

Soils and Crops

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Spraying Notes.

With the prospect of the new Fruit Marks Act regulations coming into effect this season the question of finish and quality in fruit is one which more than ever attracts the attention of growers. The new regulations which are much more specific in their statement of what constitutes blemishes for the higher grades than the act now in force, make it extremely desirable that the sprays to be used should be carefully selected.

The wholesale use of Bordeaux mixture, accompanied as it generally is by lack of finish and often by an actual russetting of the fruit, should be practised with extreme caution. Russetting may now be responsible for as high a percentage of loss in the highest grade (extra fancy) as a moderate infestation of scab. Where Bordeaux is responsible for much russetting of the fruit, it is likewise admitted that lime sulphur is capable of actually improving the finish of the product and is in addition an efficient fungicide.

As the russetting is naturally caused by these sprays given, after the bloom has fallen, the use of Bordeaux previous to that stage may be advocated where deemed advisable. Undoubtedly the old 4-4-40 Bordeaux is the greater sinner in respect to russet injury than the newer recommendations of 3-10-40, 4-8-40, etc., and the latter formulae should be used in preference to the older one. Taking into consideration control of scab, finish of fruit and quality, in short, the pack, out, the following recommendations for orchard use would seem to be the most commendable: 1st spray—either Bordeaux or lime sulphur, 2nd spray—either Bordeaux or lime sulphur, 3rd spray—lime sulphur, 4th spray—lime sulphur.

The absolute necessity of applying three or more sprays should be understood. Trees not sprayed, or poorly sprayed, will not only produce poor quality of fruit and less of it, but, on account of foliage injury brought on by fungous diseases as well as insect pests, are in no condition to form a crop of fruit buds for the succeeding year.

In order to determine possible reduction of crop by the use of spray mixtures an actual count of some thousands of bloom was made last season at the Central Experimental Farm and the following results noted:

Where lime sulphur, specific gravity .067, was used 17.7% of the blooms set fruit. Where Bordeaux 3-10-40 formula was used, 17.7% of the blooms set fruit. There was practically no difference in the set of the two plots due to the spray used.

These results do not indicate a loss due to the use of lime sulphur as a spray for orchard use in the Province of Ontario.

Calcium Arsenate for Potatoes.—With the advent of calcium arsenate as an insecticide it should, on account of its cheapness and insecticide properties, displace the use of Paris green on potatoes, which is always liable to be attended by foliage injury. For the control of fungous diseases of potatoes Bordeaux mixture of the 4-4-40 form-

ula is to be highly commended. Lime sulphur should be avoided. As an insecticide, to be combined with the Bordeaux, use one to one and one-half pounds dry arsenate of lime to every forty gallons of the spray mixture. This combination has proved on the Experimental Farms to be a thoroughly efficient control for blight and potato bugs.

The Man, the Cow, the Feed.

Many factors enter into successful dairy farming. Three of them are of vital importance. First, there is the man. It is said that some men attempt to qualify as expert machinists who could not keep a wheel-barrow running properly. Similarly, some men attempt to make dairymen out of themselves when they have no qualifications for handling live stock. They are out of their element. The man who does not like live stock, but who is good at following rules, may get along fairly well with dairy cattle. But this is the exception and not the rule. When we find milk reaching city markets containing up to fifty million bacteria per cubic centimeter and see the great number of undernourished scrubby looking dairy herds that are found in every county in the country, we are almost inclined to believe that the proportion of misplaced workers in the dairy industry must be particularly large.

Any man who does like live stock, however, is willing to intelligently study the problems connected with milk production, can make a sure living out of the dairy cow than from any other line of farming.

Then comes the cow. It is wasted effort to give good care and good feed to cows that just simper haven't it in them to make milk in profitable quantities. The profitable dairy herd is composed of cows from good producing ancestors, either grade or purebred, that have been themselves proven producers through one or more lactation periods. Sometimes we are inclined to believe that there are more poor feeders than poor cows, and that many of the so-called 3,000-pound cows would produce 5,000 or 6,000 pounds of milk if only given half a chance. On the other hand, there are cows producing 5,000 and 6,000 pounds of milk that should be producing 8,000 or 9,000 pounds on the feed and care that they receive. The ability to select good cows is the first and most important attribute of a good dairyman.

