Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

Edited for the Farmer readers of the MONITOR by an Annapolis Valley Agriculturist

The Use of Clover and Rotation of Crops.

The above is something of which every farmer has heard no doubt, but few put in practice.

After a few words as explanation of what it means and of its benefits, we will give from good authorities some further light on the subject. Everyone knows that in the animal kingdom a wide difference is found in the character of food required by different classes. The human and bovine families require foods totally unlike. So in the vegetable kingdom, some plants require different kinds of food from the soil; or better, perhaps, take the same food in different quantities. For instance, if we try to get a good crop of oats off the same piece of land year after year, the land would be depleted of potash to a greater extent than of the other elements, while to get a good crop we would have to apply manure heavily. But if we follow the oats with a crop which takes less potash from the soil and more of some other element the soil is not exhausted to such an extent, while we may get better crops with the application of less manure. If now we can do more than this, and bring into our succession of crops one that will not so much impoverish the soil, but rather add to its fertility by gathering from the air plant food and which will also leave the soil in a better mechanical condition so much the better for the rotation. This power is possessed by clover, which sends its leaves into the air to gather nitrogen and its roots deep in the earth to bring up plant food from depths which the common plow cannot reach. In short, a rotation of plants is the succession of crops which take different amount of plant food from the soil and thus do not exhaust the soil to as great an extent as taking off the same crop year after year, while the growth of clover enriches the soil. We give below the address of Prof. H. W. Smith, of Truro, before the Farmers' Association of Nova Scotia on this subject.

Rotation of Crop.

The following is a summary of this interesting address. The speaker said:

It would be folly to undertake to give a rotation or rotations which would meet the requirements of any large number of farms in our province, but the similarity of conditions will permit of a discussion of principles applicable to many of of our farms. In order to simplify the problem and and illustrate it I propose to make certain assumptions as a basis for the discussion.

(1) That the farmer is carrying on general farming with a limited capital and can keep ten head of cows and six swine upon his farm.

(2) That he has about thirty acres of land in fair to good condition and upland pastures beside.

(3) That he can sell potatoes advantageously, or, if not that, he can keep additional stock.

(4) That all other conditions are average.

Fourteen years ago, shortly after I came to live in the province by the sea, in conversation with the late Dr. Lawson, he said that he considered root crops were the best crops for our farmers to grow and should form the important crop in any system of husbandry which they should adopt. I shall try to show that root crops and grass are our productive crops and that they can advantageously be made the chief factors in our rotations. In order to appreciate this let us consider the feeding value of the produce of an acre. This each farmer can and should determine for his farm. I here give the result which I have obtained. They would differ from those of another farm, but in most cases not so as to affect the conclusions. If they did, the farmer should govern himself accordingly.

FEEDING VALUE OF THE PRODUCE OF AN ACRE.

In my case, out of the following crops—hay, oats, clover, Hungarian grass, barley, potatoes, beans and turnips—Hungarian grass, roots and clover produced the most proteids per acre; roots, hay and potatoes produced the most digestible carbo-hydrates, and roots, hay and clover the largest amount of fat. Roots produced more food per acre than any of the other crops.

MARKET VALUE.

I find that their market value was in this order, highest, turnips, potatoes, beans, hay, clover, hay and grains lowest.

VALUE OF FERTILIZER MATERIAL IN EACH CROP.

The value of the fertilizing material in each crop was the following per cent. of its market value:

Clover, 87½ per cent.; wheat, 33⅓ per cent.; beans, 18¾ per cent.; Hungarian grass, 45 per cent.; oats, 26 per cent.; potatoes, 16⅔ per cent.; hay, 40 per cent.; turnips, 22⅔ per cent.

This indicates clearly that the crops to sell are beans and potatoes and no farmer who uses manure or fertilizers can ignore this point.

APPLICATION OF FERTILIZERS.

With the average farmer who has not an unlimited capital, there are always less manure and fertilizers than he would use. Then to what crops can he apply them most profitably? Local conditions will affect these results, but I found that a ton of manure was worth in increase of produce when applied to oats or clover about 20 cents, to wheat 25 cents, to beans 56 cents, to roots 75 cents, and to potatoes 94 cents. This indicates that beans, roots and potatoes should receive the manure of the farm up to the profitable limit of its application so them.

ROTATIONS.

