

# WHAT NAME FOR OUR FARM?

BY DOROTHY WIESLER.

"Don't very well call it Hickory Grove," said Mr. Thomas as he turned back to his paper. "There isn't a hickory tree, let alone a grove, for twenty miles."

A slow grin spread over the face of Bud as he watched his sister's expression. Vivian was 17, and had decided views about naming the farm. "Well, Dad, you'll have to admit a farm nowadays must have a name."

"This from Vivian. 'Why, every one around has named his farm—our farm is the only one without a name.'"

"Slowly Dad's paper came down. He pulled his glasses lower on his nose. 'See here, now—I've run this farm for 25 years without a name, and I guess we won't starve if we don't label the place.'"

Young Bill's entrance prevented further discussion. The steadily increasing downpour outside, as well as the fact that he had just washed the car, had kept Bill from driving to town as was his custom. This was Bill's first year out of college.

"At it again, Viv! It's a good work—keep it up. You know, Dad, a farm name is more than just a label for the place. It would mark our farm as a distinct place of business—it would be good advertising for our produce. I don't think there is much question about naming the farm—rather what shall we name our farm?"

And Bill is right. Just as a city home or business house has a street number, a farm should have a mark of identity. The bronze plate on a city building, or the name displayed on a show-window, definitely marks and locates that business institution. A farm name distinguishes the farm, sets it aside as an individual and distinct institution. It is no longer merely a farm—it becomes a dignified business institution. The name soon becomes as much a part of the farm as the buildings themselves.

The problem confronting the Thomases family is a common one to-day, for in every rural community the question of a farm name is becoming more common and more difficult to solve. How can you choose a name for your farm that will be dignified, suitable, permanent, and pleasing in sound, a name distinctive and individual and at the same time easy to remember? A farm name can be used effectively in advertising. It becomes associated with produce from the farm. It becomes a tangible asset when the consumer associates the name with your produce as produce of quality. The containers of such produce as eggs, honey, vegetables, etc., are made more attractive if the farm name is used on them. Another means of using the farm name to advertise is to use it on letterheads and envelopes. Business associates soon learn to call your farm by name.

When Bill finished telling his dad all this, Mr. Thomas resignedly said: "Well, all right then; you kids call it something—only don't call it Hickory Grove!"

Bill and Vivian drew aside. "It's up to us now," said Viv.

"That ought to be easy. Let's see—something that's short and easy to pronounce and easy to read. Not more than three words if we can help it. We must remember it's our home as well as dad's place of business. It ought to be something that can be used effectively in advertising, say on a honey-jar label—or crate of apples. . . h-m-m . . . Sis, this isn't going to be so easy."

"Bennetts call their farm 'Thorn Hill' because of the thorn-apple trees back on the hill, and Carroll's is Hill-top because the house is on the very top of that big hill," said Vivian.

"Suppose we both carry slips of paper and pencils with us to-morrow and put down everything we see about the place—like elm tree, brook, rocks here and there—and then to-morrow night we'll see if we can't hook them together somehow," Bill suggested.

Bill's list and Vivian's included everything from birds and animals to prominent landscape features.

"Dad," said Bill, "here are our suggestions. We want you to select one. Each seems to us a suitable name for the farm and meets all the requirements of a good name."

Dad carefully showed up the slipping glasses and read: "Summit Farm, Applewood, Hillside—can't say I like that—Westwood, Elspring, Chain O Lakes, Green Acres—excepting just before harvest time, eh?" Dad would have his little joke. "Swift Creek, Thornwood, Shorewood, Maple Knoll, Fairview." Dad read on and on, through "The Knoll," until he came to "Stony Brook." Here he paused.

"Well, it sure is stony. You know I can remember when . . . Here followed a long reminiscence—all very familiar to the other members of the family due to frequent repetitions—of adventures in the stony little brook that bubbled through the south pasture.

"Stony Brook Farm—Stony Brook—now, I can see some sense to that."

We could have a sign put up right by the gate, too—have it lettered in town. Stony Brook Farm. Yessir, Stony Brook Farm!" and dad's fist came down with a bang. "Can't see why I never thought of that before. Every farm should have a name. I always thought this place should have a name—a name that would suggest a name—always said so—never had time to figure one out though. Stony Brook Farm."

Now Bill and Vivian had done a very obvious thing—it wasn't a very difficult task after all. Look about your farm. Is the land high, hilly, level, low, stony, broken, wooded? What kind of trees are most numerous? Is there a brook flowing through your land? A lake or pond? Perhaps there is a legend connected with your farm that would suggest a name. Or possibly an old landmark on the land would be helpful in naming the farm—a huge boulder, a lone tree, an Indian mound, etc.

