

FARM PROBLEMS

Conducted by Prof. Henry C. Bell, Dept. of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

The following are some questions and answers for our column:

G.B.J.—Could you give me the average weights at three month periods of a growing calf of the beef breeds until it was thirty months old? Say one born the first of May and also one born the first of October. I have the figures for yearly periods but they don't give the information I want.

Ans.—Calves vary a great deal in their rate of growth, particularly as there are so many different ways of handling calves of the beef breeds. A great deal depends on how the calf is used during the summer, as most calves that are kept in the stable and fed well during the winter will lose considerable weight during the first few summer months. The first three months' average daily gain would be around .33 pounds; the second three months' average gain would be around 1.4 pounds; the third three months' average gain would be around 1.45 pounds; the fourth three months' average daily gain 1.5 pounds; the fifth three months' average daily gain 1.7 pounds; the sixth three months' average daily gain 1.75 pounds; the seventh three months' average daily gain 1.75 pounds; the eighth three months' average daily gain 1.6 pounds; the ninth three months' average daily gain 1.6 pounds; and the tenth three months' average daily gain 1.5 pounds.

(Answered by J. C. Steckley, Prof. of Animal Husbandry.)

J.W.D.—(1) Would you advise applying fertilizer on a potato crop before planting? In using 1000 lbs. per acre would it not be advisable to apply say 600 lbs. broadcast three or four days before planting and the remaining 400 lbs. with the planter?

Ans.—The Department of Chemistry is carrying on experiments regarding amounts and placing of fertilizers when applied to potato crops. The indication so far seems to be that fertilizers placed on the level to underneath the hill of potatoes gives best results. However, the experiment has not been conducted long enough to give definite answer under various conditions. If one could tell the type of weather that was likely to prevail the answer would be simpler. For instance, in a wet summer, fertilizers

placed from the level above the hill give better results than those below, while the reverse is the case in a dry period.

Your contention does not seem to be borne out by experiments elsewhere as to the advisability of broad casting part of the fertilizer when an application of 1000 lbs. per acre or more is to be made. Maine Experiment Station and New Jersey Experiment Station both have long time experiments on this point and both have reached the same conclusion, that up to 1500 lbs. to the acre equally good results are obtained by applying all of the fertilizer with a good potato planter having fertilizer attachment, rather than broadcasting part of the fertilizer as you have suggested. However, when one looks at the question from the broader viewpoint as to the effect of the fertilizer on the following crops in the rotation, the answer is obvious. If all of the fertilizer is confined to rows the effect will certainly be a rigid grain crop following the potato crop. Investigations show that the lateral root growth of potatoes is very rapid and quite extensive. This too would point to the advisability of handling the heavy application of fertilizer the way you have suggested.

(2) What advantage has an organic fertilizer over a chemical fertilizer?

Ans.—Fertilizers carrying nitrogen or any other ingredient in organic form are generally claimed to be superior in their physical effect upon the soil. That is to say they are supposed to act like humus from plant sources, adding to the water-holding capacity of the soil and improving its condition for bacterial growth. If the amount of organic matter in the fertilizer is considerable, this contention will have some weight. Much of the nitrogen supplied in organic carriers has to wait for bacterial action before it is liberated, hence the action of the organic carriers is prolonged beyond that of the purely mineral carriers. The nitrogen in each case is the same element that is supplied by both mineral and organic carriers, hence the rapidity with which it is available will determine the suitability of the carrier of nitrogen in the fertilizers for the crops on which they are to be used.

Success in Life

I believe success in life is within the reach of all who set before them an aim, and an ambition that is not beyond the talents and ability which God has bestowed upon them. We should all begin life with a determination to do well whatever we take in hand, and if that determination is adhered to with the pluck for which Englishmen are renowned, success, according to the nature and quality of our brain power, is, I think, a certainty. The first step on the ladder that leads to success is the firm determination to succeed; the next is the possession of that moral and physical courage which will enable one to mount up, rung after rung, until the top is reached.—Lord Wolsey.

Danger of Curiosity

There is boundless danger in all inquiry which is merely curious. When a man brings a clear and practised intellect to try questions, by the answer to which he does not mean to rate his conduct, let him not marvel if he feels, as life goes on, a sense of desolation, existence a burden, and all uncertain. It is the law of his human nature which binds him; for truth is for the heart rather than the intellect.—Dr. Newman.

