

FALL WHEAT AND FALL RYE

(Experimental Farms Note)

There is yet time to prepare the land for fall sown crops such as wheat or rye. The following suggestions are based on crop and soil experiences at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations in the Eastern provinces.

Wheat.—Sow on land either naturally or artificially drained, rich in suitable plant food, worked into a mellow, moderately deep seed-bed and situated in districts where fall sown crops have proved successful.

Soil and Rotation.—Any good soil, preferably clays and loams, where judicious crop methods are observed may be used for fall wheat. Clover sod, pea ground, and summer-fallow provide most suitable conditions, but meadow or pasture land, thoroughly prepared, may be expected to give satisfactory returns.

Soil Preparation.—As promptly as possible after the removal of the previous crop, plough from 6 to 7 inches deep, or as deep as the productive surface soil will allow, roll or pack and work thoroughly until the seed-bed is deep, mellow, and level not later than the second week in September.

Manure.—Light dressings of short manure stimulate strong growth and act as protection during winter. Knolls, inclines, and rolling land are especially benefited. Ordinarily the manure should be supplied to some other crop in the rotation rather than directly for the wheat.

Seed.—Sow large, plump, sound seed of strong vitality and free from weed seeds. Use the fanning mill wisely. Treat the seed wheat for "Stinking Smut." This simple method is effective. Immerse the seed for twenty minutes in a solution

made of one pint formalin to forty-two gallons water. If you are not clear regarding this point write the Botanical Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Be sure of the vitality of the seed you sow. This home made test will tell you.

Count out a hundred kernels, the run of the grain, sow in some of your own soil in a shallow box placed in a sunny window and keep at a comfortable living-room temperature. Keep soil damp but not wet, note the growth for two weeks. If only part of the seeds germinate, or if the plants grow very slowly, it will be necessary to sow proportionally more seed to the acre. The usual rate of seeding is from 1½ to 1½ bushels per acre.

Varieties.—Dawson's Golden Chaff, American Banner, and American Wonder are high yielding varieties. Where these cannot be obtained secure hardiest fall variety available. For supply of seed note advertisements in farm journals or communicate with the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Rye.—Fall rye is harder than fall wheat, and for this reason can be sown profitably later in the season, on a greater variety of soils and under more severe climatic conditions.

While rye does best, like wheat, on well-drained loam or clay-loam soils, it will produce fair yields, on lighter sands and loams. On very fertile soils rye is likely to lodge and will produce little grain. Under such circumstances, and if the district is suitable for the growing of fall wheat, it would be advisable to sow wheat rather than rye.

Otherwise the method of seed-bed preparation for rye is similar to that outlined for wheat. The rate of seeding is usually from 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. The common fall rye is the only variety available which can usually be secured from most seed merchants.

CENTENARY OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL 1818-1918

(Continued from page six.)

missed Grant proceeded to take it out of Smith for tattling, and for which all the other boys each gave him a box on the ear. They had made up their minds that if the Master undertook to thrash the lot they would take the horse away from him, and upon his attempting to do so the following day they did take away his whip. Of course there was a struggle, and the small boys ran out crying, "They are killing the Master," and the excitement was rather intense. Not a blow was struck, but the whip was simply taken away, as the Sheriff and Constables were on their way to the scene of riot. The boys retired to the shades of "McFarlane's Woods" till after dark, when they returned each to his home. There was a trial for assault afterwards, but nothing came of it, and eventually all the boys engaged in the affair returned to school. Here credit must be given to Mr. Smith for acting like the Christian gentleman that he was; there was no difference made in the treatment of the rebels, and everything went on as usual—minus the horse-whip. To the pupil who thus related this incident Mr. Smith shortly afterwards said, "I think I made a mistake with you boys, and that I was too severe. I am going to try a new tack and trust to your honor to be as little trouble to me as possible, but rather an assistance." He stuck to his part of the contract and the boys stuck to theirs as far as it was possible for boys to do so. The gentleman from whom the above account was obtained, was the late Mr. R. Melville Jack. The late Mr. Charles Campbell once related the same incident, but told it in a more sanguinary way. In Mr. Campbell's account he stated the boys wrenched the wooden frames from their slates and struck the Master with the sharp corners and edges, and much blood was spilt in one way and another. He further related that both sides were so infuriated that some tragedy might have happened, but fortunately one of the younger boys thought of the bell, and rushing to the rope rang out a peal, which echoed over the Town. Immediately the inhabitants rushed up to find out what was the matter, and the row was stopped. The larger boys who even then supposed that they had killed the Master, fled to the woods, and it was some days before they were all safely returned to their homes.

