

A LIST OF GREAT MEN

A METHOD FOR TESTING THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE.

Figures Secured in the British Museum Show Which Historical Leaders Have Been Written Most About, and Shakespeare Takes the Place of Honor—Some Fallacies Found in the Method.

Some years ago a student, wearied of the endless discussions as to who were the greatest men and women of history, evolved a method of judgment, which, however much it may lack in finality, is in some respects an improvement on the other method, which is merely a matter of individual opinion. It is a kind of plebiscite carried over years and generations, sometimes over centuries. About what man has the greatest amount been written? In other words, what man has made the greatest appeal to writers of his own and subsequent generations? Find him and you will have located the greatest man. A variation of this scheme to identify the greatest of living men was to add up the amount of newspaper publicity they had received. The man mentioned oftentimes in the newspapers was obviously the greatest man of his age, according to this theory, and if we recollect aright the last time this plan was carried into effect Theodore Roosevelt and the former Emperor of Germany were proved to be the greatest men of their generation. We doubt if posterity will confirm this verdict, but it is impossible to depend upon posterity. People are more interested in the opinion of their own times.

A list that is apt to be much more trustworthy than any made by a contemporary consensus or the measuring of newspaper bulk was compiled a short time ago in the British Museum, which contains the greatest library in the world. It holds some 4,000,000 volumes, of which few are worthless. Indeed, the library is not only the largest collection, but perhaps the most valuable selection in the world, and contains books in all languages and upon all conceivable subjects, though many are duplicates. The measurers with their tape lines went over the books—the outside of them only—and discovered that the most that bore the name of one man were written by or written about Shakespeare. This is a striking confirmation of the public judgment, for there is no doubt that if a poll of the British people were taken as to who was the greatest man in history, it is certain that the majority would have been in favor of an Englishman, and Shakespeare stands highest among Englishmen. Evidently Jesus of Nazareth was not considered as a man, and therefore was not included in the list, though Wells lists him as the greatest man in the history of the world.

The following is the list of the sixty greatest men in history, according to the measurements in the British Museum, as copied from John O. London's Weekly: Shakespeare, Luther, Cicero, Goethe, Dante, Aristotle, Homer, Virgil, Horace, Napoleon, Cervantes, Milton, Scott, Dickens, Charles I., Pizarro, Schiller, Voltaire, Tolstoy, Bunyan, Byron, Euripides, Sophocles, Julius Caesar, Moliere, Petrarch, Plutarch, Hippocrates, Tacitus, Pope, Wagner, Louis XVI., Goldsmith, Galen, Xenophon, Swift, Dumas, Swedenborg, Aeschylus, Livy, Terence, Tennyson, Aesop, Aristophanes, Defoe, Victor Hugo, Cromwell, Tasso, Calvin, Wesley, Gladstone, Plautus, Bacon, Chaucer, Burns, William III., Johnson, Rousseau, Louis XIV., Queen Victoria.

There are many obvious absurdities in the list, the first that strikes our eye being the placing of Cicero over half the people who follow him, and the placing of Charles I., Scott and Napoleon over Plato, who surely was one of the wisest, noblest men who ever lived. Swedenborg and Gladstone appear greater men than Burns, Chaucer and Bacon, to say nothing of Johnson and Rousseau. Bacon, by the way—if it is Roger, and not Sir Francis, who is meant—was the only Englishman mentioned by Wells in a recent list, in which he attempted to rate the greatest six men in all history. When shown the list the assistant director of the New York Public Library said that it was interesting but worthless, and pointed out that while Queen Victoria was placed sixteenth on the list, a great many books are appearing which deal with her and that it might well be that she would move up to fifty-ninth place. She is the only woman on the list, and we do not suppose many people could be found to say that she was the greatest woman in history, though, perhaps, next to Joan of Arc, she became one of the greatest symbols because of her long reign and the wonders that were accomplished in it.

A rough and ready measurement in the New York Library confirmed Shakespeare in first place, but George Washington came second to him. Neither Washington nor Lincoln was mentioned in the British list, though we suppose not many would contend that Pope was a greater man than Washington or Louis XVI. than Lincoln. Luther's remarkable position was attributed by the New York official not to his inherent greatness, but to the fact that he was for centuries the subject of controversy carried on in pamphlets, which corresponded somewhat to the newspapers of to-day. The New York librarian said that another feat of greatness might be founded in the frequency with which books about certain persons were read in the libraries. Judged by this standard, Karl Marx would appear to be one of the greatest, because the reference cards concerning him have to be renewed every few weeks, they become so dirty.

Cretan civilization flourished more than four thousand years ago.