Finally, there is the question of feed. The farmer who is a good dairyman and has good cows, will be only an indifferent success unless he operates his farm to produce maximum quantities of nutritious roughage. On the dairy farm, large acreage will be devoted to legumes such as red clover, sweet clover and alfalfa, to the production of succulent crops, such as roots and corn for ensilage with a small acreage comparatively in grains. Where such crops are grown, very little feed will need to be purchased outside of heavy concentrates to supplement the coarse grains produced at home and there will be a maximum of increase, a minimum of outgo, and satisfactory profits.

SPROUTED

Chestnut hard coal makes the most satisfactory fuel for the coal-burning brooder stove as it seldom goes out if the fire is given the proper attention and there is no difficulty in making the fire last all night. Coke makes a hot fire while it burns and can be used in brooder stoves but the stove may need attention during the night to be sure that the fire will last until morning.

Soft coal can be used in brooder stoves with grates constructed for that purpose. However, it is not usually considered as satisfactory as the hard coal. It pays to have a box in each colony house that will hold nearly a week's supply of coal. This saves carrying fuel in bad weather and reduces the time necessary to care for brooder flocks.

If you use oil-burning brooders it pays to buy the best grade of kerosene or the grade commonly sold by the oil companies for incubator use. This first-grade oil gives the most heat for the money and there is less soot and odor.

It pays to use a good grade of fuel in spite of the cost, as the expense can be divided among two or three hundred chicks, making the fuel cost per chick very small. And if the fires go out, the injury to a brood may be so great that no amount of fuel economy can make up for it.

Caring for the Roadside.

The last two years and the next few years will constitute an era of road building. When properly completed these roads should have a nicely graded roadbed with a well-shaped roadside.

The law of each province should see to it that these roadbeds are seeded to some suitable grass seed with a nurse crop to keep the weeds from getting the start of the grass. Where, as we have in such laws it would be a wise thing for each farmer living along a new road to do this himself.

The Making of a Lawn.

A good lawn is one of the first essentials in making a beautiful home. There is nothing that can take the place of a beautiful greenward about any house if it is to be really attractive. Those who are planning to build should include the lawn in the original plan for the home. Draw up a plan of the contour of the ground adjoining the proposed site. The area of this will depend upon the amount of land available. In the country this should be not less than four times the area of the house site. In excavating, remove all the rich surface soil separately. The subsoil from the excavation is then used for filling depressions and grading so that the surface water will always flow away from the house. When the house is completed, and the rubbish incident to building removed, the surface soil is brought back and used to make a seed bed for the lawn grasses.

The lawn should be as permanent as the house, and requires equal care in the making. The autumn is a good time to do the grading and filling. This should be done at intervals, allowing heavy rains to settle the transported soil several times before the final grading, ploughing and thorough tillage of the spring. This will prevent depressions developing afterwards in your lawn and tennis court. Before seeding, a finer condition of tilth is required than for any farm crop. Keep at it until the soil is like a garden or about ready for seedling onions. If the land is not in good heart, a heavy coat of manure should be worked in during preparation, and when necessary, a heavy dressing of fertilizer will greatly help to make the soil as rich as it should be for growing potatoes or roots.

The seeding should be very heavy. The best lawns are made by having a great many fine stalks of grass. The best grass for shade and open lawns is the Kentucky Blue Grass. It is sown at the rate of about 10 pounds or 4 bushels per acre. It weighs 14 pounds to the bushel. The seed merchants sell reliable mixtures; these usually contain a large percentage of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover. Timothy and Red Top, when added to the mixture, are satisfactory grasses for making a permanent lawn. To secure a satisfactory seeding, take about one-half of the seed for the area and sow the area one way, carefully by hand, then take the other half and sow across the first seeding. By this means you would avoid any misses and secure an even stand.

To avoid having the lawn bare during the early summer, sow oats at the rate of from 4 to 5 bushels per acre before the last cultivation in preparation for seeding. This will form a dense greenward within three weeks, and though requiring frequent cutting with the lawn-mower, will not only make a beautiful lawn, but will serve as a nurse crop for the grasses until they are well established. Cover your lawn seed with a garden rake and roll from time to time after rain.

The name "Mary" has been given to seventeen daughters among twelve monarchs of England. George III. and Queen Victoria had each three daughters bearing this name, together with others.

Put Thistles to Flight.

