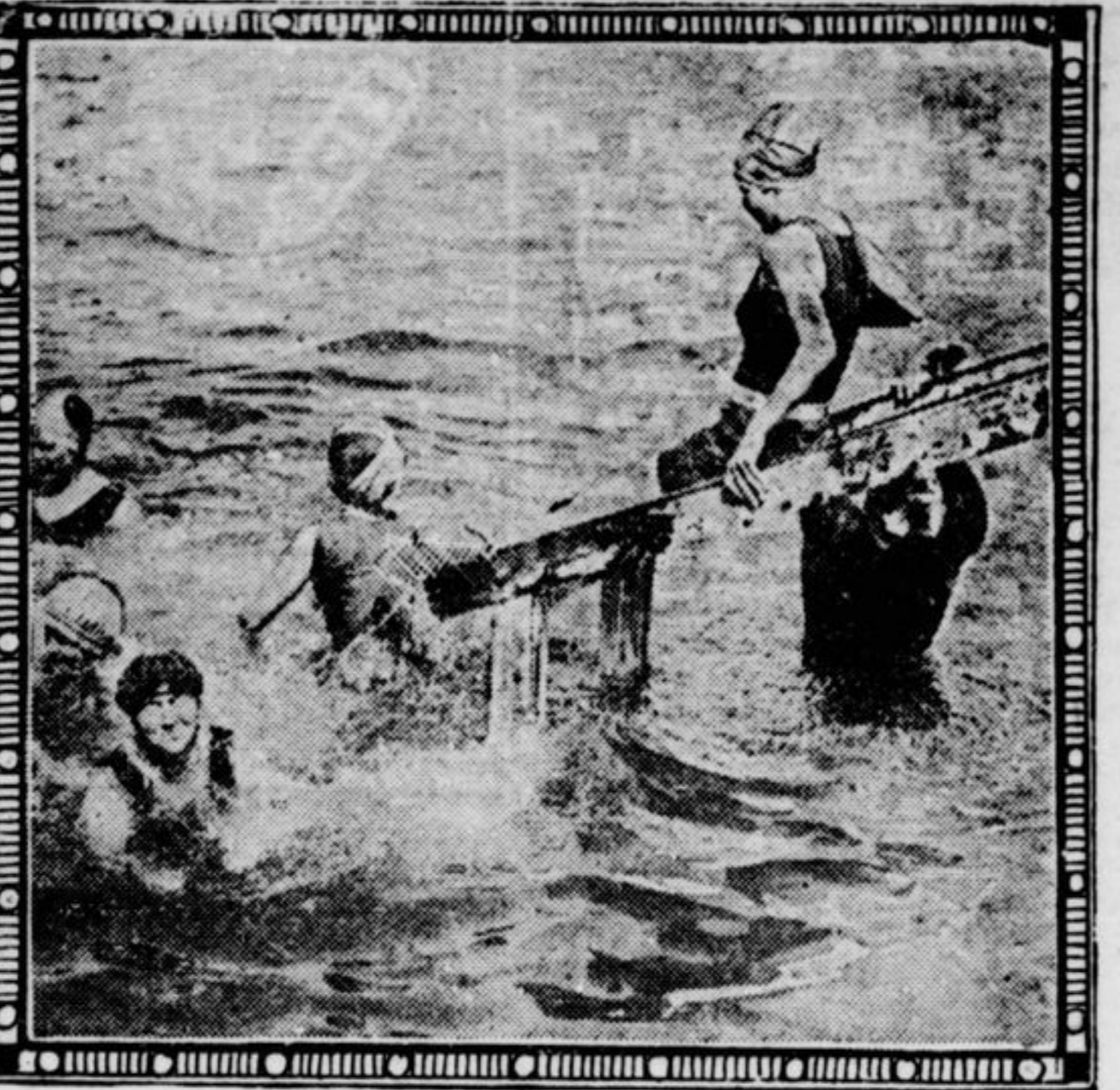
#### Flowers For Winter Bouquets

The first killing frost which turns a garden of beauty into a drab, tangled mass of twisted, blackened stems always brings a sharp pang of regret to the owner. No longer will he be able to gather a generous armful of bloom for indoor decoration. This regret, however, will be tempered if provision is made now for the growing of certain flowers, the blooms of which can be dried and will last indefinitely. Chief among these is the helichrysum or straw-flower. This is a hardy annual about two feet high, producing large, daisy-like flowers, though mainly yellow, until late in the season. Another one is the Rhodanthus, which bears silvery, rose tinted flowers. The Statice comes in manure, white and primrose and combinations of the three. A fourth is the Acroclium, which may be had in a white or a bright rose. All these annuals in addition to their winter bouquet qualities will make a splendid show in the garden during the summer and early fall as well. For preserving the flowers with long stems should be picked just before opening and hung in some dark, warm place to dry. The Chinese Lantern Plant, which is sort of an ornamental variety of Winter Cherry, is also grown for permanent indoor decoration, as the pods turn bright red and puff up like Chinese Lanterns when dry. The perennial and annual Larkspur can also be dried, and will make a fair bouquet, although it is inclined to be a little more ragged than those regularly recommended for this purpose.

#### Just As Good

Bride (on honeymoon): This climb is difficult, couldn't you get me a donkey?  
Bridegroom (tenderly): But I am here, darling, lean on my shoulder.  
—Pole Mole.

### Seaside Fun in England



SHOOTING THE CHUTE  
Merry bathers frolic in the briny surf and enjoying a swim at Margate, England.

### The Canadian Pioneering Spirit

From an Address by Hon. Vincent Massey, Minister to the U.S., Speaking to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, March 27, 1928