Eighty years ago, "Agricola" called attention to the importance of this subject and in England and on the continent fixed rotations have been pratised for ages. Most of these rotations are based upon the conditions which formerly existed in which wheat and other cereals were the valuable and principle crops; conditions not existing to-day. Cheap transportation and new lands have reduced the value of these crops to a fraction of what they were.

Our beautiful province is so peculiarly situated, its rainfalls and climate so different from other countries that much that is practised here is not applicable there. The conditions here all favor the growth of grasses, potatoes and roots while our seasons are too moist and cool to get the maximum grain crops.

Only the earlier varieties of beans do well with us. Clover when sown with grain crops in the spring rarely more than gets well established before winter sets in and on exposed situations often winterkills.

I select the following crops to illustrate a rotation based upon the above facts and arrange them in the order of the rotation. The number of each crop will enable reference to be made to it more readily.

No. 1—Potatoes.
2—Beans.
3—Turnips.
4—Potatoes.
5—Winter rye, seeded to grass and clover.
6—Hay.
7—Hay.
8—Hay or pasture.
9—Hay or pasture.
10—Oats, seeded to clover.
11—Clover hay.
12—Barley, followed by Winter rye.
13—Rye, plowed under in spring.

Hungarian grass.

This naturally can be arranged in these groups:

No. 1 to 4—Hoed crops.
No. 5 to 7—Hay.
No. 8 and 9—Pasture.
No. 10 to 13—Crops requiring little culture.

Or in this way:

No. 1, 3, 4—Tuber or root crops.
No. 2, 5, 6, 11—Legumes.
No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13—Grass.
No. 5, 10, 18—Cereals.

From the above it will be evident for four years the soil receives abundant manure, and thorough tillage while in hoed crops. That following these comes grass which is the most complete occupier of the soil of any crop we grow, then following the grass comes oats upon the old sod, then clover, which in turn is followed by a cereal, and finally a crop that requires little manure, as Hungarian grass, buckwheat or flax. Then the rotation begins over again.

While not a matter of indifference, yet almost any succession of root crop, tuber or hoed crops could be grown during the first four years. If patatoes could not advantageously be marketed then two crops of beans could be grown or three crops of roots. These crops are equivalent to a bare fallow in their effect upon the physical condition of the soil. They demand large supplies of plant food and should be heavily manured annually. They leave a large residue of slowly available plant food which would be utlized by the grass crop following. Under the common practice where only one crop of roots is taken before seeding, relatively less plant food is left in the soil and the grass crop exhausts it in less time. Each succeeding crop of grass taken from the field from the one seeding, lessens the cost of the hay and therefore it is desirable to have the land lie down as long as possible. On the other hand the direct application of manure to the crop is disadvantageous as grass should be used to save the waste from other crops. By the above succession grass should stand longer and yield larger crops than by the common practice and cost less.

Following the grass, oats is the best crop. It is a coarse active feeder and can grow better on the old sod than any other crop. By seeding to clover, time for the old sod to rot is given before plowing again. The clover can be sown early and if the oats are cut green for hay, the clover might also give a small crop in the autumn, (where coarse feed is required.)

The seeding to oats should be only moderately thick as a heavy crop shading the ground till harvesting checks the clover so it is liable to winterkill.

After the clover comes a cereal and the clover sod will furnish sufficient plant food to grow the crop without manure. The following crop should be a crop similar to buckwheat.

While recognizing the great value of the legumes in improving the soil, there are indications that when sown too frequently they do not do well, otherwise it might be desirable to have them occur oftener. This could only be determined by experiment. The different annual legumes are interchangeable.

In seeding to grass, if winter grain is sown it should be sown thin—about one bushel per acre, and cut green for hay as the grass seed will thus have a longer time to grow before winter sets in. If a spring crop, as oats, is used, the same precautions should be taken.

This rotation does not demand that the pasture be included, but it will generally be found advantageous.

These crops distribute the labor evenly throughout the year.

With this rotation the humus of the soil should increase as well as its fertility. Four years in thirteen it is heavily manured and thoroughly tilled to destroy weeds. Legumes are grown frequently. Green crops are plowed under.

TO ESTABLISH THE ROTATION.

It is evident that to adopt this rotation it will require that all these crops shall be growing on the farm each year. For this purpose the best land in grass should remain in grass, the best land under the plow should be devoted to root and other hoed crops, and the poorer or older sod land plowed for the cereals and clover.

