

## THE FARM

### Useful Hints for the Tiller of the Soil

#### MAKE SOIL CROP FIT.

There is no use of trying to achieve success with a soil not fitted to the crop. We must make a more intelligent study of the selection of crops that are better adapted to our soils.

One of the first things to learn is to find out which crops are best adapted to our soils and grow them on our farms. We need to study the requirements of the various crops that we grow in our crop rotations so that each crop may be grown under the most favorable conditions.

The average farmer has reached a point where stable manure will not supply the adequate amount of plant food to produce a maximum yield of grain and other crops and the only sensible thing to do is to supply the deficient elements.

The generality of soils on our stock and dairy farms are lacking in mineral fertility, especially phosphorus, and it is clearly to our advantage to supply this one element to our soils if we fit them to the needs of our crops.

On soils possessing an abundance of humus and nitrogen, we may purchase phosphoric rock and mix it with stable manure, but on soils lacking in humus and obtained by using acid phosphate, which is readily available for the growing crops.

With clover and manure ploughed under to liberate potash, and the addition of purchased phosphoric acid the fertility problem on the average stock farm where clover and other legumes are grown, will be solved. On many types of soil potash will be needed, but the average stock farm has plenty of potash locked up in its soil to produce good crops for many years.

On many farms where the legumes cease to thrive lime is needed to bring the soil to a condition favorable for the growth of these soil-improving crops. It corrects soil acidity, thus stimulating the action of the bacteria which help to make the plant food available and gather

nitrogen from the atmosphere. It changes dormant plant food into active plant food, by carbonating the soil water and making it a more powerful solvent. It improves the physical condition of the soil by making soils lighter and the loose soils more compact. On some soils it is needed as a plant food for such crops as clover and alfalfa. There is no question but what we should use lime on our soils to make them congenial to the legumes. The great question seems to be how much we can profitably use. A moderate amount, say one ton to the acre every four or six years, is better than heavy applications less frequently.

#### HANDLING MANURE.

If manure is left in piles by the barn it will soon begin to heat, even in winter, especially if it contains any large portion of horse manure is decomposed and the element of most value, the nitrogen, is lost in the form of gas. In the spring and early summer if manure is lying where rain can fall on it, much of the fertility is leached out and carried away. If the manure is spread on the field directly from the barn, heating is prevented until the manure is covered up in the soil. Then any elements that are liberated by decomposition are taken up by the soil and saved. When manure is spread out on the field it dries out, and as the larger part of the manure is in insoluble form, even if it does rain on the fields, very little fertility is washed out because it is not soluble. It does not become soluble until covered up in the ground, where it is kept in moist and where decomposition takes place. Then the leaching leaves the fertility in the soil where it is used. Considering these facts and the fact that manure is handled fewer times when hauled direct from the barns to the fields, it makes it quite evident that from the standpoint of economy this is the practical way to handle manure.

Scarf draperies are particularly noticeable. One point of special interest among the many scarf draperies for skirts is the application of the scarf in the form of a train. The train is in reality only a scarf suspended at one side of the robe. Because of its narrow width and great length, provision is made for carrying the train. Thus, it is carelessly thrown over one arm, or is held by a loop through which one of the fingers may pass. It is not expected to trail out behind the skirt, but rather is a graceful accessory, adding charm to the movements of the wearer.

## Fashion Hints

#### FASHION NOTES.

Foulard waists are again in evidence.

Tailored waists, those with cuffs, all having long sleeves.

Flowers are being lavishly used on dance dresses for girls.

Under many of the transparent waists colored voiles are seen as linings.

Voiles are in great demand and are seen in plain and printed or fancy effects.

Large are some of the newest handbags. They are square, pointed, or irregular.

The red, white, and blue of the revolution will be worn singly and in combination.

White buckskin ties with black patent leather uppers are modish for black and white suits.

There are some chic wraps made in golden-tinted material like camel's hair, with buttons to match.

Now that washable crocheted buttons are made, they are being shown on tailored as well as fancy waists.

Corset cord laces, like a crochet renise in heavy cord, are popular, and will continue to grow in favor.

Black velvet beads, one or two, studded with gold or jeweled buckles, are for the classic style of toiffure.

#### TAILORED SUITS.

In tailored suit skirts fullness has been introduced through plaited sections, set into rather close fitting skirts as broken panels and also through the use of plaited panels overhanging in tunic form.

In the former style is an interesting skirt model which has as a back panel two deep, closely plaited flounces, which divide their width to form the skirt length, with the exception of a few inches, which are taken by the shallow hip yoke.

Of similar type, is another skirt with the plaited flounces on either side of the flat center panel. Both of these models were much admired. These designs offer an accepted solution of a gradual break away from the inconveniently close fitting skirt still shown by many Paris houses.

