

# Soils and Crops

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## SUMMER CARE OF YOUR HORSE

moistened, and add a little salt or sugar.

### WHAT IS A BALANCED RATION?

The balanced ration idea is about twenty-five years old. That is, the talk of balanced rations was a comparatively new thing among farmers of twenty-five years ago, and it meant at that time, that a certain percentage of protein, carbohydrates and fat, must prevail in the ration to make it balance. Too much protein would cause the animal to grow muscle and frame or give milk at the expense of flesh, and too great a proportion of carbohydrates and fat would produce fat at the cost of growth.

The horse, like yourself, is subject to the troubles, diseases and pains of life. Therefore, be merciful.

#### GENERAL RULES.

1. A clean stable. No manure should be allowed to gather. The cleaner you keep the stable the better for the horse and yourself.

2. Screens on doors and windows. Plenty of fresh air (most important) can thus circulate, and flies can be kept from your horse.

3. Sponge your horse oftenest where he sweats the most. Rub him dry. Fluffy towels are good and cheap. Do not use the hose on your horse.

4. Cleanse eyes and nostrils, and occasionally the ears.

5. You cannot be too careful of the hoofs. Never allow yourself to leave the stable at night without thoroughly cleaning the lower portions of the legs and fetlocks. Where clay can easily be obtained, it will pay to pack the hoofs at least three times a week, making the clay into a stiff paste.

6. Watch the shoulders. If, while working your horse, you find the shoulders getting sore, far better for the horse, and yourself, to stop working for a half hour, rub down the shoulders and apply the following hardening lotion:

Tannic acid 1/2 oz., powdered alum 2 oz., carbolic acid 1 dr., water 1 qt. (I saw a span of horses last year that had been working on railroad construction for seven years, and had not been laid off for longer than two hours during that time on account of sore shoulders. The owner always had a jug of the above lotion right on the job and kept his horses in condition in the manner as advised in this article.)

7. Occasionally, during the day, sponge the head, neck and eyes.

8. Do not fasten a sponge on top of the head, unless you keep it wet.

9. The straw bonnet is of some service, if there are ventilation holes through the sides. If the holes are not there, the use of the bonnet increases the temperature at the top of the head, just where it is least wanted.

10. Give your horse small quantities of water many times during the day.

11. When your horse comes in from a day's work in the hot sun, give him a chance to "cool off" before putting him into the stable, and give him plenty of water in small quantities. Then put him into the stable and feed. The above is a particularly helpful method during the hot humid weather, such as was experienced in this country for some days last summer. If you fail to treat your horse, as just advised, he is liable to start out tired the following morning and may collapse before the day's work is done.

12. Give your horse a chance to roll. It is oftentimes better than a dose of medicine for him.

13. If your horse is off his feed, give him a few carrots, or a bunch of clover; then two quarts of crushed oats mixed with a little bran and aner of the ration.

## SHEEP

During hot weather and fly time in summer, all animals do better with good shade in the pasture. Trees and brush may afford that shade. But in the absence of natural shade, it is well to provide some kind of cheap artificial shade. Such may be built of poles and covered with brush, straw or any rough material that will keep off the hot sun.

With us, from the middle to the last of summer, nose flies bother our sheep intolerably, causing the animals to fight the pest and seek shelter where they can hide their noses. This fly is active and aggressive from late morning till early evening, during which time the sheep are so severely tormented that they do not attempt to graze in the open pasture.

During severe fly time in hot summer, sheep without adequate shade or shelter from the flies lose flesh and become unthrifty. Ewes with late lambs not yet weaned drop in their milk flow; hence their lambs are stunted.

When nose flies and other flies are bad in late summer our sheep graze only in late evening, at night and very early in the morning. But if unprotected from the insect pests, they lose flesh.