On our ideal farm of thirty acres or thereabout, we would have approximately 10 in grass, 5 in potatoes, 2½ in beans, 2½ in clover, 5 in cereals, and 2½ in Hungarian grass, the balance for whatever special crop the market should demand. The following year the crops would be as given in the order of the above table, two or three acres of grass laid down and a like amount of old sod taken up each year.

SUMMARY.

(1) That grass, roots and potatoes are our most productive crops.

(2) The value of the fertilizing material of a crop may vary from 16 to 87½% of the market value of a crop.

(3) Manure when applied to crops gives very different returns, from 20 to 94 cents per ton in this case, depending on the crop.

(4) The hoed or fallow crops should be grown in succession and heavily manured.

(5) Grass should follow these.

(6) Cereals should be grown on the old sod or on clover sod and that the culture of the cereals will bring the soil into good tilth for the root crops again.

Crop of Clover Turned Under Equal to Ten Tons of Yard Manure.

In the evidence of Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, the following information on green manuring was brought out:

"Experiments have been conducted for several years in the plowing under of green clover to enrich the land, and it has been shown that clover seed can be sown in all the eastern provinces of Canada and in the coast climate of British Columbia to advantage with all cereal crops, without lessening the grain crop for the current year, and that after the grain is cut the clover grows luxuriantly, acting as a catch crop during the latter part of the season. Green clover turned under is specially valuable to the land for the reason that it absorbs while growing large quantities of nitrogen from the air, which is stored up in its tissues. A heavy mat of growth is produced by the autumn, which, when plowed under, adds considerably to the available nitrogen in the soil, as well as to the store of humus. The proportion of nitrogen thus added to the land has been found equal to that obtained from a dressing of ten tons of barnyard manure to the acre. Considerable supplies of potash, phosphoric acid and lime are also taken up by the clover plant during its growth, a part of which is gathered from depths in the soil not reached by some other farm crops. In this way the clover practically enriches the soil to some extent in these other important elements. That the land has been much improved by this treatment has been shown in increased crop on many plots when compared with adjoining plots on which no clover had been sown. In one series of experiments with oats, the average increase for the first year was 28 per cent in the weight of the grain produced, and 78 per cent in the weight of the straw. In the second year, when the barley was sown on the same series of plots without any additional fertilizer, the increase in the weight of the grain produced on the plots which had been treated with clover was 29 per cent, and the increase in the weight of straw was 36 per cent. In a similar series of experiments conducted with potatoes, the plots treated with clover gave an average in the weight of the tubers of 28 per cent. These experiments are being continued from year to year. The tests made in 1900 with oats, wheat, barley, and potatoes, confirm those of the preceding years, and further establish the value of this method of adding to the fertility of the soil."
—*Farmers' Advocate.*

Vaccination, its Ups and Downs.

(Newark News.)

Vaccination has been in vogue for about one hundred years. It was during the latter part of the eighteenth century that an impression arose among the dairy people in a certain part of England that a disease of cows known as cowpox, when contracted by milkers, would afford protection against smallpox. The inoculation took place by means of scratches or wounds on the hands coming in contact with the pustules of the disease on the teats of the cows. The subject having come to the attention of Edward Jenner, a practitioner of Gloucestershire, England, where dairy farms were numerous, he began an investigation and became convinced that there was some truth in the theory. He continued his investigations for several years, and in 1698 published the results, and conclusively demonstrated the value of the discovery. Two years previous to this Jenner made a practical demonstration of the inoculation in a boy named James Phipps, whom he inoculated with some vaccine or cowpox virus taken from a vesicle on the hand of a dairymaid who had been accidentally infected by milking a cow that had the disease.

The announcement of Jenner's discovery was met with much ridicule and opposition, but his practical demonstrations were so convincing that the new remedy was soon used all over the world. It was introduced in this country by Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, professor of medicine in Harvard College, and the first person he inoculated was his five-year-old son. From this case he took the virus to inoculate his other children, and when they had recovered from the vaccine disease he made a test of its protective efficacy by taking them into a smallpox hospital and freely exposing them to the disease, which they resisted. He then inoculated them with smallpox matter, and this, too, failed to produce the disease. He then said, "One such fact is worth a thousand arguments."

Dr. Waterhouse was encouraged and aided in introducing the practice of vaccination by Thomas Jefferson, who was then President of the United States.

A successful vaccination always leaves a scar containing several minute pits, and this is the best evidence of the success of the operation.

