

On the Farm

WHAT MAKES GOOD OATS.

A grain of oats is made up of two main parts; the outside or hull, and the inside or kernel. Another name commonly applied to the kernel is the meat. It is the kernel that we are mainly interested in, because this is the nourishing part of the grain. The chief use of the hull is to protect the tiny oat plant within, and to preserve the stored-up food material for its future use.

As a food for stock, and as an article of human diet, oats take a high rank. Since the value of the grain depends so much upon the part which is of little use for food consumers of oats in any form whatever should be interested in the relationship existing between the hull and the meat. The oats is always grown from its meat; the hull is generally regarded as a necessary evil by the stockman and the miller. The range of hull in oats is from 20 to 45 per cent. 30 per cent. is the average. Oats have the largest percentage of hull to kernel of any of our grains. Barley comes next with an average of 15 per cent. The percentage of hull to meat depends largely upon the variety. For example the Jeanette oat generally averages 32 pounds of hull from every hundred pounds of grain, while the Banner gives thirty pounds of hull, and the Fifty Pound Black 40 pounds. This simply means that by purchasing one hundred pounds of Jeanette oats the buyer gets seventeen pounds more of the most valuable part of the oat grain than he would get were he to purchase the same weight of Fifty Pound Black—a gain surely worth consideration.

The difference in the proportion of the two main parts of the oat grain accounts for the fact, observed by all feeders, that horses will often do as well on three pecks of one variety as on four pecks of another. As a rule, grains high in hull are such that the nutriment they do possess is not so fully extracted by the animals. The relative proportion of hull and meat in any oat can be determined roughly by removing the hull from fifteen or twenty representative grains and then comparing the amount of hull with the meat. Varieties also may be compared in this way. Aside from the question of variety the two principal factors which influence the proportion of the parts under consideration are: The time at which the oats were sown, and the time they are harvested. Late-sown oats are usually high in hull, and the same holds true of oats cut before maturity. Last year a plot of oats cut in the milk stage ran 84 per cent. hull, while an adjoining plot of the same variety which has been handled in exactly the same way, excepting that it had been allowed to ripen perfectly before cutting, ran only 38 per cent.

Any unfavorable condition of soil or season which tends to stunt the plant or retard the proper filling of the grain will also cause a higher per cent of hull. From the fact going it may appear that the ideal oat would be the hull-less one. But you have noted that the hull serves to protect the future plant and its supply of food material. It is claimed also that there is a relationship between percentage of hull and strength of straw—a long percentage of hull generally going with a fine, weak straw. This contention seems to be borne out in the case of the Jeanette, but the heavy-hulled Fifty Pound Black is found to have straw which is soft and brittle.

We may conclude that the most desirable oat, other things being equal, is the one with the lowest percentage of hull.—L. S. Klineh, McDonald College, St. Anne De Bellevue.

QUALITY AND COST.

There is this one striking difference between the products of the farm and those of the manufacturing establishments. The manufacturer governs the price of the goods he has to sell by the cost of production. A cloth manufacturer, for example, will turn out several classes of goods which he will sell at several different prices and will make the same profit from each of them. Why? Because there is a difference in the cost of production. For instance, he can afford to sell shoddy goods, for a great deal less than the genuine articles simply because the raw material in the shoddy costs a great deal less than it does in the other, and he makes as much money in producing the one as the other. It is quite different with the farmer. Go through the various products of the farm—live stock, grain crops, dairy or fruit products. They tell the same story. The cost of producing the inferior article will be as great as the cost of producing prime quality. But the one will sell for very much more than the other. It is quality and not cost of production that governs the

YOUNG FOLKS

SHOPPING.

The Chaplins, led by Aunt Ruth, had just started a new game, when Doctor Hillhouse dropped in. "May I play?" he questioned. "Oh, yes, do," cried Bertha. "Take this rocking-chair, doctor, and I'll tell you how it goes. You say to me, 'I've been shopping,' and I ask, 'What have you bought?' Then instead of telling right out, you make each letter of the word the initial of another word. For instance, mother just said she'd bought a basket of odd knives," when it was a book.