Five years ago when I purchased my farm there were four acres on it that looked almost worthless. There were potatoes planted on this four acres two seasons before and I was informed only 25 bushels per acre were harvested. The field was lying idle when I made the purchase. All there was growing on it was, as I called it, a little poverty grass, here and there in spots, and a good stand of thistles.

I plowed it thoroughly the first spring and sowed to oats, seeding to clover, producing a good stand of both, but the dry weather shortened the oats crop one-half and also the clover. However, I let the seeding stand, and the thistles made a rapid growth the following season, along with the small amount of clover, so I clipped the field the last week of June, letting the stubble of the thistle dry a few days, then I sharpened a plow point and plowed the piece about four inches deep, being very careful to cut every thistle root at this depth.

Being a new man in the neighborhood I had all kinds of questions asked me why I plowed so shallow, and if that was the way I always done. I only laughed and said "in the name like this, as this is only an experiment."

The weather was dry and hot for some three or four weeks and I used the spring tooth harrow a couple of times, setting it the depth that the field was plowed.

Being hot and dry by the middle of August the thistles were losing vitality so I set in plowing with the sulky plow turning up about nine inches of soil. The piece plowed very easily owing to the dust much retaining the moisture.

I immediately prepared a seed bed for wheat which I sowed the last week in August.

Now, the field being in a run-down condition, it needed some nourishment to produce a crop of wheat. As I had no money to purchase a great amount of fertilizer I decided to make some home-made fertilizer.

I collected all the wood ashes I could get handy, which was about 1½ tons, also some fine manure and sifted it together so I could use it in a fertilizer drill. When ready to use I took a ton of the mixture and put in 100 pounds of acid phosphate.

I opened the fertilizer part wide open and drilled 1½ bushels of good clean seed wheat to the acre. During the winter I hauled the manure directly from the stable to the field covering it thoroughly.

It was a nice sight at harvest time to see what an even stand I had. From this poverty stricken field I threshed four more bushels of wheat to the acre than any of my neighbors, and did not see a half dozen stalks of thistles. I now have a stand of alfalfa on the land.—H.B.F.

Dampness Kills the Hens.

Dampness is at the bottom of most poultry diseases, and poor ventilation in the henhouse is what causes dampness. The only way to have well-ventilated chicken houses is to build them right.

The proper house is of open-front construction. Plenty of light should be furnished from windows on the side as well as from the front.

Making Drains Permanent

There is no farm improvement to which the adage, "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link," is more applicable than to a system of tile-drainage. The links in this chain are four, in number. They are in sequence:

1. Planning the system.
2. Selection of tile to be used.
3. Construction of the system.
4. Maintenance.

No drainage system will function long unless proper consideration is given to each. A failure in any system of drainage can always be traced to a weakness in one or more of these links. In planning a drainage system it not infrequently happens that soil and subsoil conditions are not carefully studied when the depth and frequency of drains are being determined. As a result tile may be laid so deep, as has been done in several cases of which the writer has personal knowledge, that water cannot get down to them because of an impervious layer of sub-soil, above them. The result is little or no drainage. More frequently, however, tile are not placed deep enough, with the result that little or no drainage is obtained over a considerable area between drains.

No tile-drain is stronger than its weakest tile. A farmer in the eastern part of Ontario was obliged, last spring, to replace two carloads of soft clay tile which had broken down completely within a period of a few years after being installed. Numerous instances could be given of concrete tile having deteriorated to such an extent that nothing but a gray, gravelly residue indicated where they had been. It is poor economy to consider cost before quality when purchasing tile. The cheapest tile may be the most expensive in the end, and likewise the costliest tile, the least expensive. No one would think of building a good barn on a foundation made of material whose strength is questionable, and yet many farmers don't hesitate to use tile that shows signs of being weak, in an equally expensive drainage system.

The efficiency of a drainage system is frequently impaired or entirely destroyed because proper precautions were not taken during its construction. Often the tile are not laid to a true grade. Carelessness in grading results in humps and dips in the drains and a consequent reduction in their water-carrying capacity. If these faults are pronounced enough the tile will eventually become filled with silt. Allowing the walls of the trenches to cave in before-clogging or priming the tile often raises them above the required grade, and may cause gaps of an inch or more between adjoining tile through which soil can enter readily. Faultily constructed and poorly protected outlets are among the other sources of trouble that might be mentioned. The only way to insure against improper construction is to have the work done by a reliable, experienced contractor who places quality of work above quantity. A tile-drainage system should be a permanent improvement. Even the demands that every reasonable precaution be taken in its construction.