Very few persons have a natural immunity from smallpox, and, unlike most of the other contagious diseases, adults are as susceptible to the disease as children. Fresh air and sunshine are the greatest enemy of the disease; therefore, it usually spreads more rapidly in the winter, when houses, stores and other public places are not properly ventilated.

The specific germ of smallpox has not been discovered, but it is undoubtedly a germ disease. The infecting principal is contained not only in the pustules of the disease, but also in the breath, the exhalations from the body and probably in the secretions.

It is supposed to be infectious during all stages, and even before the rash appears, but is most highly infectious during the stage when the pustules are present.

Until recently, humane vaccine virus was used almost entirely. That is, it was taken from the arm of a recently vaccinated person and used to inoculate another person, and so on. But now animal vaccine is used, and its manufacture has become quite an industry. The animals used for this purpose are heifers during their first lactation. They are inoculated with cowpox and the vaccine material is the lymph from the vesicles that form about the udder during the course of the disease. This is collected in small glass tubes, or on the ends of ivory points. All this is done under the most approved hygienic conditions.

The vaccine material has to be kept at a temperature below 70 degrees, otherwise it soon deteriorates. During the past summer a great deal of the vaccine material was spoiled by high temperature during shipment, and the result has been many unsuccessful vaccinations.

—Not only are we in a world of mysteries, but a world whose every highway leads us to a loving, a sympathetic God. To study the weed that we trample under our feet is to take a day's journey toward heaven. It draws its nourishment, its color, its blossom, from the crude and niggardly soil in a way we cannot comprehend, and preaches a sermon on fitting ourselves to our environment as elequent as it is impressive. Perfect in structure, it achieves its destiny far more completely than the saintliest soul that ever fought for the truth. That weed is an expression of God, a manifestation and revelation of Him. We touch the Almighty in the flower, in the sheaf of wheat, in the stars, the clouds. He is everywhere, a hint, a warning, a command. As friend converses with friend, He talks to us at every turn, and if we study Him in what He has made, we cannot resist the impulse to fall on our knees and worship. The earth is a vast temple, a temple of prayer and praise, and nature is our preacher. To love nature is to come at last to love the God of nature. An hour's thought with a rose in your hand will lead you to a higher spiritual world. Every blade of grass is a path leading up to infinite wonderment.

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Railroading Incidents.

"It is not always the most serious accidents that frighten a man most," remarked a high official of the New York Central one day, while the rest of us listened. "One of the worst scares I ever had was on a freight train when there really wasn't anything to be scared about. We had just pulled out of Ottumwa, Iowa, one dark night, with a caboose full of passengers, when rump—ump—bang—rip! You never heard such a racket. First one end of the car was lifted up off the rails and slammed down again, and then the other end was treated the same way; up and down we went bump, bump, bump! and smash went a window, and out went the lights. Now what do you suppose it was?—Well, it wasn't anything alive, but it got us into a panic alright. We waved a lantern like fury to the engineer ahead, but it seemed an age before he saw it, and we just bumped along, expecting every second to be bumped into kindling-wood.

"We stopped at last, and found it was a beer-keg—yes, sir, an empty beer keg that had got caught under the caboose between the rear axle and the bolster of the truck and had rolled along over the ties with the car balanced on it like a man riding a rail. It wasn't broken, either; no, sir, not a bit; and we had to chisel through every separate hoop before we could get it out. Talk about making things strong! That beer-keg was a wonder."

"I had a more exciting experience than that," said another official—he was in the freight-handling department. "It was a long time ago. I remember getting out at a station near Cincinnati for a hurried lunch, and before I knew it the train started. I was up by the engine, and as the drivers began to turn I jumped on the pilot. You see, I had often ridden there, being a railroadman, and the engineer knew me.

"Everything went well for a few miles, and I sat on the bumper enjoying the rush of air, for it was a hot summer's day; but presently, as we swung around a curve, the engine gave a fearful shriek, and just ahead I saw an old white horse on the track. He seemed not to hear the whistle; at all events, he paid no attention to it until we were right on him, and then he was too dazed to do anything. I saw it was too late, and I drew my legs up off the bumper and leaned back against the boiler. I must have made a picture as I crouched there. And the next second—"

"Well?" said somebody.

"Well—I think you wouldn't care to hear how things looked the next second. We struck the horse, and, wonder of wonders, it didn't hurt me, but it was an awful experience. I can tell you this! I've never ridden on the pilot of a locomotive since that day, and I never shall again."