Every county in every province is rich in suggestive sources of names. Some abound in Indian lore—strange, pleasant-sounding Indian names are associated with every nook of the entire county. These Indian names may have a suggestion for you that will help you in selecting just the right name. The natural beauty of the country affords an unlimited supply of suggestions. Its rivers, its abundant lakes, its hills, its valleys with sparkling brooks flowing through them, its trees and its mountains—all afford names that fit fitting and pleasing to the ear and at the same time distinctive.

Perhaps a name with deeper significance would find favor. There may be a legend connected with your farm that would make an excellent name. It may be the ground upon which some epoch of history was enacted. Get the "oldest inhabitants" of your neighborhood to tell you about it—for surely he will know many interesting tales. From these legends you can select a name that will embody that pride which every true Canadian feels for his native land.

## The Value of Egg Grading.

Canada's egg production in 1920 was 144 million dozens and in 1925 249 million dozens, an increase of over seventy per cent. in five years. This increase would have resulted in flooded markets or unprofitable prices, if it had not been for a great increase in consumption. In fact, the per capita consumption increased in the same period from 16.8 to 26.8, that is, the annual consumption of eggs per person in Canada is now ten dozens more than it was five years ago. This remarkable increase has been brought about very largely as a result of egg grading, according to a statement issued by the Honorable W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture. Egg grading in Canada has been in effect since 1918. It was first applied to export and interprovincial shipments, later to import shipments, and since the summer of 1923 to all eggs offered for sale in a domestic way. It is reasonable to believe that the increased consumption has resulted from the great improvement in the quality of eggs brought about by grading.

The egg-grading regulations are a friendly law, which is continually bringing additional profits to the poultry producers. The producer might well welcome the opportunity to put a grade on his product, not merely because it is required by law, but because it is good business to properly grade everything he sells. He would do well to build up in the minds of his customers an appreciation of the significance of the grade names in relation to quality. A satisfied customer is the greatest asset of a business.

## Plant Lice.

Cabbage, turnips and other vegetable crops, as well as many plants in the flower gardens, are often seriously injured by plant lice or aphids. There are many different kinds of these plant lice in Canada. Some are green, others dark colored, and some red. They are all sucking insects and live solely on the juice which they extract from their host plants. Some kinds feed on the under side of the foliage, and others cluster on the stems of plants, and others again are found attacking the roots. Plants should be examined at frequent intervals and when the insects are first noticed they should be sprayed with a contact insecticide such as kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap, or a tobacco preparation. Trade preparations of nicotine are sold by all seedsmen. Whale oil soap is used at the rate of one pound to four gallons of warm water for black aphids, and one pound to six gallons for green ones. To make kerosene emulsion, use two gallons of kerosene to one gallon of water and half a pound of soap. Heat the water and dissolve the soap in it, then pour in the kerosene, churning violently until a thick, creamy emulsion is produced. This makes a stock solution which cools into a jelly-like mass. When required for use, dilute with nine times its measure of warm water. The insecticides must be applied so as to reach the places where the insects are clustered. Only the plant lice which are actually hit by the spray will be killed.

A little kerosene rubbed on the wire of the screen door keeps flies from swarming in when the door is opened.

# YOUR OUT-OF-DOOR LIVING ROOM

BY HOPE HARVEY.

For at least five months of each year a livable porch will add another room to your house. The nice part is you can have this out-of-door living room without adding more than a minimum of housekeeping care.

A really refreshing porch to live in, and one easy to keep clean, must be resistant to sun, rain, wind and dust in its structural finishes as well as its furnishings. Waterproof materials are the most satisfactory to use.

The floor of a porch may be finished with waterproof varnish, deck paint or covered with a good linoleum. The battleship linoleum is a plain medium brown color without pattern and an exceedingly durable quality. This or a tile design can be cemented to a porch floor if it is smoothly planed so that there will be no warped edges to rub through the upper surface. The result will be a handsome floor, smooth as a looking-glass and easy to mop clean.

**SMOOTH SURFACE FOR PAINT.**  
Paint especially prepared to meet severe outside exposure, scuffing of heavy shoes and constant washing is needed for porch and steps. The surface to be painted, with either porch or deck paint, must be innocent of grease and grime and allowed to dry thoroughly before the paint brush touches it. Paint will conceal a worn surface admirably, but if moisture or dirt is left down in the wood there is danger of a detriment working up from underneath. If the old paint is sealy the loose, cracking parts will have to be scraped free before new paint is applied. Good results with paint, enamel or varnish depend upon a clean, smooth surface for application.

