



# One Corn

### Kills Joy—Why do Women Let It?

Science has discovered how to deal with corns. A famous chemist solved that problem when he made this **Blue-jay** plaster.

Since then, this gentle method has wiped out seventy million corns. It is ending now a million corns a month.

Today corn pain is inexcusable. It can be ended any minute—and forever—with **Blue-jay**. And the corn will come out, without soreness, in two days.

Pare corns and you'll keep them. Use wrong treatments and they'll stay. But apply a **Blue-jay** plaster and that corn is finished without any inconvenience.

A few cents will prove this. After that, you will never again let a corn bother you.

## Blue-jay Ends Corns

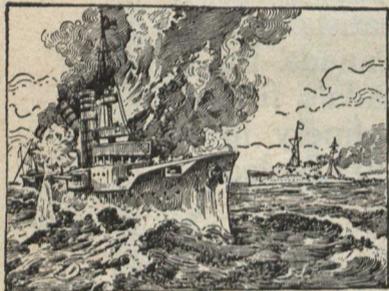
15 and 25 cents—at Druggists

Samples Mailed Free

Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York

Makers of Physicians' Supplies

# TWO BIG WAR PICTURES



Sinking of the "Emden."



An Undying Story of Valor.

### A REGULAR GOLD MINE FOR AGENTS

## BOYS—GIRLS! HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO FILL YOUR POCKETS WITH MONEY!

**JUST OUT! TWO GRAND BATTLE PICTURES IN COLORS.** "The Sinking of the Emden," the famous sea fight in which the gallant Australian cruiser "Sydney," cornered and destroyed the terrible German raider, "Emden," which had captured 21 unprotected British merchant ships, causing a loss of about \$2,000,000.00; the companion picture shows the exploit of unparalleled bravery in the Battle of Mons, when three British gunners drove from the field, with one machine gun, a German battery of 12, for which these heroes were decorated with Victoria Crosses. These **GRAND ACHIEVEMENTS OF BRITISH ARMS** are DEPICTED, **TRUE TO LIFE** and in vivid colors, in these two magnificent Battle Pictures.

SIZE, 16 x 20 INCHES; PRICE, ONLY 15c. EACH.

Every home in Canada will want this splendid pair of Battle Pictures to commemorate the heroic deeds of our gallant soldiers in this terrible war.

**YOU WILL SELL THESE PICTURES AS FAST AS YOU CAN HAND THEM OUT.** To give you a chance to **PROVE THIS, WE WILL SEND YOU** a trial shipment of **20 PICTURES—\$3.00 worth—WITHOUT ONE CENT IN ADVANCE.** Just say you will do your best to sell. You will find the pictures will go like wildfire. When you have sold the \$3.00 worth, you pay us \$1.80 and keep \$1.20, or pay the whole \$3.00 and we will give you \$3.00 worth more to sell for yourself, and after that you can order as many as you like.

Here is **THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME TO MAKE MONEY, FAST.** All depends on you. The first in every neighborhood will reap a harvest of dollars. You can **FILL YOUR POCKETS WITH MONEY,** if you seize this opportunity. Now, it is up to you: **Order Today!**

The Gold Medal Picture Co., Dept. W. 6 Toronto, Ont.

**PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE**  
*A Real Fence—Not Netting*  
 Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediate No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best. Send for catalog. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.  
**The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Ltd.,**  
 Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

**BIGGER CROPS BETTER PROFIT**

**STEEL, BRIGGS' SEEDS**

SOW THE SEEDS OF UNEQUALLED PURITY AND HIGH GERMINATION

THEY INSURE BOUNTIFUL, HEALTHY CROPS FROM ALL CLASSES OF SOIL

ON SALE BY LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

**STEEL, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED**  
 HAMILTON - TORONTO - WINNIPEG

"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE"

**GET IT FREE**

YOU should write at once and get EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD grand new premium catalogue, illustrating hundreds of beautiful gifts given to you free in exchange for a few minutes of your spare time showing Canada's great home magazine to your friends and neighbors. Write for a copy to day, Gift Dept, Everywoman's World, Toronto, Ont.