SPRAYING THE GARDEN

THE BEST METHOD FOR KILLING OFF INSECTS.

Application Must Be Made Very Thoroughly In Order to Be Entirely Successful—Bordeaux Mixture Is Good—If Weather Is Rainy or Muggy, Spray Frequently to Keep Foliage Fully Protected.

To be successful in the control of insects and diseases, spraying must be done promptly and thoroughly. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture should be done before rains rather than after, provided the spray has time to dry on the leaves. Where the advice if given gardeners to "repeat spraying every seven or ten days," these intervals should depend on the weather. If it is rainy or "muggy," with fogs or heavy dews, spray frequently to keep the foliage protected at all times. If dry, a longer time may be allowed.

The ideal spray is a fine mist, and the best work is done when the plant is thoroughly and evenly covered with fine drops. Stop spraying before the foliage is drenched.

The higher the pressure, the better the spray. Clean all sprayers each time after using.

For delicate foliage, spray after this gets under shade. Hot sunlight is dangerous with many sprays, such as kerosene emulsion.

The materials recommended here may be applied in various ways.

For the small garden an atomizer sprayer is good. In the case of the atomizer sprayer it is an advantage to have the container for the liquid



Fighting Garden Insects With a Barrel Pump.

made of glass, as Bordeaux mixture and other materials attack tin and iron. These sprayers cost from 50 to 75 cents. A similar but more durable and effective sprayer made of brass costs \$1.25.

Really efficient sprayers are expensive, but if well cared for will last many years. Neighborhood co-operation may solve this problem. If a number of garden owners club together to purchase a sprayer, it is advised that a barrel pump on a hand cart be secured, or the barrow type, which is a thoroughly effective outfit, capable of giving 120 pounds pressure. It will apply any liquid fungicide or insecticide to vegetables, shrubbery, or orchard trees. It is often possible to secure the services of a local trucker or orchardist who has a sprayer, but no one should be deterred from protecting his garden when an atomizer may be purchased for 50 cents or even less.

The powders may be shaken from a muslin bag tied to a stick, or various forms of dusters, bellows or blowers may be bought.

Try powders are best applied when the leaves are wet with dew.

For garden insects there are several control methods that do not require the use of insecticides, but too much must not be expected from them. Of these hand picking is useful for large, comparatively inactive insects such as the potato beetle, cutworms and other caterpillars, and the squash bug. Another method is jarring or beating insects from low plants into large pans of water on which a thin layer of kerosene, being on the surface, kills the insects with which it comes in contact. Collecting nets are valuable for some pests; for example, the tarnished plant-bug. Brushing by different means is used to a considerable extent and consists in beating or brushing insects from the plants with pine boughs or similar brush. This method has proved of great value in combating the pea aphid. Covering with cloth is of use as a preventive for the striped cucumber beetle when the cucumbers are quite small, and for root-maggots. Trapping by different methods with old boards is useful for squash bugs and cutworms. Poisoned baits may be placed under such traps. Ploughing, disking and harrowing all can be done by hand and are of considerable service.

Dairy Cattle for Alaska.

The United States is trying to develop a hardy breed of cattle for dairying in Alaska by crossing the Galloway and the Holstein-Friesian, but in the meanwhile milking Shorthorns have been introduced at two of the department stations, and the Shorthorns are considered fairly hardy, and, in addition to being good milkers, are good beef animals.

Outworms Do Much Damage.

Outworms working on small plants of tomato, sweet potato and other vegetables that are young and tender will soon destroy considerable. Many of them can be destroyed by placing boards or flat stones near the plants for the insects to hide under during the day. When these boards are turned over the worms are found and destroyed. A better way is to use poison bait.

Cockerels a By-Product.

The cockerels on most general farms are really the by-product of pullet production and should be finished off for market as rapidly as possible.

This year's acreage of potatoes in Ontario is 99 per cent. of that of 1921, or 162,000 acres.

AT SILO-FILLING TIME

THIS SEASON CALLS FOR THOROUGH PREPARATION.

Inspect Container and Make Repairs Necessary to Ensure the Proper Keeping of the Most Important Feed Crops—Some Advice to the Dairy and Stock Farmer.

With grain cutting about finished in the principal dairy and cattle sections, the farmers are beginning to look forward to corn harvest and silo filling and are making plans for labor-saving during what is perhaps the greatest rush season of the year. On many farms it will be found that the silo itself requires attention if the crop is to be saved over winter, or until fed up, in best possible condition.

Even the best constructed silo will need some attention occasionally. Concrete silos, which are among the most expensive of construction, require the least attention as a general rule, but they will give better service if the inside is given a coat of special paint about once in three years. Paint for treating the interiors of silos is easily made of raw coal tar mixed with gasoline and applied with a tar brush. The roof should be inspected to see if it is water-tight, and the doors may well be looked over. They need to fit tight.

