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A Good Natured Man

In an Omaha church, Sam Jones shouted, "is there a man present who has never spoken a cross word to his wife?" The silence was becoming oppressive; every husband looked here and there; every husband wanted to get up, but did not dare to. But the sadness that had possession of Jones' face vanished a moment later when a round-faced, good-natured man rose from his seat. "Thank God" exclaimed Sam, "there is one man who has never spoken a cross word to his wife." The good-natured man smiled a bland smile and said: "No sir I never did. I'm a bachelor." Then he put on his hat and calmly walked out of the door.

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—Hon. Dr. Montague's funeral was held here yesterday and was attended by many former members of the Legislature. Sir Rodmond Roblin was one of the pallbearers.

Petrolia, Nov. 18.—Several of Petrolia foremost citizens, including ex-Mayor A. C. Edward, have threatened to obtain an injunction to withhold Mayor Dunlop from signing the agreement of sale with the Petrolia Utilities Company. They claim that the council would pay \$5,000 more than value received were the sale effected.

SCIENTISTS HAVE PLEDGED THEIR AID TO THE KING by devoting all their energies to the task of bringing the war to a victorious conclusion. In the meantime, the health and nerves of our brave soldiers and their friends at home is suffering, and TAKE is the one perfect remedy for nerves. Fifty cents at your druggist's, or by mail from the Georgian Mfg. Co., Collingwood, Ontario.

A German Said it Thirty Years Ago

The following extract from the life of that distinguished German, the late Prof. Max. Muller, written during 1884 and 1885, must greatly interest everyone at the present time: "When one reads the discussions in Parliament one might easily fear for England; but they are mere fireworks. The nation is of good old stock, and woe to him that forgets this. England will never be conquered, never before the last Englishman, the last Scotsman, the last Irishman, the last Australian, the last Canadian, the last Newfoundland-lander, the last Sikh—aye the last Yankee, has fallen. "Every man in Europe is now a soldier. England is the only land that has not taken to arming the people. Drive England into a corner, and tomorrow every man is a soldier. There may be jealousies between her colonies, but if it came to extremities the colonies would allow no hair of England to be touched. Even India, which was formerly a danger, has shown that England's enemies are her enemies."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

People who are taking little farms with a view to getting a living income, together with the advantages of a rural home, naturally give a great deal of thought to the earning capacity of an acre, and there is much discussion of this subject.

I have visited ten and twenty acre farms, both north and south, where the vegetable crops were paying \$300 to \$400 an acre above the cost of the labor. I have known celery, onions, cauliflower, lettuce, tomatoes and several other vegetables to give a net return of \$500 to \$800 an acre. Cabbage and beans will sometimes do this also, but less frequently than the others. Potatoes may be made to average \$100 to \$300. Asparagus, rhubarb, cucumbers and horseradish rank high as money crops, but still are a little behind some of the others.

Numerous instances can be cited of small fruits returning \$400, and apples, peaches, cherries, pears, quinces and plums \$300 an acre or more. By adding a canning or preserving business the family on a little farm may add largely to these profits. It is hardly



WHERE VEGETABLE CROPS WERE PAYING.

necessary to say that the kind of products must, to a great extent, be regulated by convenience to market, the special demands of a certain trade and the ability to sell to private customers at retail prices.

It takes both skill and industry on the part of a family to run a little farm on this intensive plan. Some will do the work indifferently and will fall short of the figures given. Others may prefer to devote their time to poultry, cattle and hogs, and there is no reason why they should not get a good living income from a twenty acre tract where dairying, hog raising and poultry management are the main features. Everything depends on the

owner and his family. The average production in America of an acre of corn is under thirty bushels an acre, though more than eight times this amount have been grown. The average potato crop is less than 100 bushels per acre, though more than twelve times this number of bushels have been produced. When the intensive method is used the productive value of an acre of land would seem to the average farmer as fabulous.

There are three crops with which a beginner may specialize, as they fit well into a rotative scheme and are always in good demand. These are early cabbage, early potatoes and late celery. In making a garden raise two or more crops in one season these products should be considered. Of potatoes the farmer may try Irish Cobbler. They are about as early as any, are of uniform size and the quality is good. The seed tubers are selected in the fall, kept in a cool cellar till about the middle of March and then are put in shallow slatted boxes. If placed in a light and moderately warm room by the time it is safe to plant them they will have thrown out strong sprouts possibly an inch long. Do not break these sprouts. Keep them uppermost in planting. Each piece of tuber should have at least two eyes. A potato crop so handled will be quite early and pay accordingly. There are a number of late growing crops which can then be put in the ground and brought to maturity by September or October.

To have cabbages headed early in July it is necessary to have them set out before the middle of April. The plants may be bought from dealers or the seed started in cold frames. In buying call for early varieties. The cabbages are set two feet apart each way and on a fair piece of ground will grow a crop worth \$400 at an average of 5 cents a head. The late celery can follow on this ground or the potato land, and it is also feasible to grow radishes, beets, carrots, turnips, lettuce and many other things.

Celery may be treated as a highly profitable crop. It deserves the most intelligent care. As moisture is needed regularly it will pay to have a cheap irrigation outfit. Without water celery is not crisp or tender. A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda along the rows helps this crop.

Lessen Light Bills.

To economize in electricity in a house and yet have all the needed light and the greatest benefit from that used, let the housewife buy bulbs of varying sizes instead of having all of the ordinary sixteen candle power size.

A thirty-two power bulb placed in the table lamp (or electrolux) gives the needed light for reading and is far better than two of the smaller size half-way to the ceiling or higher, as style demands.

To even up this large use in one spot very little bulbs, as small as two candle power, may be purchased for bedrooms, where a dim light is wanted for hours or caring for the sick and for hallways, where some light must be left for the return of the "night owls" of the family.

Since the estimated cost of burning the sixteen candle power bulb is a cent an hour, only one-eighth of a cent would be consumed by this little light, yet it would be sufficient for the purpose. The best arrangement would be to have bulbs of different sizes in one chandelier, so more or less light could be turned on as required; then with care there would be a welcome decrease in the size of the bills. As bulbs burn out and must be replaced, let the housewife try this and see for herself.

A Clever Hint.

In sewing snap fasteners on clothes, sew the ball sections first and then cover the tops with chalk. A slight pressure will mark the spot where the socket section should be placed.

Brewers' Grains as Pig Feed.

When fresh brewers' grains can be obtained at a reasonable price they may be safely and economically fed to growing pigs during the first two-thirds of the growing period, and brood sows will also thrive on them when fed in reasonable quantities and with the proper mixtures. A very satisfactory way to feed the grains would be to use them for about one-third of the ration, the other two-thirds being composed of wheat middlings, barley and cornmeal in varying proportions, according to the age of the pigs and season of the year.

Keep the Colt Clean.

A few minutes every day with brush and comb will keep the colt sleek. It is when we let this work slip by that we have to turn the little fellow out and leave him to get rid of dust and dirt.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose.

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H. Schlemmer
Sfcbis

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The minister of militia announced today that all the money subscribed for machine guns would be expended for that purpose. He states that over 1,000 have been ordered, and that a great number will be delivered in the near future.