This, Mr. Campbell stated, was a lesson to both parties, and from that time the school was most successful and efficient, indeed so thoroughly was he grounded in classics and other branches, in that school under Mr. Smith that on his arrival in England, he took an exceptionally high position at College for a boy of his age. To the astonishment of the Masters and ushers who examined him, and who were all under the impression that he had come from an uncivilized country.

There were many able men graduated from Mr. Smith's school, and afterwards became prominent in the world and industry. I regret I have not a full or more perfect list of those men, but it has not been possible for me to get a list that would be at all complete. I have however, been furnished with the following list of names of men, who at some time were pupils in Mr. Smith's school:—Elbridge Hannah, William E. Polley, Thomas Munroe Hannah, Eber S. Polley, William Sydney Smith, John Algar, Owen Jones, Martin Law, Harry Gove, Isaac Kennedy, Edward Foster Law, Charles Campbell, Howard Campbell, John Treadwell, Jarvis Stephen Law, James Coldwell, Henry Quinn, Edward B. Snow, Francis Bradley, Harry Whitlock, C. Herbert Lamb, Francis Algar, James Treadwell, Nathan Treadwell, Hazelwood Jones, Douglas Jones, Edward Jones, Thomas Miller, James Chandler, Vernon Nicholson, Joseph A. Wade, Arthur Whitlock, Claude M. Lamb, Robert Chandler, William Smith, George Treadwell, Edward S. Waycott, James Brennan, J. T. Whitlock, William Whitlock, Edward B. Chandler, Guthrie Treadwell, Charles Ketchum, Warwick A. Lamb.

The names that I have thus obtained, are from the best available source possible, but neither myself nor my informant desire to be responsible for the complete accuracy of the list. I think the late Hon. Dr. Geo. J. Clarke also was a student in Mr. Smith's school, for a short time, but the short period at my disposal has made it impossible for me to verify that as a fact.

In 1868 Mr. Francis Partridge succeeded Mr. Smith, and I think it was during his term that the school was opened, for the first time, to female pupils. Mr. Partridge was held in high esteem, not only by his pupils but by the entire community among whom he moved, and after his term as teacher in the Grammar School he was ordained in the Anglican Church, wherein he labored with great success and ability.

Mr. Partridge was succeeded as Head Master in the Grammar School by Mr. Charles M. Sills, now the Rev. Dr. Sills, who began his work in the Grammar School in 1872, and from then until the present time has maintained a strong and friendly interest in St. Andrews, in its people, and in all its institutions. For

many years he has been a regular visitor to St. Andrews, during the summer season, and none who come among us are more beloved or more welcome than the distinguished gentleman who has spoken to us to-night, as the oldest surviving teacher of the Charlotte County Grammar School. It is fitting, too, that Dr. Sills should retain a kindly feeling and recollection for this old Town of Saint Andrews, as it was by his association with the Charlotte County Grammar School that he became bound by sacred ties in the family of the late Reverend and much revered Dr. Ketchum, who for so many years filled the sacred post of Rector of All Saints Church, and who during all those years, endeared himself to the hearts of the people, in a way and to a degree that few men in any walk of life have ever succeeded in doing. To very many of us his memory is a bright spot in our lives; the good that he did in his sacred calling and the deep interest that he ever took in the public schools, and especially in the Charlotte County Grammar School, will cause his memory to linger lovingly in our thoughts, so long as there remain any of the people who were privileged to know him.

Dr. Sills' term and work in the Charlotte County Grammar School can be discussed with so much more correctness and so much more interest by him, than it could by any other person, and as we enjoy the great privilege of having him here to-night, I simply pass on, without further referring to his tenure of office in this venerable institution.

I am not able to give the dates, lack of time has made that impossible, but the names of the teachers who followed Dr. Sills in succession are:—Dr. J. A. Wade, Dr. James F. Covey, Mr. Arthur W. Wilkinson, Mr. Horsman, Mr. William Brodie, Mr. Colpitts, Mr. Fred L. Day, Mr. J. A. Allen, Mr. George J. Trueman, Mr. George E. F. Sherwood, Mr. S. A. Worrell, Mr. William Woods, Mr. William H. Morrow, Mr. George B. Carpenter, Miss Edna L. Giberson and Miss Salome Townsend.

Dr. Sills was the first teacher to take charge of the Charlotte County Grammar School after the New Brunswick Free School Law came into force, and many changes were put into effect in the administration of that School.

I might be permitted in closing to say, that in my investigation I am lead to believe that, previous to 1833, Parish Schools existed only by the grace and at the option of the inhabitants, and the same were under no restrictions by, and received no sanction from the Legislature or from any governing body. A teacher's qualification for the position consisted solely in his willingness to assume the duties of the position, and as a result Mr. Lorimer, who succeeded Patrick Clinch as the second School Inspector for the County, should have found it necessary to say in his report to the Government as late as 1862, that he found the Parish Schools in a most deplorable condition; that the teachers were for the most part, a lot of illiterate and ignorant females, having no qualification for the work, outside of being of fairly good character.