Wooden silos, either stave or board construction, require additional attention. The hoops of stave silos should be tightened and any defective pieces of wood replaced. In wood silos, particularly the cheaper ones and those of home make, there is always the likelihood of inlets for air, which will spoil the silage. Similar silos are so built as to require guy wires, these should be tightened to keep the building plumb and well braced to withstand winds.

See that the machinery to be used in harvesting and storing the silage is in working condition. Corn harvesters and silo-filling machinery are frequently owned in partnership by several farmers and, of course, arrangements need to be made in advance to see that all the owners get their corn in at the season when it is in best shape. In using the corn harvester the bundles should be made rather small. While this takes more time, the extra expense is more than offset by the ease in handling the bundles and feeding them into the silage cutter.

The corn ordinarily is hauled to the cutter on common, flat hay racks. The low-wheeled wagon is much preferable to the high one. An underslung rack can be constructed with comparative ease and will save much labor. The rack consists of two 4x6 inch bed pieces, 18 or 20 feet in length, bolted together at the end to form a V. On top of these timbers is built a rack six feet in width. The bottom of this rack is about eight feet long. The end boards are four feet high, built facing so they do not quite touch the wheels.

The apex of the V is suspended below the front axle of an ordinary farm wagon by means of a long kingbolt. The other ends are attached below the hind axle by U-shaped clevises. The materials needed in its construction are 80 board feet of 4x6 inch plank, 96 feet of boards 1x4 inches, one long kingbolt, two stirrup rods, and bolts and nails.

If the silage cutter and lifting machinery have not been selected, every effort should be made to get machinery which has sufficient or excess capacity. The mistake is often made of getting an outfit that is too small, thus making the operation of filling the silo very slow and interfering with the continuous employment of the entire force of men. A number of satisfactory silage cutters are on the market. The chief features to be considered in a cutter are that it is strongly made and will cut fine.

Opinions differ as to the fineness to which silage should be cut. The length varies from 1/4 to 1 inch. The latter is a little too long, as the pieces do not pack so closely in the silo, and they are not so completely consumed in feeding. The shorter lengths, on the other hand, the longer the pieces the more rapidly the corn can be run through the cutter. Fine cutting and thorough tramping are needed if it is desired to make the best quality silage and fill the silo to its greatest capacity.

Two types of elevators are in use—the old-style chain carrier and the blower. The chain carrier requires less power but is harder to set up and makes much litter, especially in windy weather, though some chain carriers are so inclosed as to keep the corn from blowing out. In using the blower type the blower should be placed as nearly perpendicular as possible.

Good Crop of Fall Apples.

The apple orchards of New Brunswick give promise of an excellent general crop this year, according to A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist. Early apples such as the Duchess, Wealthy and Dudley, will be a good crop. Fameuse and McIntosh Red, the dessert varieties which brought fame to New Brunswick at the Imperial Fruit Show at London, last year, will also bear well. The winter varieties as Bethel, Ben Davis and Bishop Pippin never yield heavily in New Brunswick. Unfortunately, scab has been caused by continued rainy weather, and the appearance of the fruit will cause lower grading on the market.

Well Distributed.

The number of associations now doing business is regarded as a very satisfactory start. With the new system it was not expected that such associations would spring up in a night all over the Province, nor was it regarded as desirable that such should occur. The associations now in existence are well scattered over the province. The Board of Directors selected includes some of the very best farmers in the country. Their interest in the matter and their public-spirited efforts to assist their neighbors in the matter of finance gives the associations organized a good standing in their respective communities.

The future of this plan is now in the hands of the farmers themselves. It was placed on the Statute Book as an alternative plan of financing itself, and of value as an alternative where other agencies were found inadequate or unsatisfactory.

SHORT TERM CREDITS

How the Government Co-operates With Local Associations.

Individual Farmers, the Township Council and the Government Pool Subscriptions—Managed by a Local Board—Ten Associations Already Doing Business.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

There is one distinctive difference between the system of long-term loans and the system of short-term loans recently inaugurated in this Province. Those who have followed the preceding articles will have observed that long-term loans are made direct by the Agricultural Development Board, 5 Queen's Park, Toronto. In contrast to this, no short-term loans are made by the Board, but are made solely through local associations organized for this purpose.

Short Term Credits Described.

