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### GRAIN MIXTURE VALUES

Oats 34 Lbs., Barley 48 Lbs. The Best Combination.

By Opening Surface to Rains, Many Dollars May Be Made by Increased Crops—Full Directions Given Regarding Starting Early Celery.

**A** LARGE amount of experimental work has been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College in testing grains both singly and in combination for the production of grain. The results of experiments indicate that there is practically no advantage in growing in combination two or more varieties of grain of the same class. Quite decided advantages, however, have been obtained from certain combinations of grain of different classes.

In an experiment which extended over a period of five years in which oats, barley, spring wheat and peas were grown separately and all the different combinations which could be obtained by having two, three and four grains in each mixture, it was found that in about ninety per cent. of the experiments the mixed grains gave a greater yield per acre than the same grains when grown separately. Of the different combinations, oats and barley came at the head of the list, giving slightly over two hundred pounds of grain per acre more than when either one was grown alone.

It is important to use in combination varieties which will grow satisfactorily together and which will mature at the same time. Such varieties as the O.A.C. No. 21 barley and the Daubeny, Alaska or O.A.C. No. 3 oats give very good results. Of twenty-five different mixtures with different proportions of oats and barley used for five years in experimental work it was found that the greatest returns were obtained by using one bushel, by weight, of each or a mixture of 84 pounds (34 pounds of oats and 48 pounds of barley).

Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

**Open Your Surface Drains.**  
Drainage—either surface or underground—is essential if farming is to be profitable. With the death of labour market and the increased cost of underground drainage, progress is retarded somewhat. Everything, however, has been done which prevailing conditions permit. Yet forty per cent. (40%) of Ontario is in urgent need of drainage. The underdrainage of so much cannot be accomplished in a short period of time, hence that which renders timely service, even though only of temporary duration, must be taken advantage of.

Surface draining must be resorted to. Several lines will be necessary. Indeed, if the majority of farmers would leave all "finishing" furrows open in the ploughed ground and connect them by opening up cross channels through the lower-lying parts of the field—cleaning out all the furrows thus traversed—a system would be formed whereby the water could be carried to outlets quickly, efficiently and satisfactorily in the early spring.

Not alone to level fields or farms does this apply. Large areas of Ontario are quite rolling, hence naturally drained. Yet, a small open ditch or deep furrow will pay for the trouble necessary to make a channel by the greater ease with which water can escape, the dirt on their disposal of the same, hence hastening the drying of the land.

These surface drains should be opened at least once per year. The best time to do so is in the late autumn after the crops are done. Labour can be obtained then with less difficulty and at less cost. The work may be done by hand or by the use of a team if water does not prevent.

Surface draining, however, is not recommended to take the place of tiling.—Thos. Cooper, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

### Starting Early Celery.

The starting of early celery should be done immediately as the seed is slow in germination; requiring about four weeks before ready for the first transplanting. The seed should be sown in flats in a soil very sandy in nature. This soil is pressed down about 1/2 an inch in the box and then the celery is sown broadcast over it. The box is then watered through burlap and is left covered with burlap or brown paper until the seed germinates. When the plants are showing two or three leaves they are transplanted into flats, 2 inches each way in soil that is sandy in nature but well-filled with good manure and commercial fertilizer, such as a nitrogenous nature. Good fertilizer is necessary at this stage so that the plants will not receive any check. The plants should be thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture when they first break into third or true leaf, so that they will be kept free from blight, and every week after being set in the field.

Another method in use among growers is that of sowing in hot beds. The seed is planted in rows about 4 inches apart; in making these rows they take a piece of wood about an inch wide and press it down on the soil making a furrow about 1/2 of an inch deep in which the seed is sown. It is then covered with burlap or paper as stated before.

Celery to germinate properly should be kept at a temperature of 70 degrees until the young plants are growing in good shape, when it is well to lower it to 55 or 60 degrees.—A. H. MacLennan, Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

The devil is sometimes the instigator of what is termed righteous indignation.

The advantage you gain by dishonesty will in the end be to your disadvantage.

### Specks Floating Before His Eyes

When specks start to float before the eyes when everything turns black for a few seconds and you feel as if you were going to faint, you may rest assured that your liver is not working properly.

The essential thing to do in all cases where the liver is slow, lazy or torpid, is to stir it up by the use of a medicine that will clear away all the waste and poisonous matter from the system and prevent as well as cure all the trouble arising from this accumulated mass which has collected in the system.

Keep the bowels open by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and you will have no liver trouble of any kind. They will clear away all the waste and effete matter which has collected and make the liver active and working properly.

Mr. John R. Morrison, Grand River Falls, N.S., writes: "Several months ago I was troubled with a sour stomach, and had specks floating before my eyes. I took five vials of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills which cured and cleaned my blood before any length of time. I told my friends about it and they got some, and they, too, find themselves different since they took them. I recommend your pills very highly."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### Abandoned Manuscripts.