Many years have passed since the New Brunswick Free School Act came into operation. The Charlotte County Grammar School has remained perpetually under the best obtainable teachers, but looking back over the past decade or two decades, one must sometimes wonder if the system is at fault, or if the material is deteriorating, or if, as a matter of fact, the graduates from that institution during the past twenty years have measured up in point of ability with the graduates who passed through the school, during the first three quarters of a century of its existence.

ASPECTS OF LOSER AND WINNER ON THE LINKS

THAT "nothing succeeds like success" is a truism that few care to combat, yet it is not of those "children of audacity," the successful, that the world of players is made up, but, rather of the milder and less offensive race of beings, the golf losers. Once the spell of uninterrupted failure has been broken, the enthusiast enters into a loftier sphere than he who has striven in vain. He has created a precedent for himself, and no longer believes in the hopelessness of his case, attributing misfortunes rather to his own lack of skill than to a malevolent and hostile fate.

How easy it is to be good-humored and sprightly when the gods are propitious; to bear patiently with the foibles and petty idiosyncrasies of your opponent when you have to your credit a good drive, or an approach holed out! With what exemplary, though grieved, courtesy, you listen to the harsh diatribes of your opponent on the subject of luck, reserving to yourself theories you have long held on the possibilities of an accurate eye and practised hand. Undeterred by the obvious injustice of your opponent's remarks, you are ever ready with words of sympathy with his slightest mishap, and even venture in a burst of forgiveness, to point out one or two of his more glaring errors in the hope of converting him to your more correct and effective style.

Nor is it in any but a conciliatory spirit that you count his strokes taken in a bunker, or remind him half timidly of a stroke that, in the redundancy of his score he has omitted to count. So far from infusing an essence of triumph into ultimate

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE: MACDONALD COLLEGE OFFERS VARIOUS COURSES

The School of Household Science, Macdonald College, re-opens Wednesday, September 11th, and applications for the various courses are now being received. Probably never before has the need for women trained in some branch of work been so felt, or never before has the demand been so great for women who have specialized in some profession. Graduates in Household Science are being sought on every hand, and the young woman who has specialized in this branch of work is greatly in demand. The institution administration course of two years in duration, offered by the School of Household Science, Macdonald College, prepares young women for such work and graduates hold positions as hospital dietitians, social service workers, directors of college dormitories, and in other phases of work. To a woman who takes this course great possibilities in the field of home economics are opened up; several graduates have been able to render excellent service to their country in various phases of war work.

To the one who wishes to have a better insight into the management of the home, a better knowledge of food values and other subjects which lead to betterment of home conditions, the one-year or home-maker course is well adapted. During the year through courses in nutrition, cookery, dressmaking, and millinery are given; also work in laundry, household management, and household furnishings. Lectures in home nursing, physiology, household accounts, are included with lecture and laboratory work in bacteriology, chemistry, and physics. In addition, each student is given an opportunity of doing practical housekeeping in the practice house for a certain number of days. (This course also prepares the student for the second year of the institution administration course.)

This year the work will again be planned to meet present day conditions created by the war. Special attention in cooking will be given to the use of various "substitutes"; in dressmaking, to renovating and re-modelling garments; and other subjects will also be adapted wherever possible to help in present day needs. On September 18, the course of three months' duration will open. This course is planned for those who have but a limited time to spend, yet wish to have a general idea of home management. Courses are given in cookery, laundry, dressmaking and millinery, house furnishings and household management with lectures in nutrition, home nursing, and other subjects. Students may also choose an optional in home gardening or poultry.

Announcements of the courses may be secured from the Registrar, Macdonald College, P. Q., and applications are also sent to the same address.

REGULATIONS FOR COAL DEALERS

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 6.—Regulations regarding the importation, sale, and delivery of coal have been issued by the Fuel Controller. Among other things, they require that every coal dealer shall post in a prominent place in his office a conspicuous typewritten or printed notice containing a list of prevailing retail prices of all classes and sizes of coal handled by him, including discounts, if any.

In calculating overhead charges to determine the price of coal, dealers are required to exercise moderation in the amount they include as their own salaries. In this connection, the regulations state "salaries and expenses to officers or partners are not to be increased over those prevailing during the year 1914 at a greater rate than salaries in other lines have increased. A dealer may charge his business with his own salary, but a reasonable rate only."

Dealers conducting a retail as well as a wholesale business are required to apportion their overhead expenses and fixed charges to each branch and this apportionment must bear reasonable comparison with the average overhead expenses and fixed charges of dealers who are engaged entirely in retail or entirely in a wholesale business.

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