

the row. In trying to get a carload the College is a "Irish Cobbler" and "ain," both white potatoes, the pink varieties are

ts were corn. Mr. Mason an experimenter in Minn. med that corn that will not as the same feeding value. hat have ears; these plots tivated as an experiment h of that conclusion.

were devoted to testing of corn. One kind had y King, Nipissing, for 20 considered hardy. Another m Texas grew very tall, reproduced itself here.

matter with this soil up any good?"

was prompted by a tches of quite bare soil, th a few plots of emerald and Mr. Mason replied that s to ascertain the longevity ds of alfalfa have been r 20 years. One after ecies have died out, with exception of "Grimm's," s the fort, hale and lusty, hat "Ontario variegated" y-lived. Experiments are ed on to determine the cutting, also to develop roots that spread instead raight down. Alfalfa is dder crop. The average ried plant at Guelph is . Sweet clover, of late, ore as a profitable pasture for selling the seed. The vigorous than the yellow. d for hay, but should be middle of June, as after wooden. It is valuable crop, and some farmers 2-year rotation with it. cattle have been pastured the crop has then been let en plowed down and sown in some other crop. Of not be pastured too close re-seed. An excellent is made up in the pro-shells oats and 12 lbs. Tramping does not hurt of red clover—you get

ave been made at the 50 kinds of winter wheat. n Chaff and Bulgarian produce "O. A. C. No. 'O. A. C. No. 21" barley red and found to have than "Manchurian." A ey and oats was found r yield to the acre than bushel barley and 1 of e. "No. 3," or "Dau-ka" oats will mature the barley. "O. A. C. No. es more prizes than "O. aid Mr. Mason in reply: "but no variety of any al; different soils give "

"The best kinds of distributed over Ontario xperimental Farms and eing made with them ies. As many as 100,000 xperimented in connection C., and one man who in "No. 72" oats found that eneration from those 2 00 bushels.

and Its Duties.

Dr. Tucker's devotional with which the days the Summer School, was st pertinent of modern acy.

secular and no profane in Dr. Tucker. We are e Ministry as sacred and as secular. Not so—All glory of God.

oped that autocracy has h-blow in the War. In ve to look to the reign Even Japan is fast be- y; China is nominally a n defined democracy as eople, for the people and But this does not neces- t whatever the people have. It is possible badly, and the people ight to do wrong than etimes politicians forget ain things for the sake

This appeal to the selfishness and greed of any section of the people must be given up. Yet Governments are not exactly to blame; it is the electorate that makes Governments. The widest work we of to-day have to do is to train for that which is right in public life; "Vox populi vox Dei" only when the people want what is Right.

There are many things to be done, e. g., care of the feeble-minded. These unfortunates largely fill our jails and charitable institutions; they become our vicious and criminals, to a large extent. Segregation, or making it impossible for them to reproduce their species, is the remedy. . . Again, there is the elimination of venereal disease. These diseases are sapping the very life of our people, hence we should teach purity of body and soul. . . Race-track gambling is a very great evil. We arrest Chinamen for playing a comparatively innocent game, and at the same time allow leaders of society to make enormous profits betting on horse-races. He had been told that it is possible to make 10,000 per cent. on "investments" of this kind. We want our electors to issue a ukase to our governors to see that no such racial discrimination is allowed.

Then—patronage and graft, giving a minnow to the people to catch a whale. Liberals and Conservatives pay taxes equally; why should there be patronage for the one side or the other? Why should Conservative or Liberal papers be given advertising? Why should appointments be reserved for "party"? Such things should be impossible in a democratic country. Why should we who are the victims of such systems stand for such things? Not the party system, but the party spirit, is one of our greatest national evils. Too much partyism is the perversion of intellect; we look too much from the angle of party interests.

In passing the speaker took a crack at the political papers for traducing our public men. (Why should not public issues, rather than public men, be paramount?—Ed.). This is one of the evils of party Government. Few people judge a question on its own merits. We need an independent as well as an intelligent electorate.

For the Women Who Love Fancy Work.

YES, there are always women who love to do fancywork; the craving to make pretty things with their own fingers seems to be a part of them.—Then there are others who "like to have something to pick up" at odd moments, before the men come in for dinner, or when making an afternoon's visit.

Every now and again we get a letter from one of these women begging for a pattern for this or that, and usually it is a physical impossibility to accede to the demand at least immediately. "The Farmer's Advocate" does not make a specialty of fancywork, and not a soul on its staff has time, not to mention the ability, to sit down and work out "something new" in crochet or embroidery.

Nevertheless, since we always like to help our readers if at all possible, we have been on the lookout for some time, to find someone who really did make a specialty of inventing new designs.

Chance blew her our way—Lila McEvoy Robson—a pink cheeked little lady with blue, blue eyes, who just loves doing crochet, and who, moreover, is anxious to pass on the things she has learned to other women. Some time ago she got out a little book giving the "methods" she has discovered. She then thought, she says, that knowing those methods would enable any woman to invent new designs for herself. But not everyone is inventive. Request upon request came to Mrs. Robson for more "patterns." So now she is getting out another book with plenty of patterns.

