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11 Other Remnants

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been discovered and made possible the problem of saving the industry E CORN BURER lies with the farmers themselves. When al With This Very

horses went out of fashion in some parts of the country, they took horse sense with them. It isn't always necessary to re-

It isn't always build of farm home to make it more attractive. Paint and shrubbery will work wonders. work wonders. work wonders. a good farm paper is a cheap and correspondence school of our more gen-Dent Corn Instead

effective correspondence school of agriculture. You can get more genagriculture. You can get more gen-uine good for your money in subscribing to a worthy agricultural paper than anywhere else in the world. CONJURED TO SOME ADVANTAGE.

Conjuring Trick That Is Surely Without Parallel.

In his book, "Borneo: The Stealer of Hearts," Mr. Oscar Cook tells the

or Hearts, Mr. Oscar Cook tens the true story of a conjuring trick that is surely without parallel. The author was at the time a Dis-trict Officer in the North Borneo Civil Service, and there was delivered into his custody a deserter from one of the timber camps, a strapping Javanese.

It happened that Empire Day fell due while the latter was in prison on remaind and the Pathan corporal in charge volunteered the information that the fellow was reputed a very clever conjurer, and suggested that he should be let out temporarily for

that one evening. Evening came and the compound, hung with lanterns, was encircled by all the patives in the station and many from the adjoining islands.

Never, says the author, have I seen ich conjuring. The final trick was the most wonderful I have ever seen The conjuror was tied up with rope. His feet and hands were tied and then His feet and hands were fied and them his body wound round and round with cords which we knotted as much as we liked. He was then wrapped in a sheet, which in turn was also tied up. Over the sheat we tied a blanket. Then the performer lay on the ground; on his chest was placed an old and dried cocoanut, and he was covered with a large straw mat covered with a large straw mat. After the space of two or three

minutes we were requested to remove the matting. We did so. The cocoa-nut was completely husked; the fibre lay about in shreds, yet the conjuror was still tied up in the blanket!

the shreader, feed the cat-if eat, throw the re-Annie Wintle manure and haul Cecil Hoking h it under before Jessie Vort / If for any reason Marie Lair to whole, the unears Isabel Farlingt whole, the unears Isabel Farlingt whole, the unears Adeline Eva but should be kepy Helen Ross hwn out and burned. Margueriter urn the romants that feel Doll whom under, because it is athleen by the them completely with the plot h. The great point to keep in mind a that no stalks, pieces of stalks or even cobs should be left above ghound in the field or He was then covered over with the He was then covered over with the mat again. Three minutes of silence follor $z \in Z$ the only by a wriggling noise $z \in Z$ and z or the mat. Then a voice ξ a for the mat to be re-moved. The request was promptly complied with. The blanket and the above ground in the field or along fences or in the barn or the barnyard or anywhere else. Moreover, all birning or ploughing must be completed by the end of the for otherwise the borers will change into methe, fly around, and lay their eggs. (The moths appear in June and July). cords with which it had been tied lay in a huddled heap on the ground. Beside them, still bound in the sheet, was stretched the conjurer. The same performance took place with the sheet.

of surprise and wonder Gasps escaped from an almost awe-struck audience as the bound figure was covered, for the last time, with the matting.



PAGE SEVEN

Or marine annuals the whale is physically the most powerful. Its most determined enemy is the thrasher, a fish of much inferior strength. which, by superior skill in attack, frequently comes off victor. There is aisc a kind of shark which arranges its attacks so skilfully that it will wound to death a whale which could kill it with a single stroke of its flukes.

Shoes.

Among the ancient Jews shoes were made of leather, linen, rush, or wood. The Greek philosopher, Pytha-gorns, would have his disciples wear, shoes made of the bark of trees, probably that they might not wear what was made of the skins of animals, as he refrained from the use of everything that had life. In Eng-land, about 1462, the people wore the points of their shoes so long that they cumbered themselves in walk-ing, and were forced to the up the points to their knees. In the reign of Edward IV. this was prohibited by law.

a Long Span.

The largest stone arch in England is at Chester, its span being 200 feet. The centre arch of Southwark Bridge, London, Eng., which is of iron, is a 240 feet span.

WHAT THE DERBY'S WORTH.

Winner Is Usually Valued at About £50,000. The

When a Derby winner passes the post his proud owner generally hastens to increase the insurance on his horse to about £50,000, that being the average value of a colt or filly that has carried off the Blue Riband of the Turf, says a writer in Answers.

Some are worth a great deal more, and some a great deal less, as events turn out, but this figure may be takcan as a fair estimate of the earning capacity of the three-year-old that proves to be the best of its generation at the great festival on Epsom Downs.

The stakes themselves are not to be despised. Last year Lord Derby's Sansovino won the biggest sum ever run for. It amounted to £11,755. The previous best was in 1922, when the stakes were £10,625. Curiously enough, we have to go back to 1868, when Lord Lyon credited his owner with £7,350, to find the richest Derby prior to 1922. If a Derby winner were to carry

off all the prizes of the turf open to him during his racing career, he might easily amass £50,000 in stakes alone. The "Two Thousand," for example, has been worth as much as 210.625, the Jockey Club Stakes

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other corn remnants plays a great part in the control of the borers, but to be effective what is ploughed under must not be dragged up again when cultivating the field, but must be left buried, for if they are dragged be left burled, for if they are dragged up many borers will escape destruc-tion. An example of this occurred this year in a field in Elgin County, where much of the ploughed stubble was dragged up by a toothed cultiva-tor. In this field over 10,000 living borers were found. If the stubble had hean left encard element encart had been left covered almost every borer would have perished. Hence the cultivation of the field should not be done with a toothed implement but with a disc, and a disc drill, if possible used in source, cherid possible, used in sowing. Should, however, some of the stubble be brought up it will pay well, and will not take much time to pick and burn it.