**LAWNS**

Get our "Good Luck" Lawn Mixture to seed your lawn. It will give perfect satisfaction. Guaranteed to produce a luxuriant, soft, thick carpet of fine lawn grass. Special mixture for shady places if desired. State particulars. WE SEND POSTAGE PAID BY PARCELS POST. Price 35 cents a pound delivered to your door or your farm on Rural Routes. One pound will seed a fair sized lawn. Write for Booklet, "How to Make Your Lawn a Delight." Sent free on request.  
**CRAMPSEY & KELLY, Dovercourt Rd., TORONTO, Ont.**  
 "The Home of High Quality Seeds."

**WRITE a Good SHORT STORY**

And sell it. You can make good money if you can do the trick. We teach you how. Short time. Small expense. Write us for our booklet. It is free. Address W.A. Benson, B.A., P.H.D. SHAW CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 895 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

**SONG POEMS WANTED** for publication. You may write a big song hit! Experience unnecessary. Publication guaranteed if acceptable. Send us your verses or melodies today. Write for free valuable booklet. **HARKS-GOLDSMITH CO., Dept. 140, Washington, D. C.**

# Experience With a Mushroom Bed

**T**O start mushroom beds without any previous knowledge of their special requirement and obtain successful results with the first venture is not impossible and fortune favors some beginners with adequate reward. However, it is because the conditions of growth have all been favorable, by happy accident or otherwise, that immediate success comes to the inexperienced grower of mushrooms.

By

JOSEPHINE BURLEIGH

to circulate to prevent burning. By the time this was put into the cellar and evenly spread to the depth of nine inches, the air being about sixty degrees, it soon began to heat up again to ninety degrees. Then, when the temperature of the mass had fallen to eighty degrees with the compost quite moist, planting was again undertaken with fresh hopes for a greater success.

The cellar where the writer's experiments with mushroom-growing were conducted was built specially for the purpose. It was constructed like a root-cellar against a side hill with a roof of its own. This, covered with heavy rubber paper on wooden planks was again protected by an overlay of a few inches of soil and turf. The walls were of stone (two sides), and were protected by earth banked to the roof, leaving only the door with the few steps descending from the ground really exposed to the weather. All the storms and high winds coming from the hilltop swept across the roof, and a large maple tree shaded it from the summer sun. The moist air of the interior promoted the growth of the mushrooms naturally, but a water-pipe leading from a spring was led into the cellar and furnished a further and convenient water supply, later found to be of great service.

The heat of summer now made it necessary to keep the cellar closed during the day and open at night for ventilation. The beds were often tested with the thermometer for their heat which slowly dropped to sixty degrees. The day air of summer during a long "dry spell" of weather made some moistening of the soil occasionally necessary and when, after two months from the time of planting the spawn, the beds began to blossom with mushrooms, big and little, in clumps of a dozen to fifty, it was a very pretty sight. The enduring patience of the owner at last had its reward!

During the mild weather of spring and autumn this cellar proved an ideal place for mushroom culture. In the heat of summer with the doors and window kept closed during the day and open for ventilation at night, the temperature was maintained at the degree of coolness of the night, whatever that happened to be. Except during the very warmest weather, this was usually about sixty degrees. In winter we were obliged to keep the temperature at the desired degree by the aid of oil heaters.

These beds had been made of various sizes, some above the lower ones, so that all the space of the cellar could be utilized in their planting. The upper tier was made of planks supported on timbers four feet above the lower beds. A floor of heavy planks was also laid with sufficient space below for any water to find its way out that might trickle down from the rocks of the upper sides of the cellar. A drain pipe led this off so that during the wet season no water should get to the beds from below.

Mushroom growers lay great stress on the proper preparation of the compost. To get the best results, it is desirable that the manure be as fresh as possible, not over six months old, kept under cover from the rain if possible, and mixed with straw. When brought from the stable it must be thoroughly and evenly wet down with a hose, allowed to stand until fermented by the heat that immediately ensues and then turned to be wet down again if necessary before use in the beds.

