

Soils and Crops

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Hogging Down Corn.

It is not so much the question of producing more pork to the acre but rather one of producing the most at the lowest cost. Hogging down the corn appears to be the answer to the problem, especially if we consider the value to the other crops of the labor saved in handling the corn harvest.

The advantages to be gained from hogging down corn may be briefly summed up under three heads. First of all, and one that is of utmost importance at the present time, is that the practice is ideal from a labor-saving standpoint. Every farmer is aware of the amount of man and horse labor that is required to cut, husk, haul and crib corn, and then feed it out to the hogs in the pen. The expense of these operations may be largely saved and at the time of the year when there is usually a great rush of cut-of-due work.

Then there is the fertility problem that must be considered. In feeding corn in the pen there is almost always a waste of valuable fertility. If any of the manure made is returned to the soil it is accomplished at quite an expense and only after many hours of labor and not altogether pleasant work.

When harvesting their own corn the hogs are making manure and returning it directly upon the land. They are also leaving corn stalks where they may be turned under without first being hauled out to the field.

The general health of any farm animal is always to be considered. In hogging down corn the animals receive a great deal of exercise which keeps them contented and vigorous. Instead of rooting around in sloppy pig yards as is often the case, they are working in clean fields which, as one may observe, is of no small benefit to them.

Before turning the hogs into the corn field they should be fed some corn in the dry lot. At first only a small amount, gradually increasing the supply until they are accustomed to the feed.

Hogs should not be permitted to cover too large an area at one time or they will not do a clean job of pasturing and hence a waste of good feed results.

The number of hogs that an acre will carry depends largely upon the yield of the corn and the size and vigor of the hogs. A fifty-bushel crop of corn will carry ten one-hundred-pound pigs from eighteen to twenty days. Three fall shotes and six spring pigs may be counted upon to clean up an acre of fifty-bushel corn in fifteen to twenty days.

One should approximate the amount of corn that will be hogged off and lay plans to keep them on that area until they have cleared it up.

A method commonly used in the corn belt is to roll down a portion of the field. The hogs seldom bother the standing corn as they find the knocked down corn so much easier to procure. After the portion of the field that was rolled down has been cleared up, an additional amount should be rolled and the hogs will find this new ready feed in a short time.

Some practice the system of stretching a temporary fence through the corn by weaving hog wire in between the stalks. It is not necessary to make this fence very substantial as the hogs seldom attempt to go beyond it as long as there is good corn left within the enclosure. Some believe it advisable to knock down some corn when using the fence system, especially at first when the idea is rather new to the hogs. When that part of the field that has been fenced off is cleaned up the fence is moved over and the animals allowed to enter the new clean pasture. The fence system necessitates a little more work but is thought by many to be the best.

Although the hogs are apparently glad of the opportunity to obtain their own food in their own particular manner it has been the experience of feeders that they should be provided with other things besides corn, which is high in carbohydrates, but does not meet the protein requirements of the hog.

This protein element may easily be supplied and the hog allowed to obtain it as his appetite and body needs require. We are likely to consider the hog as an animal devoid of all sense, however, he has often shown better judgment concerning the choice of his food than some of the so-called higher animals.

Some farmers planted soy beans in their corn last spring and thus have provided a very good protein supplement for the corn feed which may be of considerable value this fall in hogging off the corn. Alfalfa fields adjoining the corn may be utilized to supply the protein. Probably one of the best systems is to place self-feeders in the corn fields and use tankage, shorts, or oilmeal.

Plenty of good fresh water should always be available. Troughs may be placed at convenient places in the field and daily attended to.

Provided with the corn, water, and a protein feed, the hogs may be depended upon to balance their own ration. They will work in the corn, pay a frequent visit to the watering trough and occasionally drop over to the self-feeder for their protein hand-out. The remainder of the time they

may be found in groups contentedly discussing the topics of the day and at the same time laying on pork in a most satisfactory manner with very little attention from their boss.

Large Crops From Fall Plowing.

There is difference of opinion among farmers in regard to fall plowing. Some claim great advantages, while others say that spring plowing gives the best results. Both classes may be right. In some cases there may be no decided difference in results between fall or spring plowing. The differences are due mainly to variations in soils and seasonal conditions.