There followed some talk about fast runs, and all agreed that for out and out excitement there is nothing in railroading to equal a man's sensations in one of those mad bursts of speed that are ventured upon now and then by locomotives in record-breaking trials. The heart never pounds with apprehension in a real accident as it does through imminent *fear* of an accident. And so great is the nerve-strain and brain strain upon the men who drive our ordinary fliers that three hours at a stretch is as much as the staunchest engineers can endure running at 50 or 60 miles an hour. And the same is true of firemen, and, indeed, of locomotives, so that the fast mail and express service between New York and Chicago requires relays of fourteen engines and fourteen engineers and fourteen firemen for a single round trip of a single train. And many a time, it appears, when an engineer has faced the rush of one of these terrible fliers to the end of his relay, say 150 miles, you will sometimes see him climb down from the cab weak and unstrung. He has been under a tension there at the throttle like that of an athlete springing from a high trapeze, or that of a pilot as he turns his craft into some furious rapids, only *his* tension has lasted for hours. What wonder, then, that three days are counted a full week's work for the men who drive such trains as the Empire State Express! Every alternate day they *must* spend in resting, and even so it is only the flower of a company's engineers who can stand the strain at all.

"So you see," said one of the officials, "the problem of higher speeds than we have at present involves more than boiler power and strength of machinery and the swiftness of turning wheels; it involves the question of human endurance. We can build engines that will run 150 miles an hour, but where shall we find the men to drive them? Already we have nearly reached the limit of what the eyes and nerves will endure. I think we'll have to find a new race of men to handle these 'locomotives of the future' that they talk so much about."

Bad Manners.

Ada C. Sweet, in the May *Woman's Home Companion*, writing of what she says is the national fault of our girls, says:

"It is painful to enlarge upon the lack of reverence, which is the second great cause of our national trait of bad manners. Everyone should strive to make up in mature life for the irreverence which has marred childhood and youth. A fine character is impossible without great ideals, without awe for what is majestic, respect for human achievements, reverence for all good, human or divine.

"The great German Goethe, in the greatest passage in all his novels, teaches that there are three reverences to be learned: First, reverence for what is above us; for God and for all those who show this power and truth. Second, reverence for those on a level with us, as each human soul is a particle of Divinity. Third, and greatest of all, reverence for all below us, especially those in poverty, suffering and humiliation. This last lesson Goethe pointed out to us as made clear and illustrated by the life of the Founder of Christianity. Cultivate reverence for all that is good, true and beautiful, for the human soul in its greatness and in its weakness. You may believe at first that no one is more wise than you, nor better. Smother that belief for a while and defer to others. Study the best that is in the people around you. Think more of them and less of yourself. Try to make them comfortable and happy in all little ways. At heart cherish high and unselfish ideals. If the mass of ambitious American girls would do this for a while, the manners of Americans would improve, for it is always, in civilized lands, the women who set the standard of manners."

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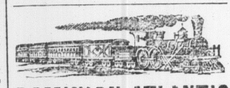

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Bridgewater, Lunenburg County.

N. H. PHINNEY, Manager.
Lawrencetown, July 29th, 1901.

CARRIAGES!

Just arrived, one carload of Carriages, built by the Brantford Carriage Co. These goods are unexcelled, none as good in quality, workmanship or style. The best is always the cheapest.

The famous "Starr" Cart
The BEST on earth.

The "McCormick" Mowers and Rakes!

These goods speak for themselves, obtaining the highest awards both at Paris and Chicago Expositions.

Harnesses, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Bicycles.

Call and examine goods.
Terms to suit customers.

D. G. HARLOW.
Bridgetown. May 15th, 1901.

"QUEEN"
Top Draft, Heating Wood Stove!

Warranted the only Stove made in Canada with Top Draft.

Will make your room comfortable in two minutes at 1 cent cost. Safe, no dirt, no trouble. Ashes need removing only once in two months. Health restorer. Home, church, hall, school. Will positively keep fire all night. Saves 25 to 50% in fuel, will warm a house in five minutes. One style connects with hot air pipes and heats five rooms. A trial will cost you nothing where we have an agent. 10,000 in use the past two years, 268 recommended by eminent doctors and sold for sick rooms.

Five sizes—$7.50, $9.00, $14.00, $15.00, $16.00.
F. O. B. Yarmouth, N.S. Send for catalogue.
A. J. NICKERSON & CO., Yarmouth, N. S., general agents for counties west of Halifax.