Within the short space of fifty years the pioneering spirit inherent in Canadians has resulted in the development of resources until now Canada ranks second in the world in per capita wealth in value of mines, wheat growing, factories, production of paper and extent of railroads.

The prosperity of Canada is shown by the fact that 82% of the country's national debt is held within Canada, yet since the Great War, Canadians have invested \$1,250,000,000 in other countries. At the same time there has been an increase of \$600,000,000 in bank deposits, and the same amount spent on automobiles.

The northern sections of Canada, far from being the wilderness commonly pictured, produce from mines,

### Common Toad Hero of the Night

Washington.—Bufo is the farmer's friend—a hero of the night. What, if not heroic, is he who meddles with a termite in the dark? To say nothing of voracious caterpillars, poisonous spiders, the damp and daring sowbugs and those "thousand-legged worms" called millepedes. He eats them and a host of other insects that destroy the farmer's crops.

But his efforts are not repaid in kind. Bufo is only a toad, usually thought of as squat, fat and warty. The four-letter word is his family name, and as toads go he may be a Bufo boreas, the common toad of the Northwest, or he may be the ordinary garden variety that gets kicked around, run over, plowed under or left to the teeth or talons of predatory reptiles, birds and whatnot.

Remington Kellogg, government biologist, says such abuse is not right. He insists an active interest in the conservation of toads must be taken if these useful animals are to escape extermination by the draining of their breeding places, by the burning over of fields and woods, by the careless operation of automobiles and farm machinery and by other perils of their present-day environment.

The toad, Kellogg says, is a great

### THOUGHTS ON LEARNING

The chief art of learning is to attempt but a little at a time.—J. Locke.

Of all learning the most difficult department is to unlearn.—Chaffield.

Learning passes for wisdom among those who want both.—Sir W. Temple.

It is not wise to attempt to make a slave of a man of learning.—Moielmuud.