Waterproof varnish is excellent for the pillars of a porch. I am reminded that the prettiest cottage I saw last summer had round porch columns stained a melow oak and varnished to resist water stains. The floor of the porch was two shades darker than the columns, the ceiling was a soft blue-green, ledge boxes covered with natural bark held masses of luxuriant ferns.

The rustic furniture was homemade. It had been rubbed free of bark and was coated with a waterproof varnish for a triple reason: to keep the wood from drying and chipping off, to keep

# TEN THOUSAND FIREFLIES

BY FLORENCE ROMAINE.

Many years ago in the mountains of China lived a boy . . . the name of Chang.

He was a happy little fellow, although his home was only a stone hut, with rough furniture, and a stove of mud-plaster in one corner, on which his mother, Sing Wee, cooked simple meals of rice and herb-broth.

When he was very small, Chang loved to patter around after Sing Wee, or listen in the evening to the quaint, chanting songs with which she sang him to sleep; songs of the great owl, whose luminous eyes shone only in the darkness; of the waterfall's tinkling murmur, like the sound of a bell; or perhaps, of the golden-winged fireflies darting and whirling among the shadowy trunks of the pine trees.

As he grew older, Chang came to know the wild creatures of the wood better and better, until even the birds would come at his call. And all the animals seemed to trust him, for he was careful never to step on any living thing, but rather, if a beetle or cricket lay sprawling on its back, to set it right again before going on his way.

**NEWS FROM AFAR.**  
So ten years passed, and then one day when the sun was setting behind the purple hills, Chang's father came home from the stone quarry, where he worked, with news for the family.

"To-morrow there is to be a festival in the Emperor's Summer Palace at Kou-Sou," he said, drawing his bow toward him. "It is the tenth birthday of Yung Loh, the Prince Imperial, one of the gifts travelers are bringing him from distant climes in honor of the event."

Chang's almond eyes widened with interest. "Would that we had something to give, Father," he broke in eagerly.

Ah Lung laughed. "We have nothing, my little Chang, unless you can make jewels drop from the skies," he said teasingly; then added, "Thou hast forgotten that we are poor. The Emperor knows naught of us; perchance if he did, things might not be quite so hard."

That night Chang lay awake for some time wondering what offering he, too, might make to the young Prince. And before going to sleep, lulled by the soft music of the wind, he had decided.

**CHANG'S GIFT.**  
"I am going to Kou-Sou, Mother,"

**THE CANADIAN HOMEMAKER**  
A series of weekly articles covering  
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## BEAUTIFYING A CORNER LOT

By Henry J. Moore

There are many wonderful home sites at the corners of residential streets in most of our towns and cities which if properly beautified could be used as examples in the treatment of such properties everywhere, and as so many different treatments are possible the educational value of beautifying these areas is at once apparent.

Were the builders of the house to give a thought to the beautification of the surroundings, the buildings would be so located on the lots as to retain as large an area as possible intact for the making of the lawn instead of so placing the structure as to divide the area into two or more parts. This is a thought however which obviously leads back to the fact that in building and beautifying anywhere it is a question of proper planning. It will certainly pay the owner to see that his plans for home and grounds are properly prepared, if he would have a dignified and harmonious layout.

It is assumed that the average corner house will be in alignment with the houses on the street and not set back any further from the street, also that its front will be parallel to the street. In this case it will be to advantage to build the house as close to the lot line as possible of the neighboring house but sufficiently far away to allow of the construction of the service walk. The house should not be built near the side street. In this way it will be possible as shown on the plan to construct quite a large sized lawn along the side of the house, which lawn may extend from the street at the front to the flower or vegetable garden, if one, or to the full extent of the property at the rear of the lot.

If a garage is desired on the corner lot it might be well to design this in conjunction with the residence but facing the side street, or to place it behind the residence, facing as mentioned and to construct the driveway across the lawn the shorter distance instead of the greater distance from the front street which would be necessary if the garage faced the front. So arranged neither drive or garage would be visible from the front street and the appearance of the lawn would be one expansive and unbroken. A glance at the plan will convey better than words the writer's intention. If a little seclusion were desired a

low hedge of Berberis Thunbergii, the Japanese Barberry, the English, or the Amur River Privet or perhaps the Arborvitae (white cedar) could be planted on the line between street and lot along both streets. The Privets and the Cedar could by an annual clipping be kept to any satisfactory

area is large enough to permit of same.

Around the rose garden and between it and the vegetable garden is located on the plan a perennial border and leading through this feature into the garden is a walk which is a continuation of that which leads from the front street past the house, serving same. Overhanging the walk is shown an archway intended to be covered with Climbing Roses at the point it enters the vegetable garden.

