

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WIRE WORMS AND THEIR CONTROL.

Wireworms are to be recognized as one of the worst pests of corn, and carry their destructiveness to wheat, oats, potatoes and many other crops. They are yellowish-brown larvae having hard polished skins, the bodies slender and cylindrical in shape, measuring from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in length. The most injurious form in Ontario prefers low, mucky or poorly drained soils, feeding on the roots of grasses, grains and the like. Two or three years are required for them to reach maturity, which accounts many times, for the damage done by this pest a year or two after sod has been turned under. The adult of the wire-worm is a brownish beetle which, from its habit of snapping its body up in the air, when turned on its back, is known as a "click-beetle," "skipping-jack" or "snapping-beetle."

Where They Live

Early in the spring these beetles come out from the soil and soon lay their eggs in sod land or land thickly overgrown with grass. These eggs hatch into tiny wireworms. It frequently happens that, during the first year, the young worms feed upon sod, that has been turned under, and do not do their greatest harm to the cultivated crop until the second season. They require about three years to turn into beetles. Towards midsummer of the year in which they

become full grown they form little cells in the soil in which they transform to the pupa or resting stage. About a month later they change into the beetles but stay in the ground until the following spring.

Control Measures

Susceptible crops like corn, potatoes or root crops should not be planted after plowing up grass sod, especially if wireworms are known to be present. They do not thrive well in clover land and so this crop is a good one to use on infested soil. If wheat is going to follow infested corn land it will be best to have the land well tilled as soon as the corn is removed. Plowing kills many worms by destroying their food supply and preventing them from preparing suitable quarters for the winter.

Inasmuch as many of our worst cutworms live in poorly drained soil it will be well to have such land tilled.

The use of commercial fertilizers has a tendency to overcome wireworm injury. It will not kill the insect but will aid the plant in overcoming its work. It is sometimes advisable to drain land and add lime in order to make it possible for the clover to establish itself, and this has given rise to the impression that lime itself kills wireworms. The action of the lime is simply to change the physical character of the soil which makes it unfavorable to these pests.



INTERNATIONAL LESSON

MAY 19.

Lesson VII. Jesus Exercises Kingly Authority—Mark 11. 15-33.

Golden Text, Matt. 28. 18.

Verses 15. Entered into the temple—In the early part of his ministry, as recorded by John (2, 13-17) he had cleansed the temple, but now the old traffic was in full swing, and perhaps worse than before. He now with great vigor and authority expels those who profane the holy courts. Cast out them that sold and them that bought—Victims for the temple service, wine, oil, salt were the various things purchased. That they could be purchased within the temple precincts was doubtless a great convenience to the pilgrims, but the sordid mercenary spirit which had grown up turned all the traffic to desecration, profanity, greed, and fraud. Overthrew the tables of the moneychangers—The temple tax of a half-shekel which every Jew had to pay annually had to be paid in Jewish money. Pilgrims from all parts of the neighboring world brought with them Gentile money which naturally would have to be changed for the current coin of the Jews. Great profits came to the moneychangers at this time, who were not slow, as in Cairo, Jerusalem, and Constantinople to-day, to reap rich results from extortionate charges. Them that sold doves—The Levitical law (Lev. 12, 8; Luke 2, 24) provided that those who were unable to purchase lambs might purchase doves.

16. Carry a vessel through the temple—Any kind of implement. They had fallen into the habit of making a thoroughfare of the temple precincts, which the Jewish authorities had prohibited.

17. And he taught—Stirred by what he saw he seized the opportunity to instruct them on the prophecies of the sanctuary. Ye have made it a den of robbers. The din of traffic is not in harmony with the spirit and practice of prayer in the house of God. The chaffering of traders, the noise of sacrificial beasts, the noise of men tramping through the sacred courts, was not so bad as the greed and robbery by which unscrupulous traders had enriched themselves at

the expense of the thronging pilgrims who had come to worship.

18. The chief priests and the scribes heard it, and sought how they might destroy him—Since all this traffic took place by the sanction of the priests, and since all animals offered for sacrifice had to pass the priestly inspection we may well understand how bitter was their rage toward Jesus, when we are told that the priests derived revenue from this barter. To sweep out of the temple the entire miserable crew of traffickers interfered with the gains of these secularized religionists. They feared him—We have two other instances where they combined against him (John 7, 32 and 11, 47, 57). He had the people with him and they did not dare arrest him before the crowd, who undoubtedly looked on with supreme satisfaction as they beheld his fearless attack upon the corrupters of the people and despisers of the common folk.