In the meantime she has favored us of this paper with the accompanying illustrations, with a few hints on directions for making. We are giving them now, as they may give suggestions for Christmas gifts and leave plenty of time for dainty things before the twenty-fifth of December. Here are the hints.

No. 1.

"Bib Collar, use thread No. 150. (Three and three mesh) three chain stitches between the bars instead of two, thread over twice, and three sets of stitches between each two bars, instead

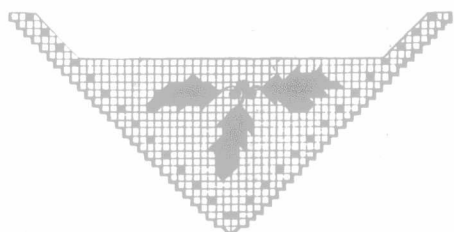
of the usual two sets of stitches between each two bars, to make solid meshes. Start collar at lower front by "building" twenty-one whole, and one-half meshes at each end.

No. 2.

"Bow Knot Towel Edging and Insertion." Thread No. 40 to 100 according to weight of toweling used. Start by "building" thirteen open meshes, working up and down, using the different methods of "building" to make the points on the edge. Use upper part of pattern for insertion, leaving one or two rows of open meshes, each side of the pattern.

No. 3.

Introducing Half Meshes. Diagram showing six different ways of using "Part Meshes."



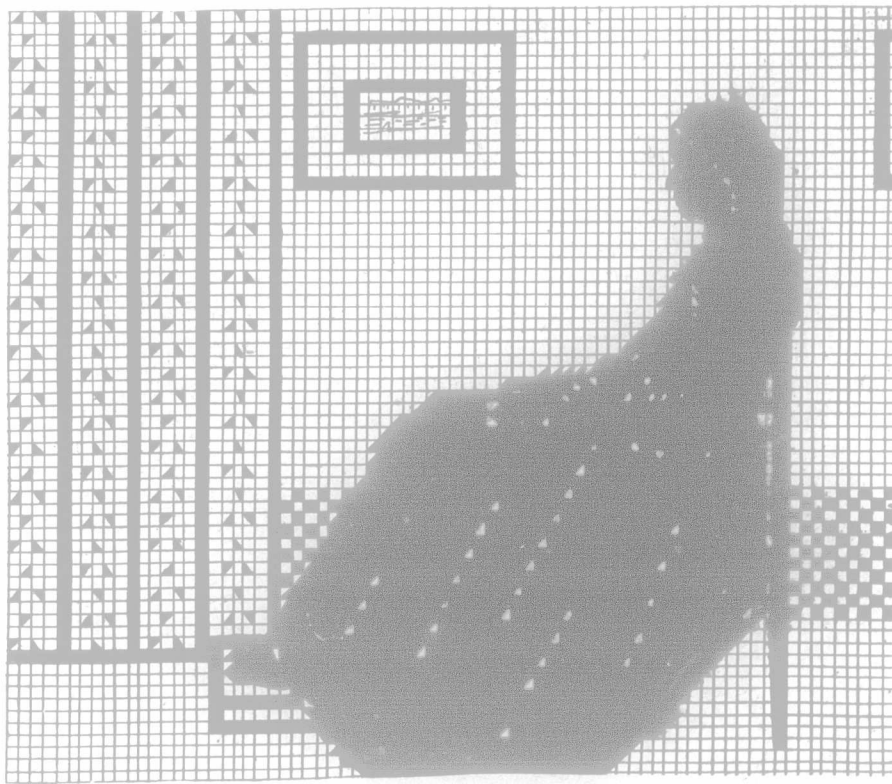
No. 4 "a"—Design for Corners of Serviettes, etc., in Filet Crochet.

No. 4.

A Christmas Tray and Serviette in Holly and the Christmas fruits. Thread No. 100. "Three and Three Mesh." Embroider with "Blind Man's Chain" holly leaves, berries and fruit, each in the natural colors. Start at right-hand end, by building 85 open meshes. Work outer solid meshes last.

First do the work in the usual way only using "Three and Three Mesh" instead of the old way of "Two and Two". Next, go over the leaves with "Blind man's Chain" in green thread, the berries in red.

The "Blind Man's Chain," is a chain stitch done through the work, by holding the thread underneath and bringing through somewhat similar to rag-mat making, only instead of stopping when you have drawn through once keep on drawing stitches through until you have the desired space covered. The piece of work is held in the left hand as if you were about to sew the pattern on with a needle, in the meantime the thread is held on the left hand just the same as in ordinary crotchet.



No. 5—Design in Filet Crochet Copied from the Famous Picture, Whistler's "Mother."

Something entirely new, "Half or part meshes."