A GREAT THOUGHT

A solitary thought of a great thinker will dwell in the minds of men for centuries, until at length it works itself into their daily life and practice. It lives on through the ages, speaking as a voice from the dead, and influencing minds living thousands and honorably won.—Smiles.

RESPECT

Respect is better procured by exciting than soliciting for it.—Greville.



"And you really believe that Helen's marriage was an affair of the heart?" "Of course I do. She was led to believe that the rich old duffer she married had a weak heart."

A GOOD LEGACY

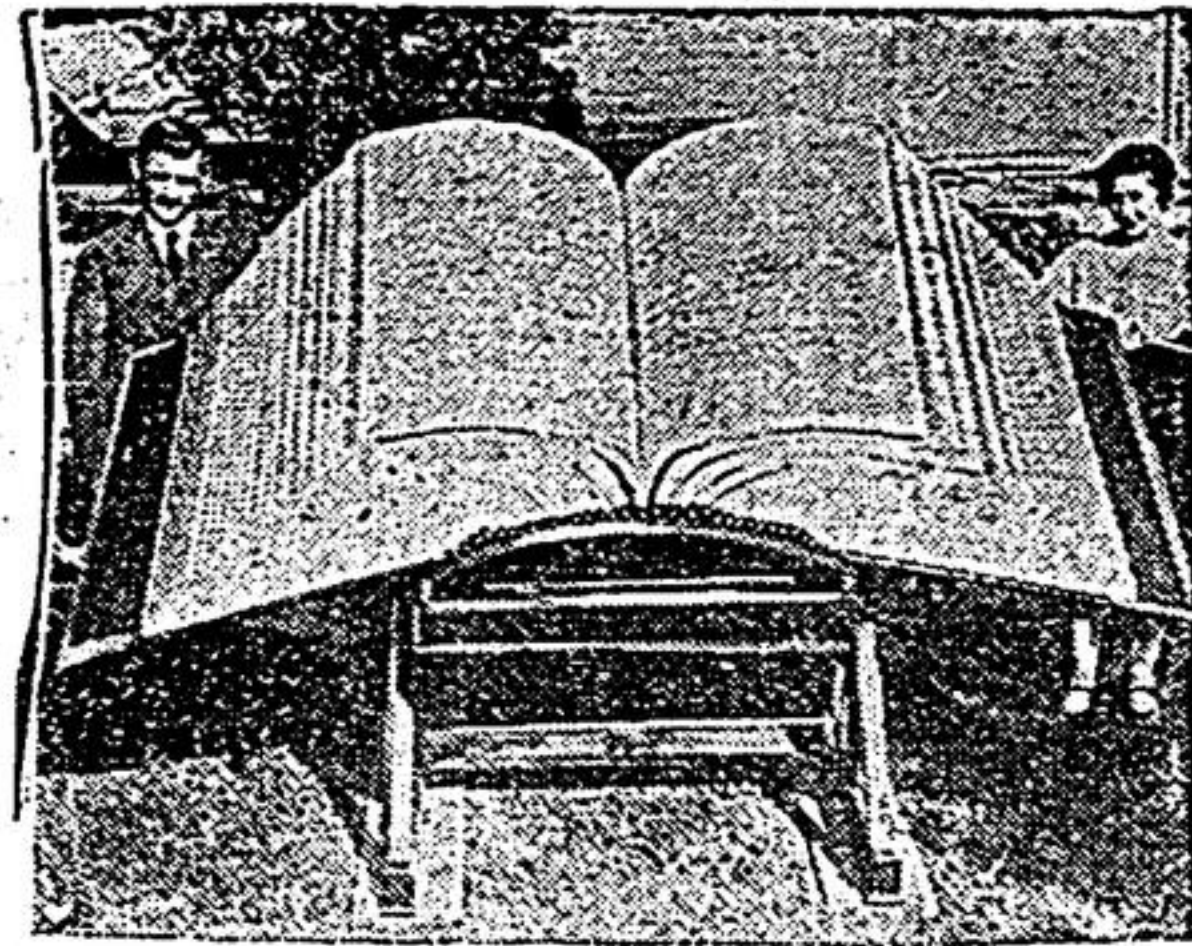
Two or three things I commend to you:—Keep yourself in the full air of the world and play your part in the world's affairs.

Always study rather than be passive. Do not be so unreasonable as to expect more from life in the world than life in the world is capable of giving.—John Stuart Mill's Legacy to Mr. John Morley, handed on to Edinburgh University.

A PRIZE

The high prize of life, the crowning fortune of a man, is to be born to some pursuit which finds him in employment and happiness—whether it be to make baskets or broadsword, or canals, or statues, or songs.