"Yes, I see," nodded the doctor. "It's Carl's turn now," spoke up Alice.

"I've been shopping," responded Carl.

"What did you buy?" queried Bertha.

"Big red elephant and diamonds," was the prompt answer.

"Oh, bread," said Bertha. "But who ever heard of a red elephant?"

Doctor Hillhouse guessed Bertha's "Dozen of lovely lilies," and then gave, as his own purchase:

"Horn of rare, sweet elecampane."

Alice guessed horse, at the same time saying she thought it a queer thing to buy.

"It's a kind of sweetmeat," the doctor explained, laughing.

Alice bought a "Darling, real English, sportive spaniel," and Aunt Ruth, "Some wafers, eggs, and tender, early rhubarb."

It took Norton a minute or so to make these things into sweaters. Then he gave, "Capital old whale," which his mother easily guessed.

"Didn't know they had whale shops," said Alice.

"Picture of Nathaniel Yates," said Carl.

"Pony!" exclaimed Bertha.

"But who is Nathaniel Yates?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said her brother.

"This is the easiest game I ever played," said Alice. But when Doctor Hillhouse answered the usual question with the whirl of words, "Sideboard, table, oak chairs, kaleidoscopic instruments, neckerchiefs, gaiters, scarfs," she stared at him in dismay.

"Why, you said them so fast," she faltered, "I couldn't get hold of anything."

"Isn't speed allowable?" The doctor glanced smilingly toward Aunt Ruth.

"The faster the better," she replied.

"Oh, that's fine!" cried Carl.

"Saying the words slow makes it too easy. He said sideboard first, Alice, and then came table. And gaiters and scarfs were the last."

"Stockings!" cried Carl and Alice, in unison.—Youth's Companion.

HOW THIN FOLKS CAN GET FLESHY

New Accidental Discovery Gives Startling Results—Puts Flesh on Thin People and Rounds Out Imperfect Figures.

Simple Prescription Given.

For women—and men too, for that matter—who can never appear stylish with anything they wear, because of abnormal thinness and angularity, this remarkable prescription is destined to solve the problem. As a beauty maker for the figure it is simply wonderful while it adds brightness to the eyes, and color to the cheeks and lips. It requires no particular dieting, but acts as an aid to nature by its peculiar action on the nerves and blood supply. The blood and nerves distribute over the body all the nourishment or flesh building elements obtained from the food. The trouble with thin people has always been that they do not absorb or retain enough of the flesh matter to make them gain in weight even to a normal extent; but this new discovery of blending certain harmless drugs is a revelation to science, and hundreds have gained from ten to forty pounds in a few weeks. There is no danger of becoming too fat. When you get the right weight then stop using.

The general health and strength is greatly improved in anyone from the age of sixteen to sixty. Women soon get plump, with well rounded arms and full bust, and men become straight, strong-looking and healthy.

In a half pint bottle get three ounces of essence of pepsin and three ounces syrup of rhubarb. Then add one ounce compound essence cardiol, shake and let stand two hours. Then add one ounce tincture cadomene compound (not cadomom). Take a teaspoonful before and after meals, and weigh before beginning.

Did you ever hear of a burglar trying to break into society? If time were money, most of us wouldn't have a minute to spare.

Doomed to Suffering

RESCUED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



CHARLES BARRETT, Esq.
Harbor au Bouche, March 24, 1909.
"I suffered terribly from Biliousness and Dyspepsia for fifteen years, was treated by physicians and took many remedies but got no relief. Then I took 'Fruit-a-tives' and this medicine completely cured me when everything else failed. To all sufferers from Indigestion, Biliousness and Constipation, I strongly advise them to try this fruit medicine." Charles Barrett.
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50—or trial box, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HEB HANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The Lifeboat fund collection in Scotland for the past year totalled \$86,765.

Perth butchers are raising prices 1d. per lb., owing to high prices of fat stock.

Owing to a serious epidemic of measles Corstorphine school has been closed.

In Glasgow a man got 12 months for stealing 5,000 artificial teeth from a dentist's house.

At a recent inspection of the Edinburgh police force there were 551 men of all ranks on parade.