Soils are classified as sands, sandy loams, loams, silt loams, clay loams, and clays, as the case may be. As we go down this list the quantity of fine material or clay increases and the soils become heavier to more difficult to work with tillage implements.

This heaviness or sticky nature of soils, caused principally by the amount of clay present, is offset to a great extent by good drainage or by gravel, sand or vegetable matter which they may contain, so that a well-drained clay-loam soil, well supplied with vegetable matter, may not differ much from a sandy soil.

It is not unusual to find a sandy-loam soil, low in vegetable matter, that will clod and bake considerably. Since puddling, baking and clodding of soil increases the difficulty of preparing a good seedbed, and may be harmful to crop growth, the tendency of a soil to puddle is a most important factor in determining the best time for plowing.

The purpose of plowing must be taken into account. The principle benefits derived from plowing are: 1. To bury vegetation and manure so that they will decay and be added to the soil mass. 2. To pulverize the soil in order to form a desirable seedbed for the crop. To conserve water. 4. To kill insects.

Light soils that blow, and soils on steep slopes that wash, lose fertility when fall plowed, because the fine soil particles are removed by blowing and washing.

The uneven surface of fall-plowed land catches and absorbs water, instead of rain and snow, while the soil much formed by plowing conserves this water against evaporation, and more moisture will be available for the spring crop.

An experiment performed at the Michigan Experiment Station showed that fall-plowed land contained more water available for an oat crop than spring-plowed land, and the yield of oats was increased more than nine bushels an acre by the fall plowing. Freezing and thawing of fall-plowed land helps to break down clods and tends to put soils in a better condition of tilth for spring crops.

One of the great advantages of fall plowing is that this work is out of the way of the spring rush, thus giving a better distribution of labor. This is an important matter, especially in the following spring be late, necessitating hasty spring plowing or working the ground when it is too wet.

Fall plowing buries many weeds before they mature seeds, which gives better control of these pests and causes them to decay and be changed to plant food before seeding the land. If done at the right time, fall plowing may destroy insects and worms by exposing them to the elements and the eyes of the birds that feed upon them.

In regard to depth of fall plowing, care should be taken not to go too deeply into the subsoil at any one time and turn too much of this raw soil up toward the surface. It is safe to plow as deeply as the surface soil will permit, especially for beets, potatoes or corn.

Honey for Home Trade.

If the colonies are thoroughly overhauled in September, and found to be strong with bees and heavy with winter stores, little if anything more needs to be done this month.

Care must be taken to store all surplus extracting combs away from the ravages of rats and mice, and get things about the apiary and honey house in shipshape for the winter.

By all means cultivate the home and nearby market, rather than to send to commission men, and if one produces a really excellent grade of honey, either comb or extracted, a local trade at top-notch prices can be established, and all disputes with far-away commission men will be avoided.

Attractive illustrated folders on the food value of honey, with some photo reproductions of the apiary and processes of extracting, will do much to establish a trade. Glass containers are the best for liquid honey, and for this purpose some beekeepers have found it both convenient and economical to use the ordinary jars, which can afterward be utilized by the housewife at preserving time, or for a number of other purposes.

Are you being robbed by a bull?

Poultry

As soon as the breeding season is over the fowl that are not intended to be retained for future breeders should be disposed of. The birds should be either put into a yard or confined to part of the yard, the rest being limed, plowed or spaded, and seeded to green crop such as rye or clover.

All litter should be removed from the house and the ceiling, walls and floor thoroughly swept. Movable fixtures should be taken out and the whole interior given a thorough washing. The best way to do this is to use the hose if you have one, after the house give the building a good flooding and scrub it down with a stiff brush. If there is no hose, be even more careful about the scrubbing. After the house has been thoroughly cleaned give it a soaking with a good strong disinfectant. One of the coal tar preparations will be found satisfactory for this purpose, this should be applied with a spray pump so that it will be forced into all the cracks and crevices of the building. If there is no spray pump, use a brush, but be sure to get it into these cracks and crevices.

The house should be left standing for a couple of days to dry out, leaving it wide open to allow the sun and air to enter freely. It should then be given a good application of whitewash. The fixtures, nest boxes, roosts and dropping boards which have been removed should be treated in a similar manner.