Proper maintenance and care are essential to the continued operation of a drainage system. It is hard to conceive of any neglect that is more costly than that of failing to periodically inspect and clean out catch-basins, and to keep the outlet open and well protected against the entrance of rats, skunks, and woodchucks, who look upon them as homes built especially for their benefit. A case in which a skunk worked its way into a drain so far that it could neither go ahead nor back, was recently brought to our attention. This drain was completely clogged. Considerable labor and drainage to crops might have been avoided, had the outlet been given the proper attention.

Any farmer who contemplates installing a tile drainage system can increase its economy and efficiency by having the plan made by an experienced drainage engineer; by using none but tile of known strength and durability; by employing the most advanced methods of construction; and by giving it the attention it should have, after completion. Here, as elsewhere, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Parents as Educators

Gardening—By Mabel R. Young.

"Oh, Painter of the fruits and flowers, We thank Thee for Thy wise design, Whereby these human hands of ours In nature's garden work with Thine."

Down deep in every child's heart is a love for his mother-earth. How a child enjoys making mud-pies, digging holes, or just sitting in the dirt, working it with his hands! Often the mother thinks more of the soiled clothing and dirty hands than of her baby's developing love of Nature; but why not leave him happy and free in a garden all his own?

If you are fortunate enough to have a yard, by all means let your child have a little corner of it; if you happen to live in an apartment, a window box or a flower pot would make a fair substitute. On the window sill where the brightest sunshine enters, the box or pot should be placed. Here the little tots can sow the seeds, water and care for the plants as they develop. What a delight to watch the first green shoots burst forth and the tiny green leaves appear! In the window garden, bright-colored or sweet-scented flowers are the best, nasturtiums, sweet alyssum and pansies from seeds; or tulips, hyacinths and jonquils from bulbs.

But if your child can have a garden of his own, let him prepare the soil for planting by himself. The ground must be dug and raked over, for which he will need a garden set, easily procured at small cost. Allow him to choose his own seeds or plants, even if his choice differs from your own. My small son took about a dozen sprouted onions from the pantry and planted them as a border around my pansy-bed, but he has experienced more joy from those onions than I could have from a hundred posies.

As the seeds sprout and the plants grow, let your child enjoy them to the full. Tell him stories about his garden, the sun which warms it, the rain that moistens it, and the earth that feeds it. And when the blossoms appear, be sure he picks them to his heart's content, yet always making use of the flowers. Show him what beauty and sweetness they add to a room.

A child, in caring for his garden, weeding, watering and loosening the soil, will learn all the wonderful returns Nature gives for the work and the care she exacts. And as the garden blooms, your child's heart and mind will also unfold. He has learned from his little garden more than you could have taught him in words; he has learned the lesson of growth and development, of work and its reward, of beauty in all things, and of God, the Giver of all good.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

A Pussy-Cat Party.

When Billy's mother decided to give him a birthday party she pounced upon the pussy-cat plan, partly because pussy-willows are flourishing in April, but mostly because kittens are favorites with nine and ten-year-olds.

The invitations were folded "kitty-cornered," and inside of each appeared a fat, fuzzy little gray puss taken from a real pussy-willow branch. "Puss" had pen-and-ink ears, whiskers, and tail, and sat upon a tiny red-pointed fence post.

Guests who'll had you welcome gray On Billy Bryant's ninth birthday. Next Saturday at half-past three, (Be sure to come and then you'll see) Pussy will, oh!

The first game was a good romp at "Puss in the Corner." That was followed by the foolish but funny old game of "Poor Pussy."

While the children were still in a circle for that, Billy's mother explained a new game. It was called "Kitty Kitty," and was played on the lines of "Spin the Platter." In every child's ear Billy whispered the name of some sort of cat; as, for instance, tiger, "yaller," green-eyes, double-toes, Maltese, Angora, black and white, gray. He then occupied the centre of the circle and spun a tin pie plate. As he did so he called out one of the names that he had assigned, and counted rapidly out loud up to ten. Thus: "Green-eyes, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten."

The child who had been given the name "Green-eyes" was supposed to jump up and snatch the pie tin before Billy finished counting ten. If "Green-eyes" failed then he had to take Billy's place. Billy too, of course, had a pussy-cat name.