A new hall is to be erected for the use of Loanhead and Penicuik sections of the Territorial Force.

On their jubilee, Paisley Provincial Society have given \$3,000 to endow a child's cot in the Infirmary.

The crusade against spitting on tramway cars in Edinburgh is being continued with unabated vigor.

Hamilton Co-operative Baking Society are proceeding with an extension scheme, the cost of which will be \$15,000.

A special effort is being made to bring the Argyllshire regiment up to the full strength of over 1,000 men this year.

Ground at Croft-an-Righ, in the hands of the Edinburgh Town Council, is to be used for school children's gardens.

Not for thirty years has the proportion of offences attributable to excess in liquor been so small in Ayrshire as it was last year.

Robert Shanks, Kilwinning, went to London and back with his wheelbarrow in thirty-three days, thus breaking the record by two days.

A large part of the provisioning of the British Antarctic expedition, soon to start under Capt. Scott, is to consist of Scottish oatmeal.

Following on an outbreak of swine fever at Sheuchan Piggeries the Board of Agriculture ordered the slaughter of the whole herd, numbering over 200.

The Scottish National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children dealt during the past year with 7,514 cases, involving the welfare of 22,124 children.

The estimated expenditure of upkeep of Edinburgh public parks for 1910-11 is a little less than \$69,825, while the revenue is estimated at \$13,150.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE

In Home and Sunday School.

We welcome the word that invites us.

In service more largely to share: We cherish the love that unites us In worship and study and prayer.

For kindred and people and nation We each may rejoice in our own: But all who are heirs of salvation See Kingship in Jesus alone.

These souls for His own He is taking Who are not by evil enticed: The kingdoms of earth He is making

"The Kingdom of God and of Christ."

The minds of all those He is guiding Who help us by all that they write:

Through such He is richly providing The pages in which we delight.

As those who on Him are depending We ask Him your labors to bless, And make the supplies you are sending

The means of abundant success. T. WATSON.

Granthurst, Ont., 1910.

ALL MODERN INVENTIONS.

Foretold by 17th Century English Poet in a Play.

Surely outside the pages of the Hebrew prophets there are contained nowhere such remarkable predictions as those images bodied forth in the play, "The Floating Island," performed before King Charles I., well on to three hundred years ago. With the average to-day Tennyson presents no more remarkable claim to the vision of the poet than his picture of

the future.

Perfectly Painted Seasonably Cracked

There's a satisfaction in a perfectly painted house similar to when one's body is protected by good stout clothing, rain-coat, top-coat and stout boots. The protection afforded properly after the paint coating is worn down to the bare wood is no greater than garments worn down to the lining.

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protects your property so that it emerges from winter as hardy, rugged and strong as it entered. Quality does it. It withstands the rigors of winter storms, tempests, rapid changes of temperature, humidity and the disintegrating effects of sun, wind, cold, rain, hail and snow. Everything that comes is met by it. Every thing that doesn't is left out. That's why the quality lasts.

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aerial navies grappling in the azure vault. Lockley Hall was written over seventy years ago, but in that day aeronautics was a well developed science. The poet of three centuries ago, Wm. Strode, foretold airships and all other modern methods of locomotion, mechanical musical instruments, cold storage, the gramophone and the cinematograph; in fact every extraordinary invention that has followed his own time.

"Through the air I'd pass, by some new waftage," is one line which this 17th century poet puts into the mouth of his "Queen Fan-cie." "I'll travel like the snail, with all my house, but swifter than he," she goes on to say. "Flowers preserved till winter, as well as snow till summer; choicest fruits

growing and ripe in midst of January," foreshadowed the age which has made necessities of luxuries. "Pictures taught by secret organs both to move and speak," is the final desire of this dissatisfied spirit, who thought that in her time— "Men spent themselves too much upon the tailor I rather would new mould, new fashion nature."

OLD STORY.

"O, what has become of The comet's tail?" And echo made answer: "The comet's stole!"

It is hard to keep the man down who is able to keep up appearances.