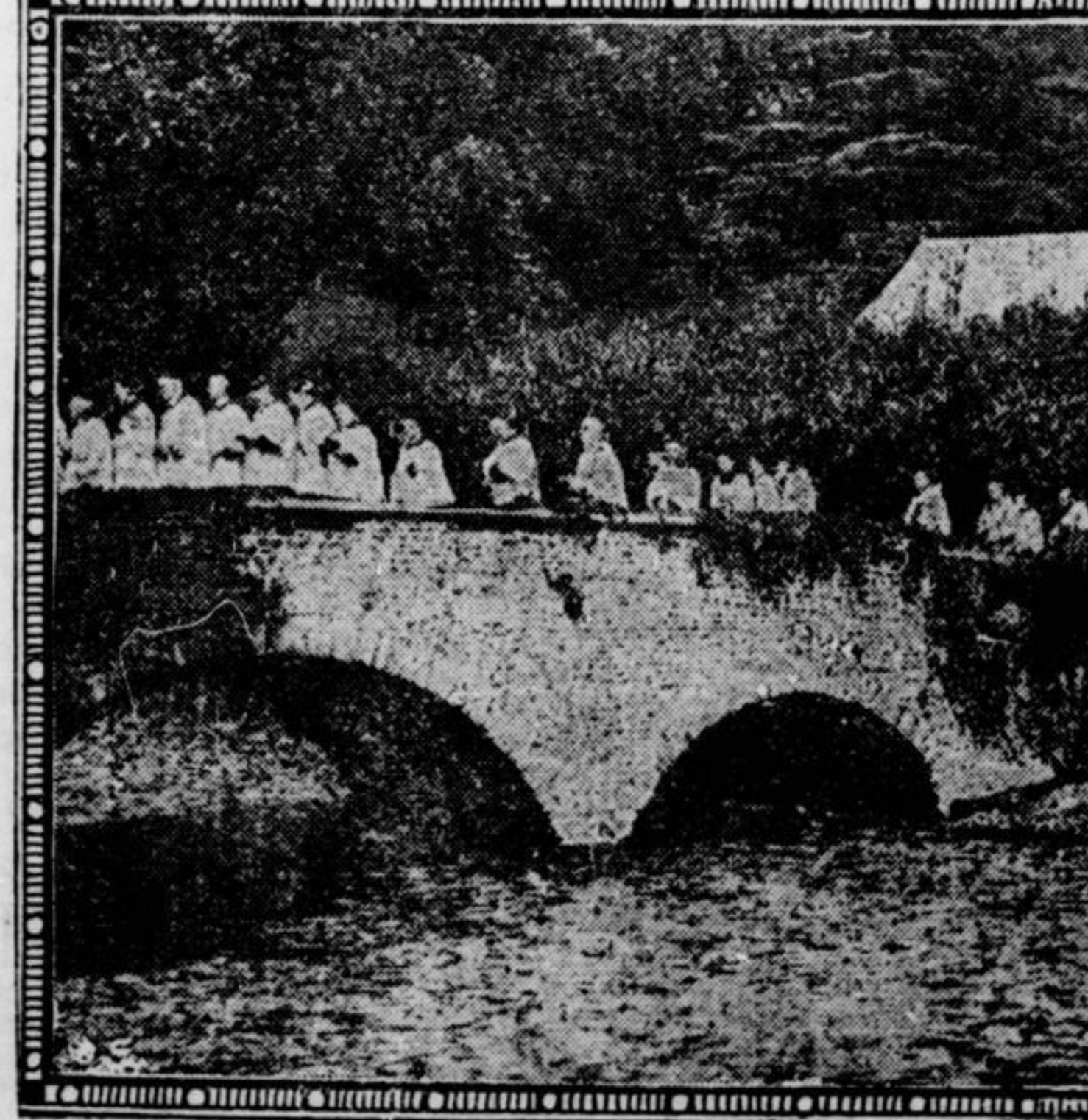
Learning makes a good man better, and an ill man worse.—John Garth.

Never be ashamed to learn, even from less men than yourself.—K. Eliazar.

### Change Spark Plug Urged

Spark plugs should be changed after each 10,000 miles. Worn spark plugs cause missing by the engine, which results in expensive complications.