Giant Bible



This giant Bible was made by Louis Waryal, Los Angeles, carpenter, in his spare time. Open book has width of eight feet, two inches and contains 8,048 pages.

Sunday School Lesson

February 8. Lesson VI—Jesus the World's Teacher—Luke 6: 27-42. Golden Text—As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.—Luke 6: 31.

ANALYSIS

I. THE ROYAL LAW, Luke 6: 27-34. II. GOD'S EXAMPLE, Luke 6: 35, 36. III. CHRISTIAN STANDARDS, Luke 6: 42-44.

I. THE ROYAL LAW, Luke 6: 27-34.

INTRODUCTION—Paul often contrasts Judaism and Christianity in this way: Judaism, he says, is a religion of law; Christianity of freedom. He regarded Jesus Christ as the great Liberator, in contrast with Moses, the law-giver. Yet here, and in other passages, we have what is called "the royal law" of Christ. There is no real contradiction. The scribes and Pharisees sought to lay down a rule for every occasion of human life; their code was elaborate, fussy, impossible for many people to obey. Jesus, on the other hand, laid down great principles, sometimes in the form of general rules (such as "love your enemies"), sometimes in the form of particular illustrations (such as "if your enemy smite you on the cheek, turn to him the other also"). Whereas, then, the scribes and Pharisees sought to give men a map, indicating every detail of the way, Jesus gave men a compass, and bade them guide their steps by this compass and the stars.

We are not to apply these commands of Jesus, therefore, clumsily, and by rule of thumb; it is the spirit, not the letter, which is binding. For instance, under modern social conditions it may not be Christian to give to every beggar who comes to our door, without asking any questions. On the other hand, we must be careful not to water-down the commands of Jesus till they become easy and insipid. In studying his teaching, our task is threefold: first, we must try to understand what his words meant to his hearers, then what principle underlies them, and third, what is their application to our own conditions and duties.

II. GOD'S EXAMPLE, Luke 6: 35, 36.

The fundamental principle underlying the teaching seems to be expressed in verse 35. It comes to this: we are to treat others as God has treated us. Jesus' thoughts of God and of duty are intimately associated. God is the Father who sends his sun and rain to bless the just and the unjust; he is as good to the thankless as to the thankful; he treats his children, then, not according to their need. We, therefore, are to treat our neighbors, not according to their deserts, but their needs, as God has treated us. This is the great principle of Christian justice. What our enemies need of us, what beggars need, what sinners need is our love, and we must be willing to do for them whatever love demands. Love implies that whatever may be the needs, or troubles, or sins of our neighbors, we treat them as brothers, and seek their highest good.

III. CHRISTIAN STANDARDS, Luke 6: 42-44.

V. 27. "Your enemies," to a Jew, would naturally mean "the Romans," though private enemies might be included. One reason why Jesus was rejected and repudiated by his people was that he would have nothing to do with their hatred of the Romans, and their longing to be at their enemies' throats. Loving our enemies must include loving our national enemies. Is

loving our enemies consistent with a soldier's duties?

V. 28. Christians are to pray for their persecutors, for those who swindle them and tell false tales about them. They must treat people in the same spirit in which they pray for them.

V. 29. Amongst the Jews a contemptuous pat on the cheek was regarded as a deadly insult.

V. 30. Giving alms to beggars was, in Palestine, almost the only available means of "social service."

V. 32. The word translated "thank" implies that there should always be something "extra," something beyond what the world expects in the friendliness of Christians.

V. 34. "To receive again as much" means to get their capital back. Jews might not charge one another interest on loans.

V. 35. "We must show kindness for love's sake, not to get a reward; but goodness is rewarded all the same." V. 37, 38. Either there will treat you as you treat them, or God will treat you as you treat others.

V. 39, 40. You must learn before you can teach; even when you are teachers, you, like your Master, must not judge and condemn.

V. 41, 42. Jesus must have smiled when he said, "You must cast the great timber out of your eye before you can see to take the splinter out of your brother's."

V. 43, 44. The Christian life is not obeying rules, but having love in your heart, and letting love naturally express itself.

The Lure of the North

When once you have lived in the North Land, The farther away you may roam, The lure of the place becomes stronger, Caressingly calling you home.

In the midst of a host of allurements, You wistfully yearn for the land Where the people are lovers of freedom And the heart is as free as the land.