Leave Stubble and Other Remnants

Ploughing down of the stubble and

lay their eggs. (in June and July).

Buried.

The ploughing should be done with a wide-burrow plough, and should be to a depth of at least six inches. It may be done either in the fall or the spring, but if in the fall the earlier the better. Often the stubble cannot be cover

ed completely unless it is first rolled or disced, or both rolled and disced, or fn some cases unless a split log or leveller is run over it to break it or levelier is run over it to break it off or lossen or pull it apart. This is especially true when the corn has been planted in hills or has been cut high or beaten down by storms. Grow Dent Corn and Not Flint.

In the parts of the county where the borers are numerous it will be advisable for a time to grow dent corn instead of flint, because it is stouter and so withstands attacks better.

A Trap Crop Will Be of Benefit.

It will also help greatly in such places if a trap crop of flint—for ex-ample, Snutnose—consisting of about a dozen rows is planted about about a dozen rows is planted about the middle of May and the planting of the main crop postponed until June 1st or as late as possible with-out running any risk. The moths then will lay their eggs chiefly on the early corn and leave the main crop largely uninfested. The trap rows should be cut low in August and fed to the cattle and the borers present thus destroyed.

and led to the cattle and the borers present thus destroyed. The above measures involve only a small amount of extra work for any farmer. The corn crop is well worth this, and therefore we hope that each catmer will gladly do his part and by source his neighbor to do like.

After a more pronounced wriggle than any previous one the mat seemed to bunch up. Then, of a sudden, it spread out and collapsed like a deflated bladder, and was still. For a second there was a hesita-tion, fear-gripping the andience. It measure and and another the start of the second secon

passed, and someone stepping forward lifted the mat away. There was a long silence, so acute

that it was almost articulate; then a mighty gasp, half cry, half sigh, then pandemonium broke loose among the audience, for there was nothing, ab-solutely nothing, under the mat save the bare earth. Then a voice spoke in the author's ear, and, turning, he saw the conjurer. He was standing directly behind Mr. Cook's chair.

The sequel to the performance was as amusing as it was unexpected. After being regaled with a good feed of rice and salt fish the conjurer was returned to custody. Next morning he had disappeared. He had conjured his way out of jail.

Where Skill Beats Strength.

There are many examples in natural history of skill overcoming sheer brute strength, and there is one illus-tration of educated animal instinct which comes very near to human skill. This is the collie dog, which, by hereditary and acquired skill, is capable not only of controlling the movements of flocks of sheep and herds of cattle which, as regards brute strength, are infinitely superior to itself, but is further able to count the herd or flock and discover if one is missing from it.

Cases are on record in which collies, missing one out of a flock of sheep, have gone back and either hunted it up or found it dead. This is certainly the nearest approach to human skill exhibited in the animal kingdom.

In the jungles of India there are In the jungles of india there are monkeys who are able by means of something like human skill to take hold of snakes which could easily kill or crush them, in such a fashion that the refiles cannot strike with their fangs. The monkeys then hit the snakes' heads against stones er trees until they are dead or stunned. A still more curious fact is that

the monkeys only do this when they know they are within reach of a herb which frequently proves an antidote to the bite of the particular snake they attack.

have reached as high a figure as £11,302, and the St. Leger "first past the post" has on one occasion added 10,310 guineas to his owner's banking account.

But it is only once in a generation at most that we see such a horse as Ormonde, who was never defeated on a racecourse. "The mighty Ormonde," one of the greatest horses of all time, won the Derby and St. Leger in 1886. the last year of the life of the famous jockey, Fred Archer, who rode him to victory.

Ormonde's story is one of the great romances of racing. In the year 1844 old John Osborne bought a mare with a filly foal at foot for £14. The foal a my tour at tout to any of the roat received the name of Agnes, and in due course became the mother of Polly Agnes, who was so small and delicate that Sir Tatton Sykes gave her to his stud groom. That is when the luck came in, for she was the mother of Lilk Agnes the dere the mother of Lily Agnes, the dam both of Ormonde and Ornament, who later brought another famous horse, Scen

brought another tamous norse, Scene tre, into the field. But few Derby winners perform so brilliantly. It is on record that some of them have never won an other race, yet their career has only just begun when they retire into private life, to become parents of man vate life, to become parents of ma colts and fillies. Some of these m also become Derby or Oaks or Leger winners. At any rate, th always command high prices at t yearling sales, for there is no say truer on the turf than that "blo will tall". will tell."

Probably the most valuable horse Probably the most valuable horse that was ever foaled did not win the Derby, for the simple reason that his nominator. Count Battbyany, died when it was still a yearing. St Simon, however, won alk flue races open to him, and, like Ornonde, was never beaten. He was bound, for £1,600, in 1882, for the Duke or Portland — certainly the cheapest raceborse that was ever mid, for he laid the foundation of the recal Wel-beck stud and the who derind success

haid the foundation of beek stud and the who of his owner on the There is no doubt valuable winner of the was the notorious Rhow was placed first in the ut the least The horse was r and the sequel of the most se history.