### Well Known to Canadians Who Trained at Witley Camp



CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS AT WAVERLEY ABBEY  
Cardinal Bourne and procession passing over bridge at the abbey during the celebration to the memory of the Clsterians.

### Canadian River Name Recalls Mishap of an Early Explorer

The name of the Bernard River has just been approved by the Geographic Board of Canada. The manner in which the river came to get its name casts an interesting sidelight on the lives of the early explorers.

In 1828 Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, was crossing Canada from east to west. On the Peace River, one Sunday evening, the travelers laid aside their paddles to camp for the night at the mouth of a small tributary.

In landing from large canoes passengers usually were carried from the canoe to the shore. Sir George's guide, Bernard, was carrying the Governor ashore when he fell into the water. Since that day, it said, the river has unofficially borne the name of Bernard. All that is known of the guide is the manner in which he figured in this incident.

Another widely known name that goes back to Indian story and legend is Crow's Nest, in Alberta, where a mountain, a pass, a lake, a river and a village all bear the name. According to the Geographic Board of Canada, the first mention of Crow's Nest is by Captain Thomas Blakiston of the Palliser expedition, whose report of Dec. 18, 1858, refers to Crow's Nest Pass and Crow's Nest River. The map accompanying the final report of the expedition, published in 1865, shows "Crow's Nest Mountain." The mountain is located in latitude 49 degrees 42 minutes, longitude 114 de-

### Parson, Teacher Create Model Ozark Village

After days of drifting he landed at the village of Cottor and hiked sixteen miles over the mountains to Kingston. When autumn came Rayburn opened a school. Forty-four pupils, with ages averaging a little more than twenty years, answered roll call. The pupils were orderly, intelligent and very much in earnest. The first two years of school the teacher lived as did the preacher, upon the benevolence of the countryside.

After talking the situation over the parson and the schoolmaster called a countryside mass meeting and discussed plans for a community building—schoolhouse, church, bookroom, meeting house, all in one. The hill people were hard to convert to the idea, but these two leaders, not to be outdone, chucked off their coats and started digging the foundation.

That was five years ago. Just recently the community building, a thing of permanence and beauty, was finished. After Boucher and Rayburn undertook the job they got together a few carpenter's tools and called for voluntary labor. Slowly the hill folks began to respond. A sawmill that had been discarded was rigged up and pine, oak, wild cherry, el and sassafras were brought from the neighboring hillside and sawed for the building of the big house. Merchants in neighboring towns contributed nails and window glass.

Plant is Worth \$40,000  
A large church in Rochester heard of the enterprise of the struggling hill town and sent a donation of \$9,000. When a professional contractor, on valuating the building, inspected the completed structure he declared that the lumber used alone would have cost more than \$40,000 at the lowest current market price.

After the five years required for completing the building Kingston now had a fully equipped high school, one offering thoroughly modern instruction in printing, manual training, blacksmithing, farm management, agriculture, Smith-Hughes vocational, health and domestic science. There are now 225 students and eight teachers. During the summer a people's college is held and preparations are now being made to open a junior college.

There are other things besides the school system that helps Kingston to receive nation-wide comment. Some of these are the library of 5,000 volumes in the far wing of the community building, the print shop in the old schoolhouse, where practical training is provided in the printing arts and where "The Kingston Mirror," a weekly newspaper; "The Ozark Life," a monthly magazine, and "The Thinker," a philosophical quarterly, are published by Otto Ernest Rayburn, superintendent of schools.

The latest addition to Kingston is a community health centre, located in the old church. Four thousand dollars' worth of instruments and a medical library of 1,000 volumes have been donated to this, the only health center in the county. The qualified nurse, who has charge of the hospital, also works in surrounding neighborhoods. Supplies for expectant mothers are lent free, of charge to needy hill families.

In the community building at Kingston are found the only free library, the only pipe organ, the only hot-air furnace and the only lighting system in Madison County.