At the time of this annual house cleaning it is a good plan to note what repairs to the houses, fixtures and fences are needed and have them made as soon as possible. Also clean up and burn any accumulation of rubbish, leaving nothing under which vermin may hide. A clean house free from lice and mites is easy to keep clean. Then see that the pullets are healthy and free from lice, when they are put in, and the problem of winter eggs is more than half solved.

Diseases of Potatoes.

Late Blight of the potato is one of the diseases that causes serious loss to the grower. How serious the loss may be is told in a newly issued bulletin prepared by Paul A. Murphy, Plant Pathologist in Prince Edward Island in connection with the Dominion Experimental Farms. In Prince Edward Island the potato crop covers about 50,000 acres, the yield from which is about 200 bushels an acre and the total production 10,000,000 bushels. Were it not for late blight the yield per acre, according to the writer, would be 290 bushels of sound potatoes, meaning nearly a third more. The extent of the loss at 75c per bushel is \$2,925,000. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the loss is estimated respectively at 30 per cent. and 25 per cent., which entails a sacrifice of something like \$5,000,000, or eight millions and a half for the three Maritime Provinces. Spraying with home-made Bordeaux mixture, composed of two pounds copper sulphate or bluestone, two pounds quicklime and 40 gallons of water, is recommended as a remedy. Late Blight is not quite so serious in Ontario and Quebec, but there are other diseases that are troublesome, such as Leaf Roll, which is more or less widespread in Canada, and the loss from which in southern Ontario in one year is estimated at two and a quarter million dollars; Mosaic, the loss from which in a single year in New Brunswick and Quebec is calculated to have been 5 per cent. or 1,525,000 bushels, and in Ontario 2½ per cent. or 500,000 bushels; Black Leg, from which the losses in Ontario are recorded as greater than in the Maritime Provinces (where the losses have also been considerable in some years), and the Curley Dwarf with its relatives, which are found more frequently in southern districts on Ontario than in the more eastern

provinces. The bulletin goes deeply into the results of the investigations, describing symptoms, the soils principally affected, and the methods that should be employed in checking and suppressing potato diseases.

Pruning Berry Bushes.

Raspberry, blackberry and dewberry plants are usually pruned in the fall, as soon as the crop is harvested, but it can be done any time before cold weather.

If the raspberries or blackberries are in hills remove all the canes that fruited last season; also, all the weak canes, leaving from eight to twelve strong canes. If they are growing in rows thin out the canes to eight inches apart. The blackberries require more room than the raspberries; therefore leave fewer canes. Be sure to remove all canes that will interfere with cultivation next summer.

Lateral branches should be shortened by cutting them back from one to four feet, depending upon the variety and the bud development. The idea is to reduce the amount of fruit to such a quantity as can be properly developed. It is simply a thinning process. Unbranched red raspberries canes should be cut back to a height of four or five feet.

Remove all diseased canes and any in which tree crickets have deposited eggs; such canes will be weak. Burn all prunings to prevent the spread of insects and diseases and also to get the brush-out of the way.

Quarantine of the Corn Borer.

As a result of the scouting work for the European corn borer carried on by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, it has been found that this insect has spread into new territory this year. On account of the danger of carrying the pest into unfested districts a Ministerial order was passed on August 26, 1921, prohibiting the removal of corn, including sweet corn and seed corn on the cob, corn stalks, etc., from the following townships in the Province of Ontario:

Charlotteville, Houghton, Middleton, Townsend, Walsingham north, Walsingham south, Windham, Woodhouse in the County of Norfolk, Cayuga north, Dunn, Rainham and Walpole in the County of Haldimand, and Raleigh and Romeyn in the County of Kent.

The order is supplementary to the order-in-council which was passed on May 18, 1921. All persons desiring detailed information concerning this quarantine should apply to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The Advantages of Stacking Grain.

Recently a test was conducted on shocked-threshed and stacked grain which had grown in the same field under the same conditions. The shocked grain was threshed as usual, while the stacked grain was allowed to stand for six weeks. The test was then made on fifty bushels of each kind of grain. The shocked grain tested nearly fifteen per cent. moisture, weighed fifty-five and a half pounds per bushel and graded number two on the market. The stacked grain had only a little more than thirteen per cent. moisture, weighed fifty-nine pounds per bushel and graded number one.

Seedmen and growers of pure-bred grain also are practically unanimous in their agreement upon the advisability of stacking. This is rather significant and their experience must be considered valuable.