To make life comfortable for the sheep during fly time we have provided for them a cool, darkened shed on the north side of a larger building. The doors and windows of this shed are closed for the summer with burlap, making the interior quite dark. Flies will not follow the animals into the darkened room, hence the animals rest in peace during the heat of the day. We also have a low room in the middle of the general barn, always in



This swimmer is wearing his newly devised swimming cap fitted with glass coverings for the eyes and which also covers nose and ears.

## How To Hang Our Pictures

BY DOROTHY ARNOLD

"Pictures are for art museums, not for the walls of a house," a prominent lecturer declared recently. Such a statement draws instant protest from us, for how uninteresting our rooms would be without the relief of pictures! But when we consider the pictures on some walls, we see his point, for a room "full of pictures" means a cluttered and varied assortment of shapes, sizes, colors and subjects unrelated to each other or to anything else in the room.

A good rule is not to purchase a picture until we are sure just where it is to go and how it will look in that place. Most of us, however, have pictures on hand, inherited or given to us. Those should be hung which fit in; the others put away. This sometimes takes courage but after all our homes are ours!

Very often we come upon pictures which we wish to have framed. Many popular magazines print full page pictures lovely in subject and color, and very suitable for framing. Bright, gay covers from fashion magazines make delightful pictures for bedrooms and there are photographs which we wish to preserve by framing.

A narrow moulding of wood in old gold finish makes the best possible frame for color prints. It is good to omit the mat and to have the frame come up close to the picture. Prints or photographs in sepia or grey and white are good in narrow frames of brown or grey wood. These should be about the color of the next to the darkest spots in the picture. Black is not so pretty as it detracts too much from the picture, something which the frame must never do. For photographs, a mat may be used or the picture framed up close. Most photographs are best in frames with a stand placed upon a table, bookcase, or bureau rather than hung upon the wall. An accumulation of photographs is not in happy choice. I shall never forget a house in which I once lived where the walls were covered with hundreds of photographs of friends and relatives. Clustered about the mirror in one bedroom alone there were thirty-six of all shapes and sizes. The effect was almost that of a nightmare.

The manner in which pictures are hung can mar or make the looks and "feel" of a room. They should never be hung high. As one notices pictures mostly from a seated position, this should be taken into consideration. A good rule is to establish a line directly opposite the eyes when one is standing, and to hang all pictures so that this imaginary line will pass through their centres. This brings them into the line of vision from all parts of the room, whether one is seated or not.

Some people grieve two dollars' worth every time they lose a dollar.

### Try a Ripsaw Outfit.

Every farmer should have one. Often narrow strips of board are needed; to rip them with a handsaw from a board is slow and tiresome work. To make a trip to town every time some are needed takes time and the cost is high; you can buy the saw, also shaft and bearings, for the price of a few pieces already ripped out, at dealers' present prices.

Make a substantial frame from 2x3-size lumber, spiked or bolted together, with braces of boards nailed on; from the junk dealer you can get a suitable shaft and bearings with belt wheel. The saw will cost but a matter of a dollar or so for one of five-inch size, which is large enough. Fasten the bearing to the frame with bolts or lag screws, cover the top of the frame with boards, allowing an opening between them for the saw. A strip of wood can be used for a gauge, having holes bored in top boards or table in which to insert bolts of gauge.

For power, a small gasoline engine will pull it, or, if you have electric power a quarter-horse motor will pull the saw through inch boards and rip up a lot in a hurry. Try one; you will wonder why you did not make it before.

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A soft handful for the girls who hold them, these fluffy pups may prove a tough handful later for the driver of the Chateau Frontenac dog team. Mountie, the famous leader of the popular team, is the father of this quartet and four besides. Wabska, another member of the team, the mother of them all. Arthur Beauvais will give them their first lessons at Quebec next winter, a log being their first load.

## Home Education

"The Child's First School is the Family"—Frederick.

### "Comparisons Are Odious"—By Edith Lochridge Reid.

Clifford dislikes his cousin Frank—  
in fact the dislike almost amounts to  
hatred—and the only reason is that ever  
since the two boys were old enough to  
distinguish right from wrong Frank  
has been held up as a "shining ex-  
ample" of behavior.