### Red Sea Angling

Sunday School Teacher—And now who can tell me what happened when Moses stretched his rod out over the Red Sea?  
Small Boy—Please'm, he caught a fish.—Exchange.

### Where the women are friends, the men won't fight.—Katherine Eddy.

### Offer Medals to Ontario Teachers

Quebec Departments Donate Prize for Progress in French  
Quebec.—Two medals have been offered for competition among Ontario teachers who have come to Quebec to learn French, the medals to be awarded to the two who show the greatest progress during the course of the four weeks that they will be here.

One of the medals is the gift of the Department of Foreign Affairs, while the other has been given by the Quebec Department of Public Instruction. The teachers have arrived in Quebec for their course at the Sillery Convant, and were officially welcomed by Hon. Cyrille Delage, superintendent of public instruction for the province. There were 50 assembled in the convant when Mr. Delage arrived with F. C. A. Jeanneret, of Toronto, to whom he handed the medals, to remain in his custody until after the four weeks' course is completed.

Mr. Peannert stated that the gift of the medals would further help cement the good relations existing between the two provinces, and would be an additional symbol of the home entente between the people of Quebec and Ontario.

### Coolidge Refuses Pension Fund

President Coolidge is not in the market for gratuities to enable him to retire comfortably as he leaves the White House, says a writer in the current issue of "Barron's Financial Weekly." He expects to get out and work for a living.

"President Coolidge had an estate of no more than ten thousand dollars when he entered the White House, and some people, realizing that he would leave it a relatively poor man, offered a fund of two million dollars, the income of which was to go to ex-presidents." When President Coolidge heard of it he said: "All right for other Presidents, but not for me."

There is a popular impression in this country that when President Coolidge retires he will be under some kind of a Carnegie pension fund. As a matter of fact, there is no Carnegie fund for ex-presidents, either in the Carnegie Foundation or by the will of Andrew Carnegie. In his will Mr. Carnegie provided that ex-President Taft should be the recipient of \$10,000 per annum and Mrs. Woodrow Roosevelt and Mrs. Grover Cleveland \$5,000 each. The presiding officer of the House of Commons of England is now retiring with the customary \$20,000 per annum pension after a few years service, but the Presidents of the United States go out of office to work for a living or to sell their names.

### Sewing For Saints

All her earthly life Miss Jane had cut and fitted, hemmed and shirred. To-day her sewing basket's gathering dust upon the shelf.  
Needless rusty, useless shears, the yardstick in its corner leans—  
And what can she be doing now to occupy herself?  
With folded hands she'd never be content to all sit around,  
Or with the Blessed Damosels to roam through the Golden Stair,  
Her fingers would be itching for the scissors and the cutting board,  
To keep on making pretty clothes for other folk to wear.

### Hot Weather Luncheon

- Hot Bouillon or Chicken Broth
- Saladines
- Luncheon Cottage Cheese
- Sandwiches of Plain Brown or Nut Bread and White Bread with Red Currant Jelly Between Slices
- Hot Gingerbread
- Dusted with Powdered Sugar
- Iced Ginger Ale
- Luncheon Milk
- Luncheon Cottage Cheese
- One pound of fresh cottage cheese. Add enough pimento pulp to the cheese to make it a light salmon color. Moisten it with melted butter, season it with salt and chill for two hours. Then place it in a bowl in a nest of lettuce leaves, sprinkle it with paprika and serve it as the main dish for luncheon.

### Astronomers Test Giant Lens in Room of Total Darkness

Light and plenty of it, is usually required in searching for visible laws in any object, but the seventy-inch disk of optical glass recently made at the bureau of standards for the Perkins observatory at Ohio Wesleyan University was subjected to its most exacting tests in darkness.

The reason was that the internal condition of the big piece of glass is revealed by passing beams of light through it and then studying the patterns and colors that result. The can be done satisfactorily only in a dark place.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

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