#### SKIRT DRAPERIES.

In the introduction of new tunic outlines fashion goes a step further and even introduces drapery. Thus many of the models have a new and refreshing aspect.

## HARD FACTS ABOUT HANDS

### MANY PECULIAR FACTS ABOUT THE NAILS.

#### Prominent and Well-developed Thumbs Signs of Mental and Physical Strength.

If you believe that a person is trying to deceive you, watch his thumbs. They are an unerring index to the mind.

Should he be telling the truth, the thumbs will relax, and point away from the palm. In the other case, they will be invariably drawn in and hidden by the back of the hand.

The thumb is an indisputable tale-teller. It is a guide to the intelligence, and a foreteller of paralytic. Mentally weak persons, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, have thumbs which are undersized, characterless, and cling closely to the side of the hand.

If there is a tendency towards paralysis in a patient, the physician notices it in the thumbs long before the disease shows itself elsewhere.

An operation to avert the calamity is frequently performed on that part of the brain which is known as the "THUMB CENTRE."

and the thumb itself is watched for any sign of favorable or other results of the operation.

The great difference between the hand of an ape and a man lies in the thumb. In the human hand the thumb can be made to touch any of the fingers of the same hand.

This is the reason why the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet are composed of cushions of fat in order that sudden jerks and violent blows may be successfully resisted, so that no injury is done to the muscles and bones immediately beneath them.

The nails, similarly, serve as a protection to the tips of the fingers, where the highest degree of sensitiveness of touch prevails. For a person of good health, the finger-nails grow at the rate of about one-sixteenth of an inch a week; but during illness, or after an accident, or in times of mental depression, the growth is retarded both in

LENGTH AND THICKNESS.

There are many peculiar facts about the nails. Those on the right hand grow more rapidly than those on the left. Moreover, the growth varies with the length of the finger, and is fastest in the middle finger, nearly equal in the two on either side of it, and slowest in the thumb.

Children's nails grow more rapidly than adults'; while the process is slowest in the aged. In the summer the nails of the average adult are renewed in 116 days; whilst in the winter a new crop cannot grow under 132 days.

Out of every hundred lunatics and criminals, fifty have white lines crossing the thumb or finger-nails.

Of late years much importance has been attached to the study of finger-prints. Every well-equipped Scotland Yard detective, and most of the criminal investigation officers in the local centres, carry one or more magnifying glasses, in readiness for examination of the accusing finger-print.

The different patterns formed by the fine ridges and hollows on the finger tips are divided into

#### FOUR MAIN GROUPS—

the arch, the whorl, the loop, and the composite variety. Of these, by far the commonest is the loop, which occurs on sixty finger tips out of a hundred.

Finger-prints never change. The pattern is just the same in old age as in infancy; and, moreover, no two individuals have ever been discovered with finger prints exactly alike.

Line markings have been found clear and distinct on the fingers of Egyptian mummies.

Only six persons in every hundred use the left hand equally with the right. Ambidexterity, however, is greatly increasing, owing to the efforts at certain schools, where children are taught to write, draw, and sew with either hand.

In China it is a sign of great distinction to have long finger nails. Several noble ladies there have finger nails as long as eighteen inches; whilst Siamese belles wear long silver cases at the ends of their fingers to protect their lengthy nails from injury.—London Answers.

#### FRENCH WOMAN CARPENTER.

A woman carpenter has made her appearance in Montlucon, France. She is Mme. Fleuriel, 29 years old, and was formerly a farm servant. New infantry barracks are being erected at Montlucon, and Mme. Fleuriel, wearing a corduroy suit, may be seen doing the carpentering work by the side of her husband. She has worked as a carpenter for four years, and earns from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a day. It is stated that at Avrilly she ascended the sixty-foot weathercock of the chateau near which fell the airship Republique.

#### OUR AIM.

John 21: 15-17; II. Peter 1: 8.  
(A Bible School Convention Motto.)  
"More and better work," Lord Jesus,  
We desire to do for Thee;  
This it is that makes our meeting  
Strong and purposeful to be.  
Since Thy love, all love excellencing,  
Gives us in Thy house a place,  
We would be to others telling  
Of Thy all-redeeming grace.

"More and better work," Lord Jesus,  
This it is that we desire.  
May Thy gracious counsel guide us  
May Thy love out hearts inspire.  
The precious moments setting,  
Better workers may we be.  
More of all that is well-pleasing  
May we render, Lord, to Thee.

When Thy servant with decision  
Spoke his love sincere and deep,  
He received Thy plain commission—  
"Feed my lambs," and "tend my sheep."  
And, like him, we have been learning  
How Thou dost the sceptre wield;  
And with love that prompts our yearning  
We ourselves for service yield.

"More and better work," Lord Jesus,  
Love would claim for Thee the best;  
For effective work prepare us:  
Grant our hearts sincere request.  
May Thy promised aid enfold us  
While at better work we aim:  
May Thy power divine uphold us  
May we triumph in Thy name.