In one county, sixty-eight culled hens kept five days laid just one egg. At least a fifth of Ontario's flocks are of that kind. Cull 'em!

Getting the Bees Ready for Winter

BY HENRY SANDERS

The time to prepare the bees for winter varies with the season and the latitude. The time when the last flowers of fall are in bloom, whatever time that happens to be, is the time when the bees should receive the last attention, except only that of carrying them into the cellar. Where they are wintered outdoors, they will need no further attention.

The main thing to do at the time of this last round is to avoid starting the bees to robbing one another. Nothing will cause this more than leaving honey where the bees can get access to it. Two piles of supers were accidentally left out in one of our yards with some honey in them. By the time that the bees found their way to it the thousands of bees that came around resembled a swarm. After the bees had cleaned out the honey in these supers they were so flushed with their ill-gotten gains that they started in and cleaned out every spot of honey from several weak colonies.

We applied the usual remedies and haphazardly some of the nearby hives with grass and then wetted it with water. This so discomforted the passage of the bees that the robbing was at an end, but the great idea is to avoid leaving the honey about where the bees can get to it, for if they never get started to robbing, the chances are that they will give no trouble in this direction. When looking through the hives late in the fall, when the bees have not any natural sources of honey, be careful not to let them begin this plundering, and if a commotion is observed when a hive is opened let it be closed and an attempt made later.

Given a warm day, however, and a little honey from the last flowers of the season, the bees may now be prepared for the long months of winter. To get a crop of honey next year the bees must enter upon it strong in numbers and with enough stores to carry them until the first flowers begin to yield them a further supply. So we must consider the population and the food supply. To take the latter item first, we know that it needs about thirty pounds of stores to carry a colony of bees till spring. This may consist of honey, or of syrup made from a part of granulated sugar and one part of water. There are always some localities where the season happens to be very poor, and then it may be essential to buy sugar and to feed the bees. Where the stores are very scarce in this way, it is well to join the colonies up till only very strong ones are left, for the stronger the colony, generally speaking, the less food in proportion is required. Where there has been a sufficient yield of honey, the bees will not need feeding with any substitute, but care should be taken that enough honey is left. There is always that temptation to "rob" the bees too far, a foolish process that resembles killing the goose that lays the golden egg. A colony of bees that eats up the honey allowed them and then starves is a poor investment. Our practice is to take five well-filled combs and to place them in the brood nest before we take any honey from the colony to go to the extracting house, and with the honey that will be stored at the last in the top corners of the actual brood combs, there

should then be ample feed in the hive. Some beekeepers go by weight, but this is unreliable for the weight of the combs varies to a great extent. In any case the hive ought to weigh about as much as an average man can comfortably lift when the time comes to put it into winter quarters.

After the question of food is settled, the next matter is to be sure that there are plenty of bees, and specially young bees, in the colony. It is impossible to give any hard and fast rule, but there ought to be at least enough bees to cover seven or eight combs, and if they cover ten combs so much the better. As the weather grows colder the bees gradually draw together, so that the bees that cover ten combs on a mild day in September cover only five when freezing weather sets in, so the test is not a very decisive one, but the beekeeper soon gets to know when there are enough, when in doubt he will err on the side of having strong colonies. The colonies that are extra strong, with perhaps two or three hives full of brood and bees, will be able to furnish assistance to the weaker ones, and whenever a frame of brood and bees is given, it should be set at the extreme side of the hive and not in the centre, or the strange bees may perhaps kill the queen of the hive to which they are being introduced. Where there are two weak colonies that are to be united, the best way is to seek out queens, and then to put the two queens, and then to put the two hives together with only a single thickness of newspaper between. By the time the bees have gnawed their way through the paper they will unite without fighting, and on a later day the surplus combs can be taken out and all the combs placed together in one storey.