Sub-Agents Wanted.

August 21st, 1901. 1m

NOTICE!

We still keep in stock as formerly,

Cedar Shingles, Lime, and Salt

The subscribers also intend to handle **Coal** this season, both **Hard and Soft (best grades)** which they will sell right.

J. H. LONGMIRE & SON.
Bridgetown, June 11, 1901.

WANTED! WANTED!

5,000 Hides,
15,000 Pelts,

for which the highest prices will be paid, **Spot Cash.** Those having hides to sell will please bring them to the tannery.

MacKenzie, Crowe & Company.

The Household.

Women's Taste in Furnishing.

Chromos and the stonily staring crayon portraits with unspeakable frames, are being banished to make room for excellent productions, in English carbon photograph, of the world's great pictures, framed in dark wood. What good pictures in oils and water colors we have, have descended from skyey heights to the line of vision. The even balancing of pictures or pairs of pictures, or ornaments has been done away with, and gaudily decorated glass or china vases and ornaments, however costly, with all like unprofitable and unlovely trash are being shipped to the auction room for the benefit of less fastidious buyers. When one thinks of the waste of vital energy in women that the mere dusting and replacing of the multifarious ornaments and wall decoration of those days must have entailed, one marvels that in sheer self preservation they did not consign them all to the fire.

So far as needlework is concerned, there is every hope for the future, although there is no denying the fact that a deal of rubbish is turned out by women who ought to know better. Women *will* work cushions in delicate fabrics and shades that are quite useless, forgetting that a cushion is a thing primarily for use, and that it becomes ridiculous when it is set up in rows merely for show. But in the matter of embroidered household and personal linen, hemstitching, drawn work for doilies, centre pieces, carving cloths, things that can be washed and cleansed, and kept in daily use, the making of real lace for dress or underwear, the women of today have every reason to be proud of their progress. Then instead of converting washstands or kitchen utensils into drawing-room ornaments, they carve wood, much really artistic work in furniture being executed by women; and instead of slaving at the decoration of drain pipes, they model in clay or sketch in black and white, thus training themselves in appreciation, if not the creation, of beautiful line and form. In short, it looks very much as though the women of Canada have the art future of the country in their hands. It therefore behooves them never to be content, but to go from appreciation to appreciation of all that is pure and lovely in every form of art, never resting, but always aspiring to something higher and finer. Thus will they confer upon this Canada of ours the greatest good that can come to a country.—*Ladies Magazine.*

Growing Parsley.

A sprig of parsley on the meat plate—how appetizing it makes the meat appear on the hotel table! But is tasty and appetizing appearance of less importance on the home table? The market gardener cannot do without it; but the average home gardener seldom has it. We want it, too, for flavoring soups, fish, etc. The addition of just a little bit of the leaves, finally chopped, make quite an improvement in the flavor of such things. For garnishing meats, etc., parsley seems to be the vegetable par excellence, and a very few plants will suffice for the home garden. Any spot of good soil will do for starting them from seed. Sow as early in Spring as practicable in order to get ahead of the weeds, as parsley seed germinates somewhat slowly, and the plants are feeble at first. Where larger patches are to be started, make the rows about one foot apart, sowing seed rather thinly, and thinning afterwards to have the plants a few inches apart. For use during Winter and early Spring we start plants in open ground in early Fall, and on the approach of cold weather set them in an out-of-the-way corner of the green house. If you let a few plants get old it is easy enough to gather the seed, for parsley seeds germinate readily, both in open ground and under glass. John Hobson gives the following in *American Gardening* in regard to parsley for a home supply:

"Amateurs desiring a supply of parsley in winter and Spring who have not at command a warm frame or green house to grow it in, will get nice pickings if they take up some strong clumps now and put them in boxes, afterward removing to some light window in a warm room or cellar. They can also be kept in cold frames and, although little can be expected from them during mid-winter, they may be relied on to give a supply in spring long before it can be had from the outside. It is very easy to bring a few dozen roots of parsley over the winter, if they can be afforded a little light, not be subjected to extreme freezing, and protected from the attacks of the field mice."

The varietal differences appear chiefly in the foliage which in some is somewhat coarse, as is the plain or common, in others more finely divided as in the curled, double curled, moss curled and fern leaved.