T. WATSON.

Iona Station, Ont., 1911.

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PILES of all kinds, in any and all stages, quickly relieved and positively cured. Cure your suffering and live quietly. Common Sense Piles will do it. \$1 a box, 6 for \$5. Mailed on receipt of price.

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Government Bonds	to yield 4%
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We shall be pleased to aid you in the selection of a desirable investment.

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## \$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you going to build that new house of cement? Then insist on your dealer supplying you with the "CANADA" Cement. Not only will this strictly high-grade cement, that will guarantee the lifelong permanency of the thing you build, but it will also entitle you to enter our Prize Contest. And in this contest you stand a good chance of winning a prize that will perhaps more than pay you for the cost of the "CANADA" Cement is eligible to compete. Four prizes will be awarded in each Province and these prizes will be divided as follows:

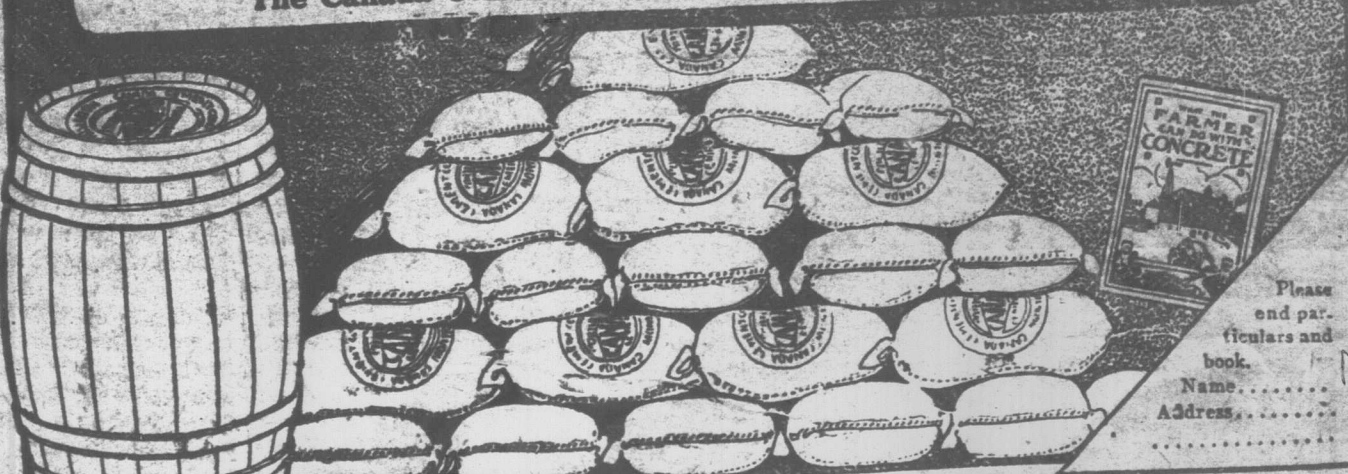
PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of barrels of "CANADA" Cement.  
PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.  
PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with the photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.  
PRIZE "D"—\$400.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph was done.

Notice how we have purposely planned and imposed certain necessary conditions in order to give large and small users of cement an equal opportunity. As an illustration of this: In prizes "C" and "D" the quantity of cement used has no bearing whatever on the result. The farmer who sends us the best photograph of a small a thing as a watering trough, or a gate post, has as much chance for prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house—and the same applies to prize "D."

Don't hold back from entering because you think you don't know anything about concrete work. It's very simple. Besides, we have a 160-page book that we will send you free on request, which tells you all about concrete and how to make and use it. In this book, you'll find complete instructions for the making of all the most everything you can think of in the way of farm utilities, floors, vats, troughs, stairs, posts, etc.

This free book—entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"—will not only inform you—it will also greatly interest you. So send for it anyway, whether you intend to try for one of the prizes or not.

The Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.



Please send particulars and book. Name..... Address.....

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#### STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry Service.—Rub one cupful of sugar and half a cupful of butter to a cream. Add the beaten white of one egg and one cupful of strawberries thoroughly washed.

Rice and Strawberries.—Pour two cups of boiling water on one cup of well washed rice, add one teaspoon salt, cook in double boiler thirty minutes. Add a pint or more of milk and a heaping tablespoonful of butter, boil until perfectly tender and not too dry. Pour into a dish and let stand until cold. Dressing: One cup powdered sugar, one tablespoonful butter, beat to a cream; one cup fresh ripe strawberries and the well beaten white of an egg added last. In serving it put into each sauce some rice and on the rice place a liberal portion of the dressing.

## Here's a Home Dye

That ANYONE Can Use.

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JUST THINK OF IT! With DYOLA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Linen. Colors Perfectly with the Same Dye. No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.

Take the pie out of the pan as soon as it is done to prevent the crust being soggy.