This is going to give a much wider scope in the choice of patterns, besides making the old patterns much more natural looking. One way to make diagonal half meshes is to put your three "filling in" stitches in the same hole, (corner hole, see illustration No. 3, 1 and 2), while you take the upper part of the stitch along in the usual way. Another way is to keep all the last "filling in" stitches on the needle until last,

and taking them off from corner to corner. (See No. 3, 5 and 6). The method to use depends on which corner you wish to fill in, and where you want to go when you have finished "filling in" that part mesh. It is most simple, something like the shell stitch, but can be understood best by trying with the thread and hook, not just thinking about it.

No. 4 "a".

The serviette to match the Christmas tray should be started at the upper corner by building two half meshes, continuing to build out each end until the narrow part is reached, when the edge should be continued making the square the desired size and joining at the other corner with one of the invisible joining methods. Some serviettes are 12 inches square, some 14 inches and some 16 inches. The 14-inch ones seem rather a convenient size. A beautiful table cover could be made with the same pattern by making four corners using the little edging to join and the centre from the tray if something quite elaborate is desired.

No. 5.

The well known and beautiful picture of "Whistler's Mother," will require very little directions. The above directions of part meshes will be necessary, also a few little lines in "Blind Man's Chain," will be necessary to bring out the little picture hanging on the wall. Most people will like to use this as an insert of some kind, perhaps for a cushion, possibly a centre for bedspread or cloth for library table. In any case there would probably be some open meshes used first, otherwise the work would require to be started on a chain a plan I do not like. It should be worked from the right-hand side, and it may be necessary for some to keep a small ruler on hand to locate just where those diagonal half meshes come in the figure.

Your Health.

By "MEDICUS."

Don'ts for Your Baby.

1. Don't let anyone kiss your baby on the mouth. Why? Your baby may get one of the "catching diseases," e. g., scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, syphilis, etc. Professor Warthen of the University of Michigan, in a lecture given in London a few years ago told

can be readily transmitted in this way. It is common knowledge that colds go through a whole family. The first victim inoculates the second and so on. Tuberculosis can be spread also by kissing. (It may be a source of consolation to those who are not opposed to kissing, on hygienic grounds, to know that Dr. Lawrason Brown of the Saranac Lake Sanatorium has found that the danger of kissing was least in the evening—the time when such habits are most promiscuously practised by the growing youths).

Don't kiss your own baby, or anybody else's baby on the lips, and let your friends know that you do not consider it a complement to you or your baby when they declare "Isn't she a darling, such lovely eyes!" and then up and kiss her. The first part is all right, but object strenuously to the latter part of the performance.

2. Don't consult all your neighbors when your baby gets sick, no, nor the family almanac. Consult your own family doctor. He should and does know more about your baby than anyone else in the neighborhood. The day when a grandmother knew more about babies than the doctor has gone never to return. Better yet, start a well-baby clinic in your neighborhood and learn how to keep your baby well.

3. Don't under any circumstances take your baby visiting when it is young. It interferes with its regular habits and these are absolutely essential for its proper development. Then, too, you increase the risk of catching measles, whooping cough, etc. It is not always most pleasing to your hostess to have a cross colicky baby as a guest. Finally, there is the inconvenience of getting clean pasteurized milk, etc.

4. Don't allow your baby to play with other children's toys, and don't let other children play with your children's toys. Remember, sooner or later these toys get access to the baby's mouth, and if contaminated with germs of influenza, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, etc., you can readily understand how your baby may get any of these diseases. Train your child to keep its fingers out of its mouth. Dr. Cumming, in a recent article in the "American Journal of Public Health," expresses the belief "that the major part of the transmission of respiratory diseases is due to hand infection." Have you any idea of the number of germs that are on your hands?—And they look perfectly clean! Dr. Norton of Chicago, found as many as 7,000,000 germs in the water after washing the hands. Some crowd—eh? So, once more, let me repeat: Wash your hands before you eat, and keep your hands out of your mouth.

5. Don't try to force your baby to eat if it is not hungry. I have often told my patients that the baby has more sense than its mother and grandmother put together. When it shouldn't eat it just stops. If it refuses food give it water, if it is feverish. You cannot do harm by giving too much water. One investigator, Dr. Woodyatt, believes that if you give enough water you can always reduce the fever. In the majority of cases your baby will be the better for a 24-hour fast, giving it nothing but water. The fact that the baby refuses its food should act as a warning that its food is disagreeing with it. It may be Nature's storm-signal that a green diarrhoea is brewing.

6. Don't give "Soothing Syrup" or worm medicine to your baby. Babies are too precious to experiment on with such "dope." A soothing syrup that soothes very quickly is likely to contain opium or morphine, because these are practically the only drugs that relieve pain or colic quickly. You are not removing the cause by giving these medicines (the cause is usually improper food) and unless you remove the cause you will not cure your patient.

If your baby picks its nose and grinds its teeth, almost every grandmother in the neighborhood will be convinced that your baby has worms, and it takes some considerable courage on the part of the doctor to refute such a charge. These are not necessarily signs of worms. If the child has worms he will soon pass them in the stool, and that alone is proof positive that he has worms. In my experience it is the exception to find worms in children that grind their teeth or pick their noses. Most worm powders or syrup contain santonin or worm seed. This is fairly poisonous and many deaths have been reported