

## On the Farm

### DISADVANTAGES OF WEEDS.

1. They rob cultivated plants of nutriment.
2. They injure crops by crowding and shading.
3. They retard the work of harvesting grain by increasing the draft and by extra wear of machinery. (Bindweed, thistles, red root.)
4. They retard the drying of grain and hay.
5. They increase the labor of threshing, and make cleaning of seed difficult.
6. They damage the quality of flour, sometimes making it nearly worthless. (Allium vineale L.)
7. Most of them are of little value as food for domestic animals.
8. Some weeds injure stock by means of barbed awns. (Squirrel tail grass, wild oats, porcupine grass.)
9. Some of them injure wool and disfigure the tails of cattle, the manes and tails of horses. (Burdock, cocklebur, houndstongue.)
10. A few make "hair balls" in the stomachs of horses. (Rabbit-foot clover, crimson clover.)
11. Some injure the quality of dairy products. (Leeks, wild onions.)
12. Penny cress, and probably others, when eaten by animals, injure the taste of meat.
13. Poison hemlock, spotted cowbane and Jamestown weed are very poisonous.
14. Many weeds interfere with a rotation of crops.
15. All weeds damage the appearance of a farm and render it less valuable. (Quack-grass, Canada thistle, plantains.)

### SOME SMALL BENEFITS.

1. They are of some use in the world to induce more frequent and more thorough cultivation, which benefit crops.
2. The new arrival of a weed of first rank stimulates watchfulness. (Russian thistle.)
3. In occupying the soil after a crop has been removed they prevent the loss of fertility by shading the ground.
4. Weeds plowed under add some humus and fertility to the soil, though in a very much less degree than clover or cow peas.
5. Some of them furnish food for birds in winter.—W. J. Beal, Lansing, Mich.

### PLANTING THE ORCHARD.

In preparing to set out an orchard we would select a field affording natural drainage and, if possible, natural shelter; that is, if one has a grove or hedge on the farm to take advantage of, as a shelter for the orchard, for there is not much use growing fruit and having it blown off by the heavy autumn winds. A row of cherry trees planted thickly around the outside of the orchard would make quite a good windbreak and prove a source of profit as well. We would also plant an evergreen hedge outside of all, and if fruit trees and evergreens were set out at the same time, the shelter would be sufficient by the time the trees had fruited.

A good preparation of the ground would be to plow and harrow, then sow with peas or buckwheat, and when it had grown up sufficiently, to plow it down. This would make the ground mellow and provide an abundant supply of the best kind of food for the roots.

After pulverizing the soil and smoothing it, lay off the orchard in rows each way, at whatever distance the trees are to be planted. Set up stakes in line and plant where the lines intersect. This will leave the trees in line every way and will facilitate working among them. When planting the trees dip the roots in a pail of water, as the clay will adhere quickly to the wet rootlets and facilitate speedy growth. For years hoed crops may be grown between the rows of trees, if plenty of manure is used, the tree can thus be cultivated for profit. Late in the fall the young trees should be wrapped about the trunk with building paper to the height of about eighteen inches to protect them from being girdled by mice. This is about the way we set out our trees and we have never yet had an apple tree fail to grow. If every farmer in Prince Edward Island could be induced to plant five acres of orchard the exodus would stop and we would double our population in fifteen years.—A. B. E. Islander in Canadian Horticulturist.

"Mamma, the angels have to work awfully hard, don't they?" queried little Viola. "I don't know dear," replied her mother. "Why do you think they do?" "Well," answered Viola, "if they have to light up the stars every night and blow them out every morning, I guess it must keep 'em pretty busy."

## PAIN ALMOST DROVE HIM WILD

### DISEASE DEFIED TREATMENT WAS CURED AT ONCE BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES."

Mr. H. Marchessault, High Constable of the Province of Quebec, who lives at St. Hyacinthe, thought he was going to be disabled for life.

A terrible pain in the back kept him in the house and under the doctor's care for months. Nothing seemed to give relief.

Then he tried "Fruit-a-tives," the famous fruit medicine. Note the results.

"Fruit-a-tives" cured me of chronic pain in the back that was so severe that I could not drive my horse," writes Mr. Marchessault.

If you have Weak Kidneys and that Blinding Pain in the Back, by all means try "Fruit-a-tives," which is made of fruit juices.

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### CURIOUS ENGLISH NAMES

#### EDITOR OF LONDON PAPER HAD HARD TASK.

Offered to Supply Pedigrees for the Readers of His Paper.

When, some few weeks back, the editor of a London daily offered to enlighten readers as to the origin of their surnames, he imagined that possibly a few score of people, or at the outside, a few hundreds, might possibly send in letters of inquiry. Instead, there were many thousands, and very strange reading some of the epistles made.