Mushrooms must be picked as soon as they reach full size and just before the frill breaks away from the stem. They gain no more in weight if left longer, but exhaust the bed too soon like a plant whose blossoms go to seed. They may be laid back on the bed after picking, where in the same moist air in which they have grown they will continue to open. The earth clinging to their roots keeps them fresh for some time.

This spawn is usually obtained from dealers, or, better still, may be had directly from those who make it and give one a guarantee of its freshness. Broken up into small cubes about two or three inches in bulk, this is planted in the beds when the temperature is right for receiving it. About seventy-five degrees is generally considered the best. These plantings were made at a distance of nine inches apart each way. Two weeks after the planting the beds were covered with light loam to the depth of one and one-half inches. This was first screened and moistened as it would take too much moisture from the bed if put on dry. While the mushrooms obtain their nourishment from the compost beneath, it is desirable to have the soil on top to afford a firm foothold for the roots and also to maintain the natural warmth of the manure in the bed.

After gathering all the mushrooms they are taken out into the light on a tray, where the dirt is carefully scraped from the stem, the tops dusted off with a camel's hair brush and after drying off a bit are ready for packing in boxes or baskets.

In cool weather mushrooms will keep in good condition for ten days, but in hot weather they must be kept in the ice-box until eaten. Particularly in August will the maggots develop in the lower part of the stem and work up into the top unless every precaution is taken to destroy the small fly whose larvae breed in the mushroom bed during warm weather. We found the burning of tobacco stems with the place shut tight for some hours afterwards would kill the fly and the use of non-poisonous insecticide sprayed over the bed would help to keep the pest down. This also had to be used after old beds were taken out on the floor and sides of the beds before new ones were made up. Covering the beds with autumn leaves or straw when the weather is very cold helps to keep the beds warm and also to keep the moisture from drying out. Occasionally spraying the bed with warm water containing saltpeter in solution we found increased the productiveness and size of the mushrooms.

But this is anticipating. Our mushroom beds (with oil stoves burning to keep the temperature of the cellar up to from fifty to sixty degrees during cold winter weather) soon required watering to keep the top soil moist all the time, and in spite of the utmost care in using the finest possible spray from the hose, more water than we realized soaked down into the compost and nearly ruined the beds. Some of the spawn died. A little of it spread and we gathered in the course of time some very large and handsome mushrooms in spite of sawdust, cold cellar and too much watering of the beds.

Keeping the temperature as nearly as possible at one point also helps their growth, as mushrooms like best the temperature between fifty and sixty degrees.

When these cold beds were taken out the compost furnished splendid soil for the garden, being just in proper condition then for the plants to feed upon. Mushrooms take nothing from the manure that plants need. When fresh beds were made up in the mushroom cellar, quite different conditions prevailed from those of the winter. It was really summer then. The manure obtained this time was from stables where straw was used for bedding horses. The process of wetting it down was carefully managed. A second turning after it had stood for ten days to heat up was looked after and the heap was tested with a long, pointed brass thermometer, to note the state of the interior. It was necessary to open places for the air

A product always more or less present in compost heaps of manure must not be mistaken for the edible mushroom. Often appearing before the bed is planted and sometimes after it has been covered with loam these poisonous growths appear with long, thin stems, and small tops, quickly turning black and falling over they disappear and cannot be mistaken for mushrooms by any one familiar with them.

A small rungi about as large as matches also sometimes appear in spots, but these, like a yellowish mold coming on the top of the loam, soon disappear and cause no damage. If the soil with which the bed has been covered has been taken from a wet, boggy place, swamp mushrooms are likely to appear.

For the encouragement of those who aim to grow mushrooms to sell, we have been told that a certain woman gardener undertook their cultivation at her country place and realized enough from their sale to buy an automobile. We have not attained to that felicity as yet; but hope in time to provide ourselves with a pony cart to take the produce of our mushroom beds to the railway station.