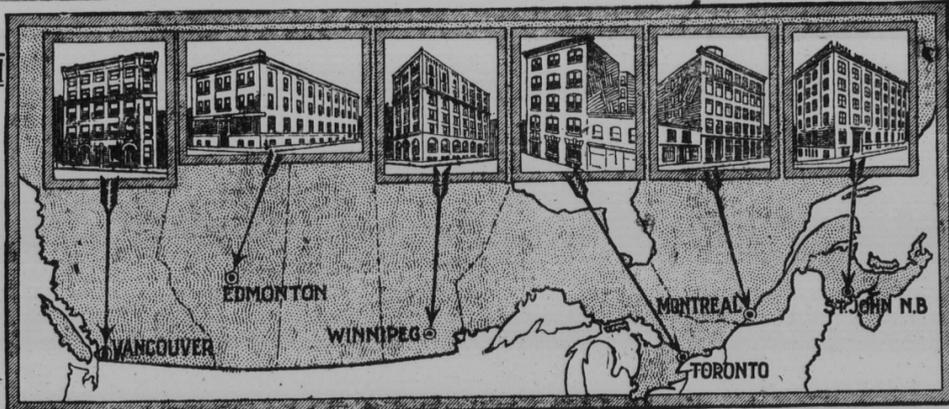
28. By what authority—who gave thee this authority?—This was on his third visit to the temple at this time. He is challenged by all three classes, including the custodians of the temple, who might reasonably claim to inquire why he presumed to exercise authority in a region over which they had special jurisdiction.

29. I will ask you one question—He now brings up the mooted question of John's authority to do as he did. What authority has any man to move out of the conventional order, unless he is moved with a mighty call to his day! Why did John baptize and so scathingly arraign the leaders of his day?

32. They feared the people: for all verily held John to be a prophet—Consequently, to have lightly esteemed John was to bring upon them the popular indignation. Instead of frankly owning to their conviction of John's divine call they took refuge in a cowardly profession of ignorance.

33. Neither tell I you by what authority I do these things—John's fearless action was the action of a prophet; Jesus' conduct was likewise the procedure of one moved by divine authority, but he refused to answer men who were moved only by a hostile curiosity.

One-tenth of the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Uganda are Protestant Christians.



How Canada's Greatest Shoe House Supplies the Nation's Footwear

CONSIDER the amount of time and the infinite care you take when buying footwear to suit your own taste in regard to style, size, etc. Multiply your own individual needs by millions and you will get an idea of the immense task which confronts the makers of Canada's footwear, and the size of the organization it is necessary to maintain for that purpose.

The buying of a single pair of shoes is an event that occupies a person but a few moments two or three times a year—but to meet the accumulated demand of a nation's individuals, it requires the whole resources of a gigantic industry. Ames Holden McCready are truly "Shoemakers to the Nation." It is a title justified by their size and the importance of their business.

It may be a revelation to many Canadians to know that to supply them with proper footwear, this firm maintains huge factories each with many acres of floor space, and hundreds of intricate, almost human, machines—facilities and equipment sufficient to turn out 8,000 pairs of shoes every working day.

It requires a small army of work-people, clerks and warehousemen, in addition to executives, buyers and travellers.

It requires much study and thought to plan styles and models of Men's, Women's and Children's shoes in their various grades and styles.

In order to secure the best results in the production of various kinds and grades, it is also necessary to specialize.

For example: Ames Holden McCready factories are separated into three distinct factory units, each a complete factory in itself.

One unit of our factories is devoted entirely to the manufacture of high grade footwear for Women and Children. Consider the great variety of styles in women's footwear, including high-top boots, oxfords and pumps. Consider the many different patterns and lasts, the varieties and shades of leather and finish—then you will see what a great number of models are required to meet the widely different needs of Canadian women in the cities and towns and also in the country districts.

Another factory unit is devoted to making only the better grades and styles of Men's Shoes—shoes for professional men, lawyers, doctors, and all business men, whose occupations permit the use of fine leathers such as calf and kid.

The third unit specializes in sturdier types of shoes for heavy wear and rough usage. Shoes for farmers, lumbermen, miners, trainmen, and workpeople who require a heavier and more solidly-constructed boot.

In addition to the work of manufacture—the requirements of distribution are also tremendous. A manufacturer must not only make his goods economically and well—but he must deliver them—DISTRIBUTE them. Therefore, in addition to a force of 60 travellers constantly visiting the retail trade from coast to coast, Ames Holden McCready maintain, in the centres of population throughout Canada, immense stocks of boots and shoes ready for immediate shipment to the retailers in each section.