As the days get chilly, it is important to keep the bees as warm as possible. The tops of the combs should be covered with a warm quilt, such as a piece of old carpet, or a piece of table cloth covered with a second quilt of any warm cloth. Then the cover should be replaced and should not be removed if possible. The bees will then close every chink and crevice with their glue and so conserve their heat. The entrance should be closed down to a small orifice. In the summer a large entrance is good, but as winter draws near it should be very small, two inches by three-eighths of an inch being ample. The latter width is recommended to keep out the mice, which will get into a hive with a large enough entrance and destroy the colony, generally speaking, the less food in proportion is required. Where there has been a sufficient yield of honey, the bees will not need feeding with any substitute, but care should be taken that enough honey is left. There is always that temptation to "rob" the bees too far, a foolish process that resembles killing the goose that lays the golden egg. A colony of bees that eats up the honey allowed them and then starves is a poor investment. Our practice is to take five well-filled combs and to place them in the brood nest before we take any honey from the colony to go to the extracting house, and with the honey that will be stored at the last in the top corners of the actual brood combs, there

those he had had. Poor Oliver Elephant—he had enormous trials for a while four weeks, 'cause he couldn't hear a single thing any one said. His enemies slipped up before he could see them and nipped pieces out of him, and his friends were all mad at him because he wouldn't answer their questions. How could he, I ask, without a single ear?

So finally he just went camping by himself right where the little man of the woods had planted his ears. Every day they grew larger and more shapely, and Oliver was tempted two or three times to pick them, but he restrained himself because, of course, he could not put them back, and a disconnected ear is like a disconnected telephone—no use.

The little man of the woods had gone on a journey and just as Oliver Elephant was growing very much frightened at the size his ears were reaching he came back.

"Well," said the little man of the woods, "didn't I tell you they would grow? Are they all right?" Oliver could not hear a word he said, but he nodded hard, and the next thing he was sitting down three yards off with a terrible headache. The man of the woods had wished his ears back so quickly that the shock had upset Oliver Elephant, but he was happy he was. He could hear even the grasshoppers singing in the grass, and as for his looks, well you know yourself how becoming they are. Yes, that's the way Oliver came to have big ears. And you can ask the little man of the woods, if you do not believe me.

Rich Vein of Copper Found in Shetlands.

A rich copper vein has been discovered in the Shetland Islands, according to reports received in London. The lode was said to have been proved to yield a high percentage of copper.

Experts who are erecting a plant where the discovery was made said half a million tons of ore were in sight. A London syndicate has acquired the rights to the property.

A REDSKIN SOCIAL

at a fat little red apple face, with annexed arms and legs, grinned gayly from every invitation. These were his own words:

Kwicheerickien—that's my name. Do you know the redskin game? Yes or no—come just the same—Times, we promise, won't be tame. Wear red.

Now, as you may not know, a touch of red in the decorations is always certain to inspire unconsciously the spirit of fun, so the hanging of red paper lanterns over the electric-light bulbs paved the way for a wonderfully jolly time.

Pretty nearly everybody responded to the invitations and were red in some form. The men boasted red ties, and, in some cases, red socks. The feminine guests showed more variety in costumes—the touch of red appeared in a scarlet scarf, a blouse, a hair ribbon, a sash, a string of beads, even red slipper heels.

Anyone who arrived without the requisite red was treated to a bright red bow of crepe paper, to be pinned on appropriately.

Kwicheerickien himself was in great evidence in the shape of a little creature constructed from four large red apples and four red pencils, used arm- and leg-wise. He bore Indian features and wore a tall chicken quill in his yellow headband. He it was who presided over the various games and contests like a veritable mascot. He was supposed to be at the bottom of selecting ten persons for The Laughable Moment. They stood in a row—men and girls alternately—and each in turn, at a signal, was expected to laugh for a minute by the clock. Laughs that began artificially ended in spontaneous roars of mirth, and, moreover, the interested audience got into the proverbial "stitches" over the contest.

The most successful laughter was awarded a squeaking rubber clown doll, which he straightaway christened Kwicheerickien.

Feathers, because they are related to both redskins and tickle-compass, were deemed appropriate for the next stunt. Two of the ordinary chicken variety were produced, and there was a feather race—made very amusing for the spectators by the two lively contestants. They started at opposite ends of the room with their respective feathers, and the aim, of course, was to blow them to their respective goals across the room from each other.

Presently the company formed into a circle, and played the game of Apple Pie. The leader began by saying, "I made my apple pie with Greenings." The next player in turn repeated, "I made my apple pie with Greenings and Snow apples." The third, repeating what the other two had said, added "Spys." And so the apple pie proceeded around the circle, accumulating Duxchess apples, Baldwin's, Russets and Talman Sweets. And quite a trick it is to get them all in, in their right order.