On a corner lot there is usually room for a shade tree or two, observe the location of these on the plan. Especially if such a tree can be made to serve the purpose of shading or screening the window of the living room from intense light will it be valuable. Apart from the consideration of utility however a shade tree if well chosen and located will add a touch of artistry to the surroundings.

The walk which is such a necessary adjunct to all homes should be constructed and be located at the point where it will serve the greatest convenience, and should preferably be at or near the side of the lot so that the lawn will remain intact. To lay the walk in the middle will break the lawn into two small undignified portions. A flagstone walk will be distinctive because somewhat unusual. A cement one however is the one more largely constructed.

In conclusion the writer would draw attention to the error of planting shrubs here and there without apparent purpose, throughout the lawn areas. It is never possible where such is done to obtain pleasing results. The logical reason for the use of these specimen shrubs is that they accent the groupings at the sides of the lawns. Sometimes they are used purely because in themselves they are beautiful. If beautiful things are planted as individuals they should be so located as to entice the beholder to look to something at least attractive beyond. To plant a beautiful specimen shrub in proximity to something of extreme ugliness is folly. Better in such a case to effect a mass planting of something even if not so attractive to completely blot out the scene. Wherever used however, bear in mind that the purpose of the specimen shrub is to "accent" always then employ them to accent that which is harmonious and beautiful.

As shown on the plan shrubs may be massed near the corners of the lot and along the foundation of the house. This foundation or base planting is usually proper under any condition where the

he said next morning, "for I have found a gift for his Imperial Highness."

"But what canst thou take?" asked Sing Wee in surprise.

"Jewels dropped from the skies, returned Chang, touching the gourd which he had fastened to a long stick and covered with a piece of cloth. 'Nature's jewels, fireflies, the largest and finest I could find. Thinkest thou they will shine in the Emperor's garden?'"

"Ay, my son," replied Sing Wee. "Canst thou but reach his side, methinks he will not spare thee, for it is the thought that counts, as even a Prince can understand."

And she watched him from the corner of the hut, until he turned to wave for the last time.

Many hours after leaving the forest, Chang tramped along the highway, stopping sometimes to rest by a mountain torrent, splashing joyously from crag to crag, while he drank in the fragrant pine-scented air.

Finally, rounding a turn, Chang came upon a curved bridge with a porcelain pavilion in the centre. Its graceful outline was mirrored in the stream beneath, and as Chang stepped inside, he saw something flash past the willows on the opposite bank.

**THE STRANGE ROY.**  
Now the flashing object was a butterfly dressed in a suit of bright blue and He was chasing a butterfly, who floated lazily just out of reach.

"Nay, do not touch it," cried Chang running toward him.

The boy whirled around, his face dark and angry. "How dare you he sputtered. "Knowest thou whom?"

"It matters little," replied Chang calmly. "Thou must not harm the wild things, but rather love them. Look, I will show thee something."

Standing under a tree Chang gave a low, sweet whistle, looking keenly up into the branches. There was silence a moment, followed by a rustling sound and a yellow-throated bird darted through the leaves to his feet.

"Could I only learn to do that," gasped the strange boy, "I would give all that I have!"

"I will teach thee," replied Chang, "and ask no reward except that thou shalt love these creatures too."

For a long time the boys sat together on a wayside stone, until shadows deepened on the road.

"I must go," exclaimed Chang's companion hurriedly. "And you?"

"I too must continue my journey," replied Chang. "I am going to the Emperor's Summer Palace with an offering for the young Prince. Knowest thou if the way is long?"

"I will show thee," replied the other, smiling strangely.

They walked down the road beside a high stone wall, and soon, to Chang's surprise, turned in a vaulted gateway.

Silently his companion led Chang along a path bordered by blossoming plum trees to a gleaming page at the end; then up two steps and into a great hall.

Several attendants stood near a man seated on a golden throne in the centre of the room, and as Chang and the boy entered, one of them sprang forward.

"Where has thou been?" he cried. "We have searched the Palace grounds for an hour and—"

"Cease, Ho Hop," said a voice from the throne. "Let Yung Loh himself explain."

"My Father," replied the boy bowing low. "I crave thy pardon should I have caused thee distress." He took Chang by the hand and led him forward. "But to-day I have learned from this stone-cutter's son more than from all my tutors. For he alone has taught me from the wonderful book of Nature, which was cycled to me before!"

That night, with the Prince Yung Loh, Chang wandered in the Emperor's garden, gazing in wonder and delight at the strings of Chinese lanterns swinging to and fro.

And when at last they flickered out, and 10,000 fireflies dipped and circled in the darkness, Chang knew that among them all, none shone brighter or were more highly prized than his.