—There are some husbands who take an interest in all the trifles, but there are more to whom they are inexpressibly wearisome. It is natural that the wife, shut in the narrow compass of her home, desiring to occupy her husband's attention, should talk to him of the things that comprise her world. But it would be far wiser for her to spend an hour of every day informing herself in the newspapers or magazines and reviews of the current affairs of the larger world, or in reading some one volume that can be reported on and discussed. For in such case she makes herself entertaining as well as helpful; but in the other case she is exceedingly likely, after a period more or less delayed, to see the good man take his coat and hat and depart for the club, or some other region where his ears will not suffer from peevish fretfulness and trivial nothings.

Even if it were an assured fact that man is as selfish and brutal as Kipling says he is, he is still, on the same evidence, companionable. And the wife who, nevertheless and in spite of such circumstances, wants his companionship must make her own agreeable to him. For the man does not live, even though he be near sainthood, who does not prefer a cheerful atmosphere to a dismal one. And even if the wife has been annoyed and vexed all day, half sick and tired to death, she will do more in the long run for her own happiness by suppressing the recital of her troubles and delinquencies, and letting her husband find it a possibility to look forward out of the turmoil of the day abroad to the peace of his evening at home.

Rhubarb in Winter.

Cut the rhubarb into pieces about half an inch in length, fill your glass jars full of this out rhubarb, crowding it well down. Then fill up with cold water. Shake the jar to get all the air out, and fill quite full, so that the water stands above the jar. Screw the lids down tight, and set away on the cement cellar floor, or in some other cool dry place. Before using, drain off the water and prepare as you would fresh rhubarb, adding plenty of sugar. If the work be well done, you will not fail to have rhubarb for winter use.

Potato Cones.

Mash some cold potatoes with milk and butter; add pepper and salt to taste; shape into little cones, brush over with a little melted butter or beaten egg and bake in a moderate oven till of a light golden hue. Serve at once.

—Daniel Webster believed that Christ imposed on all his disciples a life of active benevolence, and that he who refrains only from what he thinks to be sinful has performed but a part of his duty.

Joker's Corner.

Weary Willie, on his travels,
Unto the housewife said:
"Madam, pray give me work
That I may earn some bread."

Said she: "Here is a dinner,
Eat—'twill do you good;
And when finished, in that shed
You'll find a saw and wood."

The table cleared, and Willie
Was of gratitude bereft,
For he into the woodshed went,
Saw the wood—and left.

—A certain shopwalker in one of the large drapery establishments in the west end of London was noted for his severity to those under him.

One day he approached a junior assistant, whose counter a lady had just left.

"You let that lady go out without making a purchase?" he asked, severely.

"Yes, sir; I—"

"And she was at your counter full ten minutes?"

"Doubtless; but then, you see—"

"Exactly. I saw that, in spite of all the questions she put to you, you rarely answered her, and never attempted to get what she wanted."

"Well, but—"

"You need not make any excuse. I shall report you for carelessness."

"Well, I hadn't what she wanted."

"What was that?"

"Six shillings! She's a book canvasser, selling 'The Life of Napoleon the Great!'"

The shopwalker retired crestfallen, amid the audible titters of all the assistants in the department, who greatly enjoyed his discomfiture.

A Youthful Financier.

A correspondent asks: Will some of your mathematical geniuses kindly tell me if I am absolutely devoid of the calculating faculty in not being able to see through the following three-cornered trick, shall I say? A beggar-boy asked an old gentleman in the street for sixpence.

"What will you do with it if I give you one?" asked the old gentleman.

"Turn it into ninepence quick," replied the boy?"

"How?"

"Give me the tenner, and I'll soon show yer."

The boy got the money, darted off to a baker's shop and bought a threepenny loaf, with which he returned to the old gentleman and handed him back three pennies.

"How's this? You said you would make the sixpence into ninepence."

"So I 'ave. The baker's got threepence, you've got threepence, and I've got a threepenny loaf. That's ninepence."—*Tit-Bits.*

What Forty Poles Make.

A good story is told about a certain professor whose business it was to lecture to a number of students on surveying. During one of the lectures, the professor said that in his opinion the pole was of little or no value. To the astonishment of those present, a Polish gentleman arose and, after accusing the professor of insulting his countrymen, demanded an apology.

The professor thereupon explained that the pole to which he referred was merely a term of measurement. The Polish gentleman, seeing his mistake, asked the professor to forgive his apparent rudeness. To this the professor smartly replied:

"You could not be rude, sir, even if you tried, for it takes 40 poles to make one rood!"