There the vastness so grandly unfolds, In a blending of valley and hill, Expandeth the mind that beholds it, And imparteth its strength to the will.

But when duty decrees the location, You have nothing to do but obey The peremptory voice of vocation, Until wishing may hasten the day.

When you may once again see the North Land, And once again breathe its clear air; Companion again with its grandeur And the folks who live happily there.—Rev. C. G. MacKenzie, Principal, Columbian College, New Westminster, B.C.

LOYALTY

An ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.—Elbert Hubbard

In Southern Rhodesia a golf course is being utilized as a bird sanctuary. Why not in a thousand other places?—"Our Dumb Animals"

Walter—"Mr. Brown's left his umbrella again. I believe he'd leave his head if it were loose." Manager—"I dare say you're right. I heard him say only yesterday he was going to Switzerland for his lungs."—Pathfinder.

Curtained Effect For the Coiffure

Hair Must Assume Task of Softening Face Now That the Skull-Cap is the Fashion

Hair and face are assuming a new character in the present-day style; theirs is the leading role in the drama of fashion, since hats that retreat to the back of the head leave them ruthlessly exposed to the spotlight. The mode forbids brims to cast a graceful shadow across the brow, or to dimly veil the eyes. The task of softening the face is left to the hair.

To meet the style in toques, berets and cloches, the hair should be parted in the middle or on the side and brought down to the ears in close waves that curtain the forehead. The manner is suggestive of that used by our grandmothers, only it has twentieth-century verve and seductiveness rather than mid-Victorian dignity and sedateness.

Gone are the vivid make-ups of yesterday. They have given way to a subtler form of maquillage. That gentle art lays a lighter touch on the face—because it is without protection from the uncompromising daylight—and works with, rather than against, the gifts of nature. The well-groomed woman buys powders that blend with her skin, and uses rouge and lipstick to accentuate, not exaggerate, the red of her cheeks and lips.

And—so "cosmeticians" tell us—increasing attention is being paid to enhancement of the eyes. There are a dozen or more shades of eye pencils that place tenuous shadows over the lids. They must be used with taste and discretion to bar detection, and must be suited to the color of the eyes as carefully as powder is to the complexion. It is even said that the eye shadow can be made to harmonize with the shade of the hat, as if the latter cast the most delicate of reflections over the lid.

No Wonder!

It was the strong man's turn. He took a lemon and with a pencil pushed holes in it. He then squeezed out the juice. "This lemon is now dry," he said, "and I will give twenty-five pounds to anyone who is able to get another drop out of it."

A small, meek man came forward, and taking a grip of the lemon squeezed a few drops out of it. "You win," said the strong man, "but what do you work at?" "I'm a clerk at the Income Tax Department."

Dog Burrows for Bone, Uncovers Whale Fossils

San Diego, Calif.—The attempts of a small dog to dig up a bone on the ocean sands have led natural scientists of the O'Rourke Zoological Institute here to uncover the fossilized remains of a whale they say they believe swam in the Pacific 600,000 years ago.

The scientists established a camp on the ocean front at Pacific Beach and completed excavation work begun when the dog exposed part of the skeleton.

Paraffin Guards Hens' Feet in Wet Weather

Edmonds, Wash.—Applying water-proofing to the feet of his chickens, a poultry and egg dealer here has experimented in making them immune to wet weather.

Each fowl's feet were dipped into paraffin, mixed with glycerine. Enough of the oil remained on the feet to ensure dry toes for two weeks. A careful check on the hens after feeding on wet and muddy fields showed there was no ill effect from the waxed preparation. They appeared not to be aware of the coating.

That observation which is called knowledge of the world will be found much more frequently to make men cunning than good.—Dr. Johnson.

Let not things, because they are common, enjoy for that the less share of our consideration.—Pliny the Elder.

What New York City Man Bolts Is Wearing

BY ANNABELLE WORTHINGTON Illustrated Dressmaking Lessons Furnished With Every Pattern



A sportive model that you'll take lots of pleasure with because it's a lightweight woolen. And just as snappy as can be in its smart simplicity.

Double rows of stitching on the bodice, sleeves and the skirt gives it double chic and tailored finish. And by the way, this is all the trim it needs. The belt may be of self-fabric or of leather.

Style No. 2916 may be had in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 35, 38 and 40 inches bust.

It's so simple to make in spite of its good looks. If you like a tiny edging of bias pique it could be slipped into the neck and the sleeve cuffs.

Wool jersey, tweed, flat crepe and wool crepe appropriate. Size 16 requires 2½ yards 54-inch.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS. Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.