**Save Time With a Letter Scale.**

My best time saver on baking day is a letter scale which will weigh up to a pound and a half by half ounces. I purchased it to weigh letters and small parcels, but now it does daily duty in the kitchen measuring spices and shortening. An exact cupful of butter or other shortening weighs but eight ounces. Knowing this, it is much easier to lay a sheet of paper on the scale and weigh the bulk needed than to pack the shortening into a measuring cup, scoop it out again and then have the cup to wash. The paper can be kept to grease the baking pan, before dropping into the fire, or clothes measuring spices I turn up a corner of the half-sheet of paper, home that little tray to prevent scorching life.

A young farmer we know took home with him from the hardware store the other day a keg of "sample" bolts of every size imaginable. Had he bought them one at a time, they would have cost him from \$20 to \$25. As it was he got the whole keg for \$5, and he is prepared for all emergencies.

Calves need plenty of salt, as well as water and food.

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**THE ADS.**

of a New Radio  
An Irishman was going home about ten o'clock at night. He was stopped by a good-looking fellow countryman sitting by the roadside. "Listen," said the sinner, "Listen to that wonderful Radio—it's not so far I can understand—listen." The sober one remarked: "Pat, get up and go home; you're sitting on Mrs. Murphy's pet cat."

**Wit and Humor**

**Insult to Injury**

Anger was more prominent than any other expression in the great comedian's face. He stormed up and down his dressing-room, the perspiration standing out in beads upon his brow.

The call-boy appeared in the doorway, but beat a speedy retreat. He returned with the stage-manager.

"Now, Loper," said the latter, "what is the matter?"

"I decline to go on after the monkey act," retorted the irate actor.

"Why?" queried the other blandly.

"Are you afraid they'll take you for an encore?"

**How's This One**

"I want to advertise for a man," said the lady approaching the advertisement counter in the newspaper office. "I want to get a man to carry coal, keep up the fires, mow the lawn, also sprinkle it, tend the flowers, mind the children, wash dishes, sweep the front step, run errands, and all that kind of work—in short I want a man who can always be called upon for any kind of hard work. He must be sober and reliable, of good appearance, not over 30—"

"Pardon, madam," said the clerk; "we do not accept matrimonial advertisements."

We hear that the young men of a neighboring town intend pooling their financial resources to purchase an X-ray so that they may see through the "make-up" on the faces of the girls in order to know what they're getting. Of course, most girls use cosmetics to a certain degree even though they have a natural beauty they may be proud of while others—well, if this X-ray business becomes popular, it means "good night" to the matrimonial prospects of many young (?) ladies

**The Bright Child**

Little Johnny (looking curiously at the visitor)—Where did the chicken bite you, Mr. Billus? I don't see any marks.

Visitor—Why, Johnny, I haven't been bitten by any chicken.

Johnny—Mamma, didn't you tell papa Mr. Billus was dreadfully henpecked? Why, mamma, how funny you look! Your face is all red.

One of the necessities in laying the foundation of a happy home is mutual control. Many homes are smashed during the first year through failure to control passions, temper and tongue. It is rank selfishness for home-builders not to willingly control their own wishes, ideas and prejudices for the good of others. Many young people have been permitted to live a quarrelling life in the home of their parents and they feel they have a perfect right to continue the process in their own home, until often it ends in divorce under the name of "incompatibility."

**A BIG PRINTING JOB**

The printing of the New York telephone directory is the biggest single publishing job in the world. It now takes between five and six weeks to simply distribute the books to the 960,000 regular subscribers. As soon as one issue is finished, work is started on the succeeding edition. Distribution requires a force of more than 500 men and a fleet of automobiles, wagons and even pushcarts. Despite the fact that the paper used is, from time to time improved to save weight and bulk, the last issue consisted of two volumes, weighing nearly five pounds. It has 1920 pages with 2830,000 listings. In many instances subscribers get several copies so that the total edition consists of 3,000,000 directories, requiring 500 carloads of paper.

**LATE**

While there is life there is hope, and as there is still life in Mildmay and district there is hope that sometime some concert or entertainment or event will start at exactly the time scheduled for it to start. To a time when the memory of a man runneth not to the contrary, nothing of this startling nature has taken place.

The idea seems to have gotten abroad in this community that it is not stylish, healthy or intelligent or something, to be at the appointed place at the appointed time for anything that takes the form of public

entertainment. As we must be stylish, healthy or intelligent we have fallen into the habit of coming anywhere from five minutes to an hour behind time.

It is rather exasperating to the old-fashioned folk who labor under the delusion that it is a courteous thing to be present at the time set, to find that owing to the delay of a great many others the affair, whatever it is, must be opened late. But, of course, no attention should be paid to the idiosyncrasies of those old-fashioned folk, who still believe that there is something fine in the amenities which marked life in the past.