Another circle game that was fun was called "Pussy's Prowlings." It was on the order of stage coach. Billy's mother told the story of a kitten's adventures, and before she started to tell it she whispered to every child the name of some object which was to have a place in the story. For instance she gave out "haymow," "milk saucer," mouse hole."

Every time that she mentioned any such name in the progress of the story the child who had it was expected to rise from his chair, turn around three times, and sit down again. When the words "pussy's prowlings" were mentioned, all the players jumped up and exchanged seats. The story teller also tried to get a seat and, if she succeeded, the child who was finally left without one had to continue the story.

Here is the story that Billy's mother told:

Pussy's Prowlings. Once there was a PUSSY CAT named BLINKY who said to herself one day: "I'm tired of MILK to drink and I'm oh, so hungry for MOUSE. I must go on a MOUSE hunt."

So BLINKY stole out of the red BRICK HOUSE where she lived very happily with the JONES FAMILY. She pattered down the back DOOR-STEPS where her MILK SAUCER was set and she scampered along the winding PATH to the BARN.

(That's the way PUSSY'S PROWLINGS began.) Up the LADDER to the HAYMOW she crept and through the heaps of sweet clover HAY to a HOLE in the WALL. There BLINKY knew lived a MOUSE. So she crouched close to the MOUSE-HOLE, as still as still could be and watched. And she watched and she watched and she watched.

But that MOUSE must have been away from home or else very busy down in his HOLE for it never once stuck its little NOSE out. And when BLINKY had watched there in the HAYMOW for three long, long hours,

she was so hungry that she couldn't watch for that MOUSE a single minute more. She thought of the MILK SAUCER by the back DOOR-STEPS and she said to herself "If I can't have MOUSE, MILK won't taste so bad after all."

So BLINKY made her way back through the heaps of HAY and scrambled down the LADDER to the HAYMOW and ran along the winding PATH to the back DOORSTEP. And there sure enough—was a SAUCER full of MILK all ready for her to drink. So BLINKY lapped it up very hungrily and was perfectly happy!

(And that's the way PUSSY'S PROWLINGS ended.)

The next game was called "Hunt the Mouse." Billy had hidden a chocolate mouse somewhere in the room, and the children were asked to be kittens and try to find it. Whenever anyone came very near the hiding place, Billy meowed loudly, or if everyone was very far from it Billy would only mew faintly. The "kitten" who discovered the mouse was allowed to keep it for a reward.

In another room the children had a chance to hunt for those mittens which the "naughty kittens" once lost. Many tiny red paper mittens were scattered throughout the rooms, where they could be much more easily found than the chocolate mouse.

The supper table delighted the children. In the centre of it sat a big stuffed cat surrounded by chocolate mice, and at each child's place was a tiny plush cat with the child's name on a tag tied to the neck bow. Such toys can usually be bought in five-and-ten-cent stores.

Pussy-willow sprays laid flat on the cloth decorated the table gracefully. The napkins were the paper ones that feature black cats at Halloween. Little ramekins of creamed chicken pleased the children quite as much as if they had been pussy-cats. With the chicken Billy's mother served "Kitty-cornered" sandwiches of brown bread filled with cream cheese and chopped nuts. There was hot cocoa too, and for dessert individual molds of chocolate blanc-mange with whipped cream and a candied cherry on top. Needless to say, there was a birthday cake which was brought in ablaze with red candles and set before Billy to serve.

Each guest received a souvenir chocolate mouse, and was quick to declare upon departure that the pussy-cat party had been, oh, so jolly.

There is Safety in Diversity.

There is no get-rich-quick crop. A young farmer should consider this fact seriously. Any one-crop system is a speculation and few men gain by such risks always. It is the careful business man that avoids speculation, who succeeds at last.

The same principle is true in farming. The farmer who raises enough corn and hay for his stock; keeps cows for milk and butter; raises his own meat and work stock; grows potatoes and truck crops; helps his wife and children with the chickens, ducks and turkeys; keeps a few hives of bees and a small orchard; plants peas and pumpkins in a corn field, and raises turnips, cabbage and beans before he turns his attention to a money crop, may live and be able to buy school books, school shoes, clothing and Christmas toys, and pay his taxes.