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Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

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And that is the reason why you will find, even in the outlying districts, that dealers selling Ames Holden McCready goods are up-to-date with stocks that are fresh and new, and which reflect the latest shapes and styles.

When you see the A.H.M. trade mark on a shoe, you know that not only is that mark an endorsement by the largest shoe concern in Canada, but that being the product of a highly organized industry, the shoe you are buying represents the utmost in value, style and wearing qualities which can be obtained at the price.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED

"Shoemakers to the Nation"



GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

The Treatment of Asthma.

The most common form of this disease is bronchial asthma, which shuts up the bronchial tubes and prevents air from moving in and out as it normally does.

There may be a spasm of the tubes, or the lining mucous membrane may be so swollen as to fill up the cavity of the tube.

Miners, potters, grinders, and millers suffer from this disease, their tubes becoming choked with dust while at their work.

Those who have troubles with their nose, enlarged tonsils, and certain forms of heart and kidney disease, may also be asthmatic; and children have it in the form of spasm of the larynx, when a gland in the neck called the "thyroid gland" is diseased.

In hay-fever the mucous membrane of the nose is often so swollen that no air will pass through, and this swollen condition may extend down the throat and into the lungs, causing almost a continual asthmatic spasm.

Asthma is usually worse at the sea level and in a moist atmosphere. A coming storm at the sea level, or unusual humidity, will bring on an attack.

So, also, will any unusual experience acting through the nervous system, such as anger, grief, bad news, worry, or fatigue.

With miners and those who inhale dirt and dust, the smaller bronchial tubes may become filled up and useless, asthma being persistent and more and more troublesome.

The object of treatment will therefore be to remove this solid material from the tubes, reduce the swelling of the mucous membrane, and loosen the spasm.

There are remedies which are intended to relax spasm—these are mostly gases and vapors and they include compressed air, oxygen, vapor of chloroform and ether, and the powerful vapor of nitrite of amyl.

Cigarettes containing arsenic, belladonna, and stramonium, may also be smoked with advantage.

Useful also, are preparations of opium, the bromides, and chloral, though these are all dangerous.

To relieve the swelling of the mucous membrane, physicians often give quinine, strychnia, antimony and lobelia and some of the forms of electricity are also sometimes employed.

Serums and vaccines are coming more and more into use, as means of

treatment, and there are those who think they have obtained good results from their use.

We must not forget that the mental influence has much to do with the effect of medicinal substances and that a medicine which is skillfully advertised, or is recommended by a friend, may have no intrinsic value.

Change of residence is the most valuable means of treatment with which I am familiar, and in making the change it is always well to get the advice of some one who is familiar with the influence of climates and who has no personal end to gain.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

M. S.—Am unable to close my fingers on account of stiffness in the tendons resulting from a cut followed by blood poisoning. How can I get rid of the trouble?

Answer:—Your trouble is one which very often follows infected injuries. Such troubles can sometimes be relieved by a course of massage with manipulation of the stiffened tissues. There are various forms of apparatus which are made for this purpose.

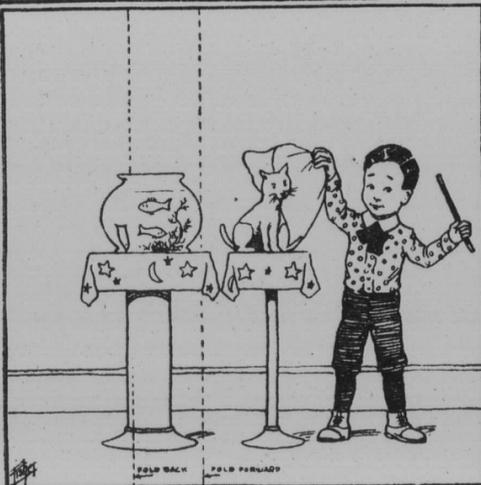
A. H.—Is there any cure for hardening of the arteries, and what is the cause of this trouble?

Answer:—If you will send a stamped and self-addressed envelope, a copy of an article on this disease will be mailed you, which will give you a full account of the trouble.

Veal and boiled rice can be used by lining a baking dish with the rice, then filling it with chopped veal seasoned with onion, parsley, salt and pepper. Bake until brown.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Says Will, "To do this little trick Requires the magic of my stick. The fish globe melts to thinnest air, And you'll find kitty over there."

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