One young lady, who signed herself Edith Ivory Malet, wanted to know if her curious patronymic "had anything to do with croquet."

As surnames were invented centuries before that game was even thought of, this suggestion was of course quite untenable. He found out, however, that in the very village where she is now living, there dwelt, some five hundred years ago, a certain Ivory Malet, and the genesis of the name became at once apparent.

### SOUNDED JEWISH.

Another fair inquirer was much troubled because people called her "a miserable Jew" on account of her surname, which was Isaac. She wrote from a street in South London, but informed me that she came originally from South Devon, where her family had lived for at least two hundred years.

Of course! She need not have told me that, for Devonshire is the home of the Isaacs. There is nothing of the Jewish strain about them, the Hebrew looking surname being derived from the personal name Isaac, at a time when it was popular as such, and when there were no Jews in Devon, nor, for the matter of that, anywhere else in England.

### "MY NAME IS HEAVENS."

Yet a third fair correspondent wrote, "My unfortunate name is Heavens." He answered explaining to her that this was merely what genealogists term an "initiative corruption," and that it meant nothing more than "son of Evan."

But he was able to give but scant comfort to a man, and a fishmonger at that, who rejoiced (or otherwise) in the name of Rotenheria. However, he was able to point out to the suggestive patronymic was worse off even than he was, for it was once spelt in full, Rotenheria, being so found in the archives of Hull in the fourteenth century.

### STARTLING PEDIGREE.

A gentleman who claimed descent from the Plantagenets begged of me to look up his pedigree. I did so, with the result that I discovered he was the great grandson of a travelling tinker, who, in 1732, was hanged for sheep-stealing. We did not pursue that pedigree any further.

Another curious case in point was that of a lady named Heberden, who, in writing, mentioned incidentally that she had heard her great grandfather was an exceedingly famous London physician. Following up this clue, he came across the following extract in an eighteenth century leaflet:—

"You should send, if aught should ail ye, For Willis, Heberden, or Baillie; All exceedingly skilful men, Baillie, Willis, Heberden; Uncertain which most sure to kill is Baillie, Heberden, or Willis."

He has yet to learn whether the lady was pleased or not at this evidence of the "fame" achieved by her ancestor.

### A CLOSE CALL.

Experience With a Blizzard in the Antarctic.

Mount Erebus bears a name that has loomed large in the history of polar explorations in the region of the antarctic. When Lieutenant Shackleton's winter quarters were established at the base of this great volcano, a number of his companions resolved to make the ascent. The story of their successful climb is given in "The Heart of the Antarctic," as well as some of their adventures. On the third evening from the home camp they had reached a height of about nine thousand feet above sea-level, the temperature at that time being twenty degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

Between nine and ten o'clock that night a strong wind sprang up, and when the men awoke the following morning they found a fierce blizzard blowing from the southwest. It increased in fury as the day wore on, and swept with terrific force down the rocky ravine where they were camped. The whirling snow was so dense and the roaring wind so loud that, although the two sections were only about ten yards apart, they could neither see nor hear each other.

In the afternoon Brocklehurst emerged from the three-man sleeping-bag, and instantly a fierce gust whirled away one of his wolfskin mitts; he dashed after it, and the force of the wind swept him some way down the ravine.

Adams, who had left the bag at the same time as Brocklehurst, saw his companion vanish suddenly, and in endeavoring to return to the bag to fetch Marshall to assist in finding Brocklehurst, he also was blown down by the wind.

Meanwhile, Marshall, the only occupant of the bag, had much ado to keep himself from being blown, sleeping-bag and all, down the ravine.

Adams had just succeeded in reaching the sleeping-bag on his hands and knees when Brocklehurst appeared, also on his hands and knees, having, by desperate efforts, pulled himself back over the rocks. It was a close call, for he was all but completely gone, so biting was the cold, before he reached the haven of the sleeping-bag.

The men could do nothing now but lie low while the blizzard lasted. At times they munched a plasmon biscuit or some chocolate. They had nothing to drink all that day and during the following night, as it would have been impossible to have kept a lamp alight to thaw out the snow.

They got some sleep in spite of the storm, and on awakening the following day found that the blizzard was over, and started on again and reached the summit on the morning of the next day, the first men to conquer perhaps the most remarkable summit in the world.

### CLEANING.

Curtain Help.—Try pinning lace curtains on the mattress of a spare bed instead of on the floor, which is a back-breaking task. The pins go into the mattress much more easily, one's fingers are spared painful bruises, besides doing away with the tiresome stooping. Have made inexpensive net curtains do several seasons' more service by pinning them down than they would have stood if put on curtain stretchers.