Cattle and hogs pay better profits than grain crops. Fat cattle are always in demand at some cash value, and hogs multiply faster than other farm animals if you use serum to protect them against hog cholera. Cattle and hogs are not perishable like vegetables, and they are always salable, and you may keep them until you realize a fair price.

Stock on a farm furnish manure and save fertilizer bills. Plenty of animals and clover on a farm, with corn, grain, hay and vegetables to fatten them, and manure saved and used will fertilize the soil, grow better crops and increase the value of the land.

THE OUTDOOR FLOWER-GARDEN

If a new piece of ground is to be opened, as soon as the frost is out locate a stake at each of the four corners and begin the removal of the sod. Be very careful to shake the sods out thoroughly over the plot. The roots hold a considerable quantity of rich earth, and to take this away from the plot is like taking the cream away from milk.

After removing the sod, loosen the soil to the depth of several inches with a garden fork. This does not mean that the soil is to be turned under. The fork should be inserted as far as it will go, and the handles depressed as one would do if the soil were to be lifted. This done, remove the fork and insert in a new place. Go over the whole plot this way. This will open up the soil to a depth of several inches, allowing both air and water to enter freely.

A top-dressing is next in order. This should be one or two inches in depth, and is preferably of cow manure, which may be used either "green" or well rotted. If cow manure is not available, horse manure may be used, but it must be well rotted. Sheep or hen manure may also be used, but these are highly nitrogenous and should be applied very sparingly. It is better to apply these in the fall. The top-dressing may be left on until the soil becomes warm enough for planting, when it should be turned under to the depth of two or three inches.

The ideal time to prepare a new plot is in the fall. The preparation is as outlined above, the coat of dressing being applied early enough so that one or two good rains may wash a portion of it into the soil before the ground finally closes up. The following spring the top-dressing may be used under the beds instead of being turned in, as the fall and spring rains will have washed a valuable part of it into the soil.

Garden plots already in use should be cleared of debris after the plants have been killed by fall frosts. The soil is then loosened and a top-dressing applied as for a new piece. If this work is delayed until spring, the old plant pots should be removed as soon as uncovered by the snow. The dressing should then be put on while the ground is still frozen. Spring rains will carry a portion of it into the soil as it thaws, though the amount will be less than when a fall application is made. As soon as the frost is out, rake the plot over and turn the top-dressing under two or three inches.

Flowering plants take a large amount of food from the soil, and best results are obtained from plots that are kept in a high state of fertility.

New Varieties of Sweet Corn.

As corn is one of the most important vegetable crops, considerable attention has been paid to it by the Horticultural Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms System. One of the main lines of work engaging the attention of the Division is the origination of new varieties of sweet corn that would be earlier and, if possible, better than those already on the market. As the season for corn is short in the prairie provinces, special effort has been made to obtain varieties that would develop there rapidly. The three earliest varieties of sweet corn that these experiments have produced are Pickaninny, Early Malcolm—already well known in the western provinces—and Sweet Squaw. Pickaninny is a cross made at Ottawa from a black sweet corn, originally brought from New Brunswick in 1916; and Sweet Squaw, the latter being the seed parent. This corn, which has a short ear, the average length being five inches and the number of rows for the ear eight, is doing very well in the different parts of the prairies, and has been found to be the very earliest at Ottawa. Early Malcolm was obtained by selection from the Early Malakoff originally introduced from Russia. By cultivation at Ottawa the variety became so changed that it was decided in 1913 to give it a new name. Since that time it has been steadily selected for better ears and earliness, and the seed has become very popular both in Canada and the United States. The ears average six inches in length and the number of rows to the ear is twelve. Sweet Squaw is a cross between White Squaw and Early Malakoff made at Ottawa in 1913 and received its name in 1917. It has obtained considerable popularity and is considered a valuable acquisition, especially in the prairie provinces. Its average length of ear and the number of rows to the ear are the same as those of Early Malcolm.

Pig-Eating Sows.

Pig-eating sows should be fed about three pounds of salt pork cut in strips, or the pigs may be painted with mudclay containing equal parts of tincture of aloes and arsenic as soon as the pigs are dry.

A little wheat bran or linseed oil meal in the sow's ration will prevent costiveness at farrowing time.

British princes and princesses may not marry before the age of twenty-five, but they may marry if over twenty-five, they may marry by giving notice twelve months beforehand to the Privy Council, unless Parliament decides against the proposed match.