From Apple Pie to Indian Tribes the fun turned next. They chose sides as for a spelling match—the Kumbakwickens against the Kwicheerickiens. Out came a basket of real apples, and hilarious sport followed as apples were tossed back and forth down the two lines, from Kumbakwickens to Kwicheerickien.

Apples came so fast that the less expert catchers were in self-defence forced to drop out. The tribe which ended the contest with the most members surviving was triumphant, and proceeded to take the scalps of the other tribe. This was not done so painlessly as you might expect, for the scalps consisted of round pieces of tissue paper upon which each loser was obliged to inscribe two lines of poetic praise to the victors. These were read later to the edification of the scalpers and scalped.

Another way of conducting such a contest is to make a relay race out of it, each side passing apples from hand to hand down its own line. The first line to finish its quota of apples would naturally be allowed the privilege of victors.

The attraction of the evening was the Medicine Man's tent. In a wig-wam sat the wise man wrapped in an Indian blanket, a black befeathered wig on his head. From time to time he beat on a tom-tom, and it drummed up trade surprisingly. You see, he sold totems at the sign of silver on his palm.

The totems were in the nature of symbolic names, and every person on receiving one was expected to take on the character that it denoted for the remainder of the evening.

Supper was served buffet style from the dining-room. The table held as a centerpiece a basket of beautiful polished apples, red, green, and yellow skins blending.

There were apple-butter sandwiches, and other of minced chicken, which were announced as made from Rhode Island Reds. These were served with cider, and followed by little hot apple sauce pies, the air holes cut on top representing jolly faces.

And when a platter of dripping red candied apples-on-sticks was passed, everybody was quite in the mood to recall childhood days by means of them.

Last of all, "redskins" were offered in their shells, and nobody failed to recognize them as the peanuts were passed.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Once upon a time, longer than long ago, Oliver Elephant had ears about as large as a muffin, not one bit bigger. It was so inconvenient for him to hear 'cause when some little creature went to speak to him he'd have to get down on his knees and put his trunk to his ear to find out what they were saying; and as for his appearance, well, it was just ridiculous.

One day as he was looking sadly in a forest pool and wondering why his ears were so small for the rest of him, the little old man of the woods came by. And the little old man of the woods is a second uncle to a fairy, which makes him quite magic.

"What's the matter, big Oliver Elephant?" asked the little man of the woods. "Oliver put his trunk behind his ear and got down on his knees, for the little fellow was no bigger than a waffle."

"Beg pardon?" said Oliver Elephant, politely. The old man of the woods repeated his question and Oliver Elephant asked him how it was his ears were so small, when all the rest of him was so big.

"If they were larger my nose or my trunk wouldn't seem so long!" wailed Oliver Elephant. The little man of the woods shook his head wisely.

"They didn't grow long enough; they must have been picked too soon," he said slowly and sat down on a tree stump to think. After a while he began to dance around Oliver Elephant in excited circles.

"I have it. I have it; we'll plant 'em again and then when they are big enough I'll pluck them and wish them back on you."

Oliver Elephant was a bit worried, but when the little man of the woods assured him that he could wish his ears off without hurting him he just heaved a big sigh and told him to go ahead. So the little man did and the next thing that elephant person had no ears at all and the little man of the woods had dug a hole and planted

The Welfare of the Home

Controlling Children—By Margaret Wright North.

The adage that a man is not fit to command others until he can command himself is never more true than in the training of children. A mother who has acquired self-control has more than half won the struggle of controlling her children.

In the course of a conversation the other day, a mother remarked to me, "I don't see why Charles has to pick just the time when I am busiest to be the most exasperating." What a picture that gave me of the mother!

I could see her in the afternoon sitting quietly with her mending basket, answering Charles' interminable questions with tact and patience, entering into his "pretends," and making the child feel that his mother was a real play and playmate.

Then I could see her a little while later, bustling about the kitchen getting supper, Charles still asking questions. After a few half-hearted replies, mother turns on Charles with an impatient, "Charles, if you don't stop asking me questions I'll send you to bed; you drive me wild." There is a moment of silence and then another question. "What did I tell you? Now not another word." Another moment and then a hesitant, "Say, Mother?" "Charles! Go right upstairs, take your clothes off and go to bed."

Now where was the fault? Was

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