Feather Pillows.—Take a couple of pieces of boards across four tin coffee cans and set in the bottom of the boiler; put three or four inches of water in the boiler, place the pillows on the boards, cover the boiler, and let the pillows steam for an hour. Hang them out in the wind until they are nearly dry and finish drying in the sun. They will come out light and downy, clean and fresh smelling.

Bamboo Furniture.—Bamboo furniture should be rubbed occasionally with a mixture of linseed oil and turpentine, followed by a brisk polish with a soft cloth. This furniture should be exposed to the air frequently and kept away from the fire.

Bottle Cleaner.—Cut up a piece of brown heavy wrapping paper into five or six pieces; take two or three small pieces of common soap, a piece of washing soda, and put in bottle, then pour hot water, not too hot, on same, and shake bottle well. Let stand for two or three hours. You will find this an excellent recipe for cleaning water bottles.

### A NEW ONE.

On board of an ocean liner were a lady and gentleman accompanied by their young hopeful, aged six, and as is usually the case the parents were very sick while little Willie was the welllest thing on board. One day the parents were lying in their steamer chairs hoping that they'd die, and little Willie was playing about the deck. Willie did something of which his mother did not approve, so she said to her husband, "John, please speak to Willie," and the husband with the little strength left in his wasted form looked at his son and heir and feebly muttered, "How d'ye do, Willie?"

### HUMAN SACRIFICE.

It Appears to Be an Ordinary Occurrence in Liberia.

Of certain aspects of Liberia Captain Brathwaite Wallis writes in the Geographical Journal: "The population of Jane is large, almost untouched by the so called civilization on the coast. It is typical of western Africa. The men have big physiques and very black skins and most of them plait their hair, which is worn about six inches to eight inches long. They appeared to be well armed with rifles, guns, spears and swords. While in this town I saw even slaves, who were held by the leg in wooden stocks. They had been in that position for some months. One of them told me through the interpreter that he had been kept thus for two years. He was a man of poor physique, and a purchaser could not therefore be easily found for him."

"That night, while asleep in my little hut in the town, I was awakened by hearing a gentle chorus of women's voices singing some yards away. After a few minutes the chorus ceased and a single voice began, in Bando, an African song. The voice was soft and melodious, and the tune was fascinating and weird and harmonized with the wild environment to which it belonged. After a few lines the other singers joined, and the result was most attractive, and beautiful, containing as it did such delicate harmony with excellent taste. During the years I have been in Africa I do not remember having heard anything quite like this singing before, and I shall never forget it. The interpreter told me the next morning that the song was to the good spirits, asking them to guard and protect the white man and his followers on their journey."

Another incident: "A few yards outside the first stockade I noticed an empty grave, the newly turned earth of which showed it had been recently dug. This grave, it appeared, had been used for the purpose of burying a man alive as a sacrifice, and I was informed in a most matter-of-fact way and as if the occurrence was quite an ordinary one that the unfortunate victim's body had lately been exhumed to obtain certain portions for the purpose of manufacturing fetish medicines."

### THE LION'S HEAD.

Origin of Its Use as a Decoration For Fountains.

"The sun glows in the Lion," says Seneca, meaning that when the sun enters the sign of Leo at the summer solstice the highest temperature of the year is experienced. We may say, on the other hand, that the Babylonian astrologers thousands of years ago placed the king of beasts, the fiery and ferocious lion, in that part of the zodiac which the sun enters at the summer solstice.

The constellation which is called Leo bears very little resemblance to the outline of a lion. Probably the name was originally applied only to its principal star, Regulus. It is to this constellation in the zodiac that we owe the countless water spewing lions' heads which are found in ancient and modern fountains, because in the latter part of July, while the sun is still in the sign of Leo, the Nile is at its highest level.

Furthermore, the lion's head with widely open jaws is in itself very suitable for the mouth of a fountain or waterspout. This decorative motif was employed universally throughout the Greco-Roman world. Lions' heads are found used in this way at Athens, Ephesus, Olympia, Agrigento and countless other places. It is not quite certain that this employment of the lion's head originated in Egypt. Curtius describes an Assyrian bas-relief from Balton showing water streaming from a ring shaped vessel. A lion stands as if on guard on either side of the fountain.

The water clock, which was used in judicial proceedings, had the form of a lion and a name which means the guardian of the stream. Hence the idea of protection may have been the origin of the association of lions with fountains, and this custom may have originated in Asia.—Scientific American.

### The Gegenscheln.

The Gegenscheln is the name given to one of the most inexplicable objects known to astronomers. It is visible in the night sky under favorable conditions, is rounded in outline and is situated always exactly opposite the place of the sun. It has been termed by one eminent astronomer "a sort of comet or meteoric satellite" attending the earth. He supposes it to be composed of a cloud of meteors situated about a million miles from the earth and revolving around it in a period of just one year, so that the sun and the meteors are always on opposite sides of the earth. It is estimated that the size of this ghostly satellite may be nearly the same as that of the planet Jupiter—i. e., about 88,000 miles in diameter.