"Well, I see Jones is on his feet again."

"Yes; he was obliged to sell his auto."

A witness one day in a Georgia court was asked by an attorney, "Did you know the defendant, Parson?" "Yes, suh. Ah has a logical 'quaintance wid 'im," the Negro replied.

"What do you mean by 'logical acquaintance'?" "Well, suh," he replied, "we is membahs of de same lodge."

Mrs. Spuggs (talking to laundryman): "I'll be glad to give you as much business as I can. You've been very courteous." Willie: "I'll help, too, mister, by getting my clothes as muddy as possible."—Christian Science Monitor.

City Man Bolts Best Meal a Day

While the Farmer Enjoys a Hearty Breakfast at Leisure

The Vancouver Sun evidently bewails the deplorable habit of bolting down a cup of coffee and calling it breakfast. They say:—

"Stanley Baldwin, who used to be Prime Minister of England, remarked the other day that breakfast is the finest meal of the whole day; and since nothing is much pleasanter than talking about meals, we might just as well go into that topic right now.

"I always enjoy my breakfast," says Mr. Baldwin. "I find it the most pleasant meal of the day. I am getting to be an old man now, but I still come down to breakfast every morning feeling full of great hope, faith and cheer. By lunch time I have lost a great deal of it, and by evening I am nearly giving up all hope for this world or the next."

"All of this, of course, prove nothing except that Mr. Baldwin does very well by himself at the breakfast table; but it does call to mind the fact that most Canadians treat their breakfasts in a most unpardonable manner. Breakfast ought to be an event; it ought, as it is with Mr. Baldwin, to be an occasion of hope, faith and cheer; but for most of us it is hardly so much as an incident.

"The chief trouble, probably, is that few of us come to the table fully awake. The city man lies abed until the last minute; then he stumbles to his feet, shaves and dresses in a fumbling sort of way, and comes to the dining room tying his tie and mumbling piteously. Fighting to get out of the grip of Morpheus, he gulps down his coffee and bolts his food like an automaton, and his breakfast is in him before he really knows that he is eating.

"The farmer knows better. He generally does an hour or so of hard work before he goes to breakfast, so he is not only wide awake, but has worked up a good appetite. And then, well, he leisurely tackles a bowl of oatmeal, some eggs and sausage and fried potatoes, a few griddle cakes, a doughnut or two and a couple of cups of coffee; and by the time he is through he can face the agricultural depression with a clear conscience.

Of course, such a breakfast would land the average city man in the hospital in short order. Nevertheless, the farmer has the right idea. Breakfast, to him, is something to be looked forward to—whereas for most of us it is just something to be got through with."

Late Afternoon

The rain comes down, gray curtains coldly drawn By Autumn fingers on the weeping hill; Mist, like a weasel, lurks about the lawn; The garden drips, disconsolate and chill.

And in the room, like rabbits in a hole, Men fortify their little hearts with fire, And rub their knees, and chatter to the coal.

Their monotone and burden of desire.—L. A. G. Strong, in the Spectator.

PARIS SEEKS REMOVAL OF ANCIENT RAILINGS

The suggestion that the railings should be removed from around some of the parks and open spaces in London has its counterpart in Paris, where there is an agitation to remove the railings around the gardens of the Tuilleries, and the matter is now receiving the attention of the Municipal Council.

It is argued that there is now nothing within the gates requiring protection; the gates involve the expense of providing keepers to open and shut them. As all the lights in the gardens are extinguished when the gates are closed in the evening, the center of Paris is disfigured by a dark and dismal area.

SELF

The more you speak of yourself, the more you are likely to lie.—Zitmerman.

"What is a critic, dad?" the small boy asked of his actor father. "A critic, son," replied the player thoughtfully, "is a man who can take a clock apart, but doesn't know enough to put it together."

Mother: Why did that young man kiss you last night? Modern daughter: It might have been because I sat on his lap and put my arms around his neck!

Tommy B., a youth of 15, was over 2½ feet high and thin as a walking stick. The other day he visited an uncle, who said: "And what might your father mean to make of you, Tommy?" "He intends me for the Church," replied Tommy, proudly. "Well, well," replied Uncle: "you will suit very well in one respect." "Thank you," said Tommy, highly pleased. "May I ask in what respect you mean?" "Yes," answered Uncle, "I think, you will make a fine steepie."

MUTT AND JEFF

By BUD FISHER

Deep In The Heart Of A Hose.