"Frank wouldn't sit down in the  
dirt with his best clothes on," is the  
way Clifford is reprimanded for his  
carelessness. "Frank doesn't take such  
big bites of food," is offered as an  
incentive toward good table manners.

The truth is that Frank is naturally disposed to be neat. His temperament is entirely unlike Clifford's and it isn't an effort for him to be clean and polite. Clifford has many good wholesome qualities, but he is husky and decidedly boylike, an altogether different make-up. But these things are not taken into consideration by his mother.

There is just one reason why a child should be asked or expected to act in a certain way or follow a given line of conduct, and that is because such a course of action is right and proper, not because some other child does thus and so. If you are going to set up an ideal for a child to attain, be sure the ideal is infallible. He will not reach this perfection of course, as no human being ever does, but it will be worth striving for. He should be inspired with an inward consciousness of right, and not directed to act like some other child.

Julia's mother was very much crushed one day to find that her small daughter had stolen a bag of popcorn from the peddler's wagon.

"How could you do such a thing and make your mother feel so bad?" was the first reprimand Julia received for this misdeed—a remark which itself was very bad psychology.

The only safe way, then, is to commend favorably on the good traits your own child possesses, and by thus stressing his best natural characteristics, inspire him to develop other good ones, not because some playmate has these qualities, but because they appeal to him as desirable. And whenever you are tempted to set up "shining examples" before your children, remember the old saying, "Comparisons are odious."

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## THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

LAST DAY OF SCHOOL IN WOODLAND.

Only four days more before the last day of school. Hurrah! Hurrah!" sang Jimmie Fox.

"Yes! Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" answered Jackie Rabbit. "School's been fine, but I'll be glad for vacation, too."

"Wish we could have a picnic like the boys and girls over in Frog Hollow did," wistfully spoke Little Fanny Fox.

"Let's ask teacher. Maybe he'll let us," they all chimed in.

When the plea was put to Teacher Fox, he wrinkled up his long straggly eyebrows, peeped over the top of his glasses at the group, and consented.

So that was how on this bright sunny day all the little animal boys and girls of Woodland happened to be by the big lake in the woods, with their lunch baskets packed full of so many goodies. Everyone was ready for a good time, and that's what they had.

"Let's play train," suggested little Jennie Squirrel.

"Tell us how," asked all her playmates.

"It's easy and lots of fun," she said. "First we'll all get in a circle and I'll choose Sandy Squirrel, Fanny Fox and let's see Willy Woodchuck. I guess he'll be the engines."

"If by accident a swarm issues with a flying queen, it will usually cluster on some nearby tree or bush. After the bees are all settled, the lime on which they cluster can be cut off and the swarm carried and shaken down in front of a hive prepared for it, or it can be returned to the hive from which it issued, first destroying all queen cells. The old queen also should be killed and the colony requeened ten days later with a young laying queen."

"C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Alp-  
ist."

"A fine game won't that be fun?" they all shouted.

What fun they all had playing train and trying to see which train could be the first one to the station.

But it wasn't long before they found themselves very hungry. Teacher Fox called them all together and how good that picnic lunch did taste—heaps better than when at school.

After lunch they played some more games and each one got home just in time for supper. Every little boy and girl in Woodland thought they had the most fun they could remember.

"I'm awfully sorry this is the last day of school," said little Winnie Woodchuck to Teacher Fox. "Now we'll have to wait a whole year before we can have the last day again."

### Too Much Oil

The generator on a flivver showed no charge until the car had been driven for at least five miles. Then apparently it worked all right. The armature was cleaned and the generator tested without discovering anything wrong, yet the trouble persisted. The brushes appeared all right but finally a new set was installed and the trouble disappeared.

Oiling of the generator causes the oil to collect on the commutator from where it works onto the brushes. This has the effect of insulating the surface of the brushes until the frictional heat of the running generator has had time to melt and break down the oil film and the brush again acquires its conducting properties.