### Caught Too Quick.

"I pleaded guilty to stealing" dem' delous, fudge," said the prisoner, "but I want de mercy er de court."

"On what grounds?" asked the judge.

"On dese grounds," replied the prisoner. "I stole de melons, but de sheriff didn't give me a chance ter eat 'em!"—Atlanta Constitution.

### The Embargo Removed.

She—My chaperon can't see a thing without her glasses, and now she's mistaid them. He (chuckling)—Nah! I don't say anything! I've got them in my pocket.—Boston Transcript.

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### ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE

#### ANDREW CARNEGIE'S RULES FOR SUCCESS.

Says They Should Learn to Concentrate Their Mind on One Pursuit.

Every lad standing upon the threshold of manhood is possessed by an ambition. That is to say, this should be the fact with every right-minded lad. His ambition is to achieve success.

The paths are open to him. Not always paths of roses, but that matters nothing. The harder the way, the steeper the hill, the better it may be. That which is achieved without effort may not be worth achieving. That which is won by struggles with difficulties and hardships must be worthy of ambition, and when it is won will be worth the cost.

There are several rules I would lay down as necessary to success. They are based upon personal experience. Determination to succeed might, perhaps, be set down as the first rule but it must be premeditated that it is the gateway through which a young man enters upon the pathway of his active life.

### CONCENTRATION.

So the first rule to be stated is this. Concentrate your mind and efforts upon one pursuit. Never mind what that pursuit may be, so that it is useful and honorable, make it the centre of your thought.

I don't believe in a too broad application of that old saw, "Don't put all your eggs into one basket." There is a time when it is unwise advice.

Such a time is when you are preparing to enter upon some pursuit, a trade, a business, or a profession. Then put all your eggs into one basket; and watch the basket. Put all your thought and your energies into that one thing. More men fail to win competence and wealth from disregard of this rule than from any other cause.

Master your vocation, when you have chosen it. Don't try to be a Jack-of-all-trades. The result may be that you will be master of none.

For a second rule, be advised not to be content with simply performing the part assigned you. Do not measure your day's work by the hands of the clock, nor grade its quality by the amount of compensation you may have been promised.

The successful worker is the one who takes pride in doing his work well and who regards the few extra minutes devoted to it as well spent. If you succeed in doing more and better work than your employer expected of you, it will be as much to your own interest as to his, for if he does not perceive that you are more valuable to him than he anticipated, he will lose you eventually to some other employer who will see what there is in you.

### VALUE OF WORK.

Then, for a third rule, do not be eager to make too good a bargain for yourself. A good market may be lost through over-estimating the value of goods offered.

This is true of labor, mental or physical, as it is of merchandise. Be fair in your business. Modify your estimate of your value by the

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estimate of those for whom you seek to work, and then let the problem work itself out.

This will follow. Men who become great millionaires, co-operating as they must with others, must secure and hold the implicit confidence of all people with whom their business brings them into relations. They must be reputed to be fair, liberal and considerate in all things. Their word must be better than their bond, and their desire to do the fair and liberal thing better than either word or bond.

My next rule is never speculate. To gamble in stocks is not more culpable than to gamble at Monte Carlo, but it is less sensible. The chances between winning and losing are not so evenly divided.

None of the rules for success is more important than the fifth. Begin early the habit of saving a portion of your earnings, no matter how small your earnings may be. If you aim to be a millionaire, or even to have a competence upon which to retire from routine activities, the habit of saving is indispensable.

But you cannot save unless you observe the sixth and final rule of this series. It is, you must live a sober and discreet life. That does not mean that you must live a dull life by any means. Life is full of possibilities for enjoyment, and there are few of them that you need to ignore.

### NO INTemperance.

Avoid intemperance, however. That is the stumbling block that has thrown many a young man from the path of success. I do not like to preach to young men, but because I have practised from my youth what I now recommend to you upon the liquor question, it is not out of place to say let liquor alone.

A young man may perhaps wisely take a glass of wine at dinner, but it is not wise to go beyond that. As to drinking between meals, it may mean the opening of the sluice that will carry you into the slough of despond.

There is a quite general impression among the medical profession, I believe that after a man is forty the occasional glass is not harmful, but beneficial. Just postpone testing the benefits of intoxicants until then.

Or, it might be a good rule for young men to resolve that they will not make this test until they become millionaires. This would probably give a majority of them, to say the least, time to think the matter over and render a final decision, shaped by not only deliberate but by quite natural judgment.

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