There is really no excuse for the habit of being late. It is not so important that anything should start at any particular time has been set for it, that should be the time for it to start. It is as easy for everyone to be there as half an hour later. It rarely happens that there is an unavoidable delay. Delays can be avoided by the simple expedient of giving a little thought to the matter. And only those who are courteous enough to have some regard for others, and to appreciate the real value of promptness, are willing to give the thought.

**REDUCTION IN BIRTHRATE**

Canada is facing a "stork strike". A steady reduction in the birth rate in 8 provinces of the Dominion, as reported to the bureau of statistics here, is causing serious concern. Since 1921 the birth rate has fallen from 25.3 per thousand of population, to 20.5. The death rate in the same five year period shows a slight falling off from 10.2 per thousand to 9.5. The foregoing statistics include the whole of Canada, except the Province of Quebec, where no such records are kept by the civil authorities. Were Quebec included, the birth rate would be higher, for that province has the highest rate in the Dominion, its families averaging from six to ten children and in some cases as high as twenty-five.

**A NEAR TRAGEDY**

Mr. John Schrank, of town, who about two weeks ago returned from the Tacoma Park Sanitarium where he had undergone an operation for appendicitis, came near losing his life by drowning about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning last, when while fishing off the dock at the harbour he apparently took a weak spell and toppled into the water, which at this point is over eight feet deep. Mr. Schrank was alone at the time, a friend of his who had called on to go fishing being unable to accompany him, but fortunately Fred Whipp, a young local fisherman, was fixing his boat nearby and hearing sounds of someone struggling in the water and missing Mr. Schrank from the dock he grabbed his gaff hook and rushed to the scene and succeeded in fastening his hook in the shoulder of Mr. Schrank's coat as he was going down for about the third time. Thus being able to hold him above water he called on Osmond Brill who happened along at the time and the latter managed, after climbing down the side of the dock and hanging onto a timber with one hand to place a rope under Schrank's arms and in this way, with the assistance of Dr. Belyea who had been summoned, he was pulled up over the dock. He was rushed to his home in Dr. Belyea's car where medical attention was given him to safe-guard against any ill-effects from his trying experience. Mr. Schrank has since left to take a rest in Guelph—Port Elgin Times.

**THE BOYS ON THE FARM**

A little advice to boys on the farm—the most independent life on earth. The folks in the city may laugh at old Rube with his tall whiskers, from the sticks, but when he stops plowing and sowing, then they stop eating. He is the one that furnishes them with their breakfasts, dinners and suppers. The telephone, broadcasting, automobile, macadamized highway, rural delivery and electric lights have robbed the farm of its loneliness and desolation. Most of the famous men of our land came from the farm, while 95 per cent. of our criminals came from the cities. Our cities are great whirlpools where destiny hurls you on to make of you a hero or a devil.—Tara Leader.

**BIG TRUCK WENT THROUGH BRIDGE**

Ignoring all the traffic laws and Sunday observance regulations of the Province, a large group of Buffalo men—all Jews—came to grief in Paisley on Sunday afternoon while passing through here with a load of fresh fish from Southampton to Buffalo. In taking the detour from Queen St. which is closed at the north end for the laying of the new roadway, the truck broke through Ross St. bridge. The authorities here being liable for damages under the circumstances, had the load weighed out. The truck scales 4½ tons and the load of 36 boxes of fish weighed around 5 tons. This far exceeds the traffic limit for Ontario highways, so the owner of the outfit settled by paying the estimated cost of repairs to the bridge (\$23) and got off without prosecution for overloading. They also were out the expense of getting the truck out of the hole, but

**TO KEEP CAR OUT OF REPAIR SHOP—GIVE IT THE ATTENTION IT DESERVES**

The automobile is now so highly developed and free from trouble that a large number of owners think it is not necessary to give it very much attention other than filling up with water, oil and gasoline. It is true that a car will run for some considerable time without its having much attention, but if this is kept up the results will soon show in trouble on the road, rattles, noises and visits to the repair shop where expensive repairs and replacements will have to be made.

The old style grease cups are replaced by high pressure oil or grease guns which force the oil or grease into the bearings. Fifteen or twenty minutes about once a week is all that is required to lubricate every point on the chassis that requires lubrication. When you allow a bearing to become dry, the two metal surfaces

come together and the friction causes rapid wear. Grease and oil provides a cushion between the bearing surfaces that keeps them apart and reduces wear to the minimum. In addition to this when you force oil or grease into the bearing you force out any grit or water that may have penetrated into it. Such parts as steering gear connections, spring shackles, etc., will run from 20,000 to 30,000 miles before they require replacing if properly lubricated, but if they are neglected you will be lucky if they run 10,000 miles before you have to renew them.