It is said that Kipling's "Recessional" was rescued from his wastepaper basket, and had it not been for the intervention and pleading of a friend that magnificent fragment of his "fire" would have been put behind the door of the "Ode to Nightingale" was discovered by the same friend behind a pile of books.

Newman thought nothing of his "dream of Gerontius." He wrote to please himself and would, for they had burned it. But again a friend stepped in and saved a poem which Elgar has set to splendid music, and which provides one of the finest hymns in the language. "Praise to the Holiest in the Height."

One day Tonyson wrote to "Omar" Fitzgerald, casually mentioning that he had left a few verses behind him in his cupboard at his late lodgings, and would be rather glad to recover them, says the San Francisco Aronaut. Fitz found them among the butter and sugar, written in an old butcher's book. They were "in Memoriam."

Fitzgerald thought a great deal about "Alfred" verses, but wrote little about his own. He wrote "Omar Khayyam" in all its haunting beauty long before his death, and had a few copies printed, but he seems to have told nobody about it. Another poet found a copy in the top drawer of a second-hand bookshop, and boomed it into deserved fame.

Browning actually did destroy everything he wrote before "Pauline," and tried to withdraw that from public notice by burning the last left copy. He did not succeed, but he made it so scarce that a first edition was sold recently for \$480.

Sir Walter Scott threw the first copy of "The Lady of the Last Minstrel" into the fire and was only persuaded to rewrite it from memory by two friends to whom he had formerly read it. Even the first of his novels, "Waverley," was accidentally shod on a number where it had lain for years little regarded.

### Thimble Lore.

Though the thimble is claimed to be a Dutch invention, somebody who knows says that they had them all the way back in the days when Heracles was a sailor. Sailors formerly wore a like device on their thumbs, and they called them thumb-bells or simply thimbles. Hence the origin of the present word.

You'd never think, would you, that it takes plenty of men plus a great deal of expensive machinery to make one little thimble, would you? When John Softing introduced them from Holland into England in 1695, he virtually introduced a new industry besides.

### Small Men.

"Papa," said a small boy to his parent the other day, "are not sailors very small men?" "No, my dear," answered the father. "Pray what leads you to suppose that they are so small?" "Because," replied the young idea smartly, "I read the other day of a German sailor going to sleep on his watch."

### Pale Cheeked Women Told About Restoring A Rosy Complexion

A few years ago the girl with pale, drawn cheeks scarcely knew what to do in order to restore her fading appearance. At that time there was no blood-food medium made that really would put color and strength into systems that were more or less worn out.

To-day it's different. The blood can be quickly nourished, can be made rich, red, and healthy. All you have to do is take two Ferrozone Tablets with a sip or two of water after meals. The effect is almost magical.

Mothers, look at your children. Are they ruddy and strong—do they eat and sleep well, or are they pale, weak, and anemic? FERROZONE will rebuild them. Take your own case—is your blood strong and rich? Have you that old-time strength and vigor, or are you somewhat under the weather? FERROZONE will supply the strengthening elements you require. It is a blood-forming, nourishing tonic that makes every ailing person well.

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### CLOCKS STRIKE AGAIN.

Another of the Wartime Banns Removed.

Perhaps in no instance was the great release brought about by the signing of the armistice, more immediately signalled in London than in the quick removal of the ban on the striking of the clocks in its many towers, steeples and public buildings, says the Christian Science Monitor. For four long years and more the bells had been silent, and although London needed nothing in armistice week, and, indeed, has needed nothing since, to remind it that the fighting was over, yet it is to be imagined that, during the last few weeks, many thousands of citizens have hailed the coming of some well-known clock striking again with a special warmth and gratitude.

Not that, in these past years, London has ever been at a loss to know the time. Never, indeed, in the course of its long history has it been so well supplied in this respect as in these days of wrist watches; but London has an obstinate attachment for its institutions, and one of London's institutions is its bells, its church clocks, picking up the hour from one another, now near and now far away, with, maybe, the boom of Big Ben as a kind of hum note in the distance. It is an attachment stretching a long way back into history, for, indeed, there was a time when London, like most other cities, was largely dependent upon its church bells to inform it as to the hour of the day or night. As far back as the days of Alfred the Great the two sides of a bell and a clock were so closely connected that Alfred, in making a translation of a passage in which the Venerable Bede speaks of campana, renders the word clugan, or clock.

The clock, however, which recorded the hours by striking a bell was a comparatively late invention, dating, in England at any rate, from about the fourteenth century; whilst for centuries before that time the ringing of the church bells had recorded the hours of the day. Wherever there was an abbey, for instance, the bell rang out every three hours, and in many towns and villages special bells were rung at certain times of the year or on certain days of the week. Thus there was the famous "Washerwomen's bell" at Nottingham, rung at four o'clock in the morning to rouse the washerwomen to work; the seeding bell, the harvest bell, the gleaming bell, and so on, rung in many different places. But the best-known bell in London, as elsewhere, was, of course, the curfew. The formal act of William the Conqueror was repealed by his son, Henry I.; but, for centuries, the curfew was rung, as a matter of course, in London as in other towns and villages, and is still rung in many places. The usual time was eight o'clock, but in London and other large towns it was often rung at nine. And Boy Church rang the curfew for the City, whilst St. Bride's and St. Giles' also were authorities as to the hour for closing in their districts.