The reason for this difference in method of operation lies in the difference in the nature of the security and the nature of the loan. In the matter of long-term loans, the security is a first mortgage on land, and the personality of the borrower, while important, is secondary. In the short-term loans, the security is a note or lien on chattels, and the personality of the borrower, and his reputation in the community, is one of the big determining factors. Then, too, the loan is usually a small one. With \$2,000 as the maximum, the average loan will no doubt be a good deal under \$1,000. It would, therefore, be physically impossible for any central office to grant and supervise loans in all the different sections of the Province for small amounts. No other system of granting short-term loans on personal or chattel security is in working order for a whole Province in existence. Such loans may, however, be granted with reasonable safety by local committees familiar with all the circumstances.

Not So Difficult.

Accordingly, a plan of organization of local farm loan associations has been devised, and this is not so difficult as might at first appear. A membership of thirty is required, and each member must take one share of stock, value \$100, and make a payment of 10 per cent., or \$10. This stock represents capital, and is held in reserve. There is little likelihood of any further payment ever being required on capital account. After the necessary membership is signed up, the township council and the Government are each asked to appoint two directors, and subscribe for one-half the amount of stock subscribed by local members; this to be added to the reserve. When these directors have been appointed, the association elects a president, vice-president and one director. These officers, with the two Government directors and the two township officers, constitute a board of officers, which thereafter looks after the business of the association. A secretary-treasurer is appointed, and he is the only paid officer permitted. When the association is thus formed it continues from year to year with the election of new officers, and applications for loans can then be made from time to time to the secretary-treasurer, who will arrange to have them considered by the directors.

In practice, it will probably be found desirable to have meetings at stated periods for the consideration of the loans. In this way, loans may be passed without any inconvenience either to the borrower or to the directors.

Associations Already Formed.

Although this plan has been before the farmers of the Province for only a few months, ten associations have already been formed, and are doing business, while two others have been formed, but have not yet passed on loans. Loans granted range from \$125 to \$1,800, in individual cases, and are for all manner of purposes in connection with farm work. They are repayable at the end of the year with interest at 6 1/2 per cent., but, of course, may be renewed for another year if the directors feel that such renewal is justified.

Each applicant submits to the association a detailed statement of his assets and liabilities, and also signs a promissory note. The application is then endorsed by the president and secretary of the association and sent in to the Board for approval and for issuing of cheque to cover the total amount loaned to an association. While, therefore, the subject is approached from the standpoint of helping the man on the land in carrying out his farming operations, it will be seen that due regard is paid to the question of security, and if reasonable discretion is exercised there is no reason why any of the money so loaned should go astray.

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24 PROHIBITION WERE KILLED

U.S. Bootleggers Growing Desperate, Shoot to Kill.

New York, Sept. 25.—Twenty-four dry law agents have been killed by liquor runners since prohibition began, Prohibition Commission Haynes said today.

In August the death toll among the dry forces was three killed, though scores of officers were injured in battles with smugglers and bootleggers.

As real whiskey sources have become fewer run runners have grown bolder, and too often they shoot with intent to kill at the approach of a Government agent, officials declared. Dry officials have been forced to adopt different methods to catch illicit liquor vendors or distillers when they are off their guard to prevent heavier loss of life among the enforcement personnel.

FIRE DESTROYS MILL AT LUCAN

Early Morning Blaze Causes Loss of \$30,000.

Lucan, Sept. 25.—The three story brick flour mill of the Crown Milling Company, conducted by G. H. Fairles, was destroyed by fire early today. The mill had been running day and night for five years, giving employment to 15 men. The loss will be \$30,000 only about half protected by insurance. The mill was built in 1898 and was Lucan's chief industry. All equipment had been recently renewed.

A shutdown in preparation for a half holiday today is indirectly responsible for the fire. Ordinarily the mill runs all night, but closed at 10 o'clock last night because employees were going to Palmerston today to attend the baseball play-off.

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PUT TAX ON "GLUTTONY" IN GERMANY

Ranges from Fifty to Hundred Per Cent. on Stuffing. Berlin, Sept. 26.—The Prussian Government has decided to levy a tax on gluttons.

This tax ranging from 50 to 100 per cent, according to the degree of gluttony, is to be paid on anything above a certain sum spent on food and drink in cafes, restaurants and bars. The money raised will be used for providing food for persons in poor circumstances. It is left to the local authorities to decide how much a man may spend on eating and drinking before being guilty of the deadly sin of gluttony. Prices in restaurants vary. A chop costs 100 marks in a quiet restaurant and 250 marks in a fashionable one. The difficulty is to find a plan which will prevent people in quiet restaurants from over eating and people in fashionable restaurants from under-eating. The general opinion is that the tax will have to be dropped, but the real gluttons are already making plans for eating each course of their dinner in a different restaurant in order to avoid paying it.