The tires should be jacked up and examined about once a month to see if there are any cuts or bruises that require attention. Very often you get a small cut in a tire that penetrates as far as the canvas. If this is not vulcanized, water and grit work in and you will be lucky if you do not have a blow-out on the road. Tires that are examined periodically and that have any small cuts attended to at the right time will generally give several thousand more miles of running than will the tire that is never looked at. Check up tire pressures every few days with a good tire gauge. Tire manufacturers have made very extensive studies and tests to find out the best pressure to keep the tires at and it is a good idea to find out what this pressure is for the size of tires used on your car and keep them at this pressure.

During the warm weather the evaporation of the distilled water in the battery is very rapid. Lights are used less frequently and the current drawn from the battery for the starter is only a fraction of what it is when the weather is cold. This means that the battery is kept more fully charged and gasses more. When a battery starts gassing the distilled water evaporates, so that once every two weeks the level of the electrolyte in each cell should be examined and enough distilled water added to bring up the level to ¼" above the tops of the plates.

**Longer Life**



Rugged Steel Frame with Five Cross Members\*\*  
Sturdy Engine Construction  
Thorough Lubrication!

You can't judge a car by its first cost alone. The cost of an automobile is its price divided into its years of service and added to its maintenance expenses.

Figured on this—or on any other basis—the NEW STAR Car is the best investment you can make. The NEW STAR Car will give you better service, for a longer time, at a lower cost—because the NEW STAR Car is built for endurance.

Buy a car with a Future. Let us give you a demonstration of the NEW STAR Four or Six.

"The NEW STAR is Supreme in the Low Cost Field."

Durant Motors of Canada, Limited  
Toronto (Leaside) Ontario

**L. PLETSCHE & SON**

The NEW Star CAR

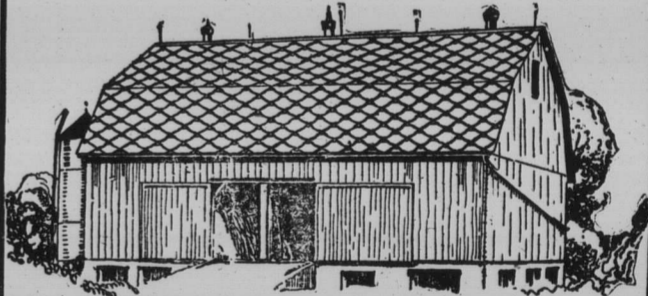
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**Brantford ARRO-LOCK Slates**  
FOR YOUR BARN ROOF

Use Brantford Arro-Lock Slates. Neither gales, rain, snow nor frost can budge them and they last for years.

The low price and small laying cost make them the most economical roof of exceptional value. You can lay them over the old shingles.



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Stock Carried, Information Furnished and Service on Brantford Roofing rendered by Liesemer & Kalbfleisch, Mildmay



## The Great Climax Bug Killer and Fertilizer

Kills all bugs and blight on your bushes and potatoes

CHOICE TURNIP, MANGLE, FIELD CARROTS, SILO CORN,  
GARDEN CORN, AND PEAS IN BULK.

A Full Line of the best Flours on the market. Also cereals of  
all kinds.

GROCERIES—Fresh and of Choice Quality.

Get a can of FLIT. It kills Flies, Mosquitos, Ants, Bed Bugs,  
Roaches and all other Pests. Good for cleaning windows, mirrors,  
pictures, bath tubs, tile or porcelain. Use no water.

### GEO. LAMBERT.

FLOUR FEED & GROCERIES

PHONE 36

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J. A. JOHNSTON

Local Agent

#### CROP REPORT

Below will be found a brief synopsis of telegraphic reports received from the head Office of the Bank of Montreal from its Branches.

**Prairie Provinces**—Alberta Western Area—Conditions very favorable with ample moisture except in the southern portion, where rain badly needed. Crops holding well meantime, but pasture suffering. Alberta North-eastern Area—Conditions excellent with sufficient moisture. Alberta South-eastern Area—Conditions better than usual but moisture required immediately.

**Saskatchewan Northern Area**—Seeding of all grains practically completed. Recent heavy rains supplied ample moisture. Wheat is well rooted and growing well with only slight damage from heavy winds. Cut worm are reported in isolated districts but loss small. Pasture good. Conditions well above average. Saskatchewan Southern Area—Seeding has been completed and crops are well advanced. Some damage from soil drifting is reported but is not considered extensive in the aggregate. Rain would be welcome at some points. Conditions generally are favorable.

**Manitoba**—Conditions satisfactory though moisture needed in some districts. Wheat looks well and is further advanced than usual at this date. It is well rooted and up five to six inches. Coarse grains on light land have suffered from wind and cut worms have done slight damage.