Then, as time went on, the custom of having a curfew bell rung in a certain district to mark the time for beginning or ending the day's work became a recognized practice. There was, for instance, a certain Mr. Doune, a wealthy mercer and citizen of London, who requested two tenants in Bow Lane that their rents might pay for the daily ringing of "the tenor of Bow bells" as a signal of this kind to the apprentices of London. The bell was rung at six in the morning and eight in the evening, and the story goes, according to one authority, that the London apprentices, having good cause to complain of the clerk's carelessness in the performance of his duty, sent to him the following warning:

Clerk of Bow bell,  
With thy yellow locks,  
For thy late ringing  
Thy head shall have knocks.

To which the offending clerk hastened to reply in the words of the utmost conciliation:  
Children of Cheap,  
Hold you all still,  
For you shall hear the Bow bell  
Rung at your will.

As, however, public clocks became more common, the ringing of special bells fell more and more into disuse, and then, as "grandfather" clocks and watches became more plentiful, people, especially in the great cities, became less dependent on the public clocks. In London, however, as elsewhere, the striking of the clocks in tower and steeple was ever a welcome and convenient sound, and London to-day counts it amongst the greatest of her smaller blessings that they are striking again.

### Disliked Portraits.

Some people are abnormally sensitive about having their portraits made, either by photography or the brush. Not all of these are as successful in avoiding the artist as was Joseph Bramah, an English inventor of the last century. He never sat for an artist; but his portrait was included in a large engraving called "Eminent Men of the years 1807-1808." When this engraving is examined, however, according to a recent book on mechanical inventions, it is found that Bramah appears with his back to the beholder! The explanation is given that a relative supplied the engraver with a description of the inventor's figure and appearance.

### Female Engineers.

While the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of Great Britain does not admit women to its membership, it has since the early days of the war had an informal alliance with the National Federation of Women Workers, in whose ranks it helped to organize the women who poured into the various branches of the engineering trade.

When the war began the Krupp gun works were the largest of the kind in the world, employing 96,000 persons.

On April 12th the death occurred at his home in South Elmley, after an illness of several months of David McCall, a well known man of that township. Deceased was forty-five years of age.

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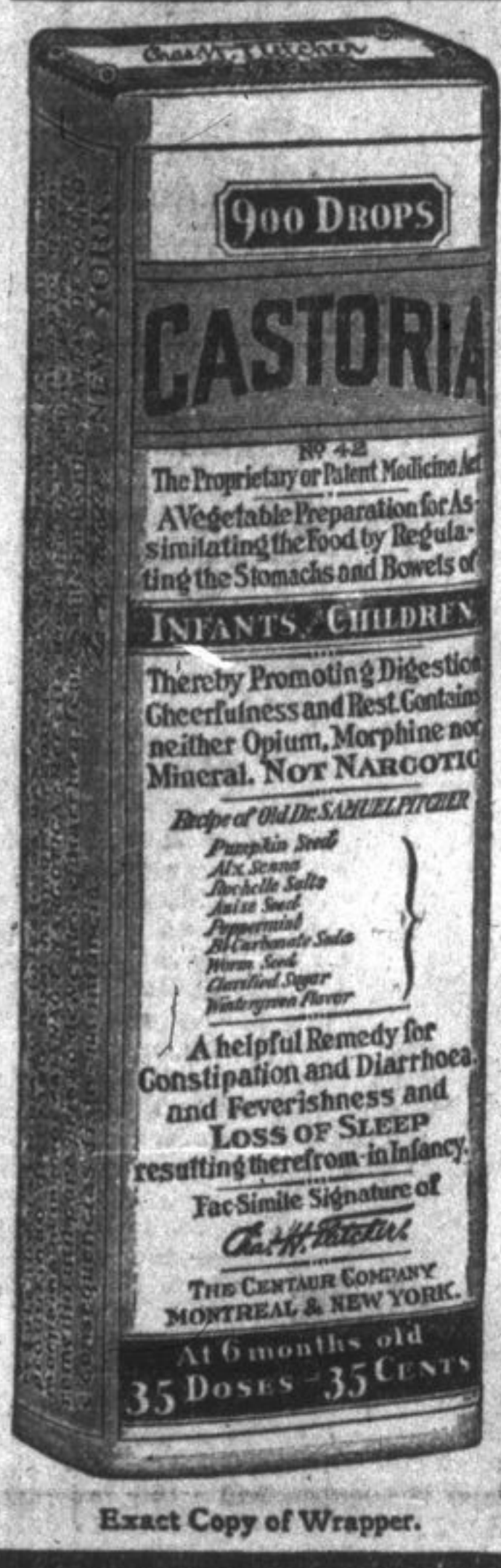
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