McKenzie Mine at Elk Lake Has Started Bagging Ore

Successful Operations at the Mine Which Make the Property a Coming Shipper.

ELK CITY, May 4.—With the opening of navigation, which is now in full swing, the greatest activity prevails at the various mines and prospects in this vicinity and the city is rapidly recovering from the recent fires.

The district is likely to become another Cobalt and the veins run to depth with values. Among the shippers and properties bagging ore are the Lucky, Gordier, the Berland, Thompson, the Devlin and the Moose Horn mines.

The Moose Horn mine put in a new plant this spring and are now sinking a mine at the 125-foot level on a vein which has shown values from the surface.

In the midst of the mines is the McKenzie, a group of five properties on which work was begun last February. They have been fortunate from the start and soon hope to rank with the shippers.

The engineer in charge, Mr. Harry McMaster, reports that the vein on location 46 of the company's group at a depth of 10 feet contained steadily the whole distance and showed free silver all the way with the exception of four feet. Several hundred feet of stripping has already been done, resulting in the discovery of two additional veins, one of which is 1 1/2 inches wide, cutting at an angle of six degrees. It is the intention to continue this shaft to the 75 or 100 foot level, then drift to the McKenzie vein,

where the new 7-inch vein crosses. Mr. McMaster states that in his opinion this week will result in the placing of the value of the mine beyond question. The necessary buildings have now all been erected, including bank house, cooking camp, manager's dwelling, blacksmith shop, powder house, and the necessary machinery is being installed. A good wagon road has been built from the main road which parallels the road from Elk Lake.

The McKenzie company are in a very fortunate position, owning a group of five properties which have been thoroughly tested. Six assays made from the ore on which the company are now working have shown results of from 400 ounces of silver up as high as 15,000 ounces to the ton.

This company is under good management, and it is the opinion of the engineer in charge and those who have seen the property that it should be brought to the shipping stage in very short time, 500 pounds of good ore having been bagged by May 1, and the work in this regard being pushed rapidly from day to day.

Application is being made to list this stock on the New York Curb. The Transfer Agents are The Trusts and Guarantees Company of Toronto and the Guarantees Security and Transfer Company of New York.

I am offering 50,000 shares of this stock at 25c. per share, subject to prior sale. Write or wire me your subscription at once.

P. S. HAIRSTON, Manning Arcade, Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Appreciation

Langham Hotel, London.

Gentlemen,—I wish to express my appreciation of the 33 h.p. Daimler which you have delivered to me. Before shipping the car to Canada I made a three weeks' trial of it, covering some 1,900 miles. The car ran perfectly, and I never had the slightest trouble of any kind, and I think it quite lives up to the many claims you make for it. The silence, smoothness of running, and power of acceleration on hills is really remarkable.

My petrol consumption was 16 miles to the gallon, including a great deal of driving in traffic. The tyres show no appreciable signs of wear, and I think it will prove light on tyres.

I am really delighted with the car.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. A. BOONE, of Toronto, Canada.

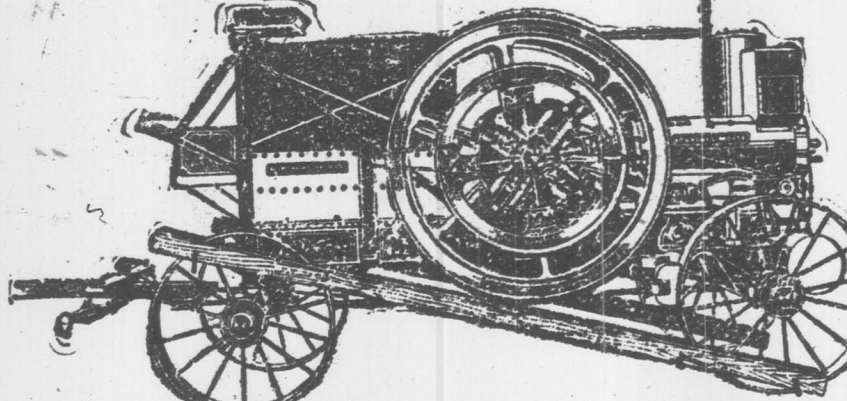
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