**Quebec**—In the western section, southern counties and eastern townships seeding is general, and from 50 to 75 per cent completed. In the Lake St. John and Lower St. Lawrence seeding is just being started. Taken generally, operations have been delayed from two to four weeks on account of adverse weather. Pastures are in fair condition. Apple trees are heavy in blossom. Warm weather is essential to stimulate growth.

**Ontario**—While the weather during the past month has been cold, with some frosts, no serious damage is reported. The season is two weeks later than the average but conditions are satisfactory and prospects good. Fall wheat is doing well, but 30 per cent is winter killed and the ground has been re-seeded with spring grain. Barley and oats are above ground in many sections and growing well.

Timothy hay is short. Corn and potato planting is general. Ground is in excellent condition. Cherries, plums and apricots promise well. Indications point to a light peach crop. Pastures have improved lately.

**Maritime Provinces**—Conditions have been unsatisfactory owing to cold weather. Pastures however, look well with good prospects. Potato planting is in full progress with the acreage probably below average. Apple trees show promise of an average bloom in about ten days.

**British Columbia**—Cold rainy weather in May retarded growth, but June has opened more favorably. A good heavy yield of hay is expected while the growth of grains and roots is about average. The promise is good as regards tree fruit the indications being that apricots, peaches, pears, plums and prunes will be well above the average. Cherries, strawberries and raspberries will be somewhat below the average. Hops are making excellent growth, and pasturage is abundant. Grasshoppers still serious menace in dry belt.

#### JUDGING COMPETITION AT CHESLEY

Arrangements are being completed for the Fourth Annual Judging Competition and Field Day at Chesley on Thursday, June 17th. This event has become one of the largest and most interesting of the Junior Institute and Junior Farmer activities in the county. In addition to the educational advantages of the judging work for both girls and boys, and the recreation of the various games and sports, it affords opportunity for a real get-together of the young people of the county.

New handsome trophies have been donated for competition, by the South Bruce Women's Institutes, the North and South Bruce Breeders' Associations, Jas. McLean of Richmond Hill, and the Junior organizations of the County, and with the former trophies still to be competed for should merit keen competition.

Miss Marion Robertson of Walkerton is in charge of the Girls' Judging Competition and of the general coaching work. She will be assisted by Mrs. Florence Rowand and Miss M. Havill of Walkerton and judges from the Institutes Branch. W. K. Riddell, Agricultural Representative, and his Assistant, J. Y. Kellough, will be in charge of the Live Stock Judging Competition and will be assisted by Representatives from adjoining Counties.

#### ACCIDENT PROVES FATAL

Mrs. Mary Bester, widow of Louis Bester, died Tuesday morning last at the residence of her son, ex-Councillor Louis Bester, West of Cargill, as the result of injuries sustained in a runaway accident on Friday morning. Mrs. Bester was on her way to Cargill to attend church that morning with a horse and buggy. She decided to have her daughter, Mrs. Simon Schmidt, accompany her on the journey, and, while driving up the lane leading from the road to the house on the Schmidt farm, the horse became frightened and ran away, upsetting the buggy. Mrs. Bester was found under the capsized vehicle some time later by a member of the family. Her injuries were not thought to be serious at first and she returned home apparently none the worse. Sunday afternoon, however, she lapsed into a state of uncon-

sciousness and steadily declined until her death ensued Tuesday. The deceased was born at Cayuga, Ont., May 11th, 1846, her maiden name being Mary Kreitz. In early girlhood she came with her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kreitz, to Bruce County, the family settling in Carrick Township, near Mildmay. In 1867 she was married to Louis Bester, the young couple taking up residence in Carrick, where they engaged in farming for 24 years during the early history of that district. In 1889 they removed to the 10th concession, Grenock, near Cargill. Her husband predeceased her eight years ago. A family of five sons and two daughters survive: Peter Bester of Avon, Minn.; Y. Barney and Harry, of Macleod, Alta.; Michael, of Powassan, Ont.; Louis of Cargill; Mrs. Joseph Kroepflin of Bemidji, Minn.; Mrs. Simon Schmidt of Cargill. The funeral will take place at 10 a.m. Monday, June 18th, at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Chestow, on Thursday morning, with interment in Chestow Cemetery.

#### BREEDERS OF SOUTH BRUCE HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the South Bruce Breeders' Club was held on the farm of James L. Tolton, Brant, with a large attendance of members. Secretary G. E. Day, of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, delivered a splendid talk on the improvement of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. C. A. Lamont of Orangeville, formerly Agricultural Representative in Bruce County, also gave a fine address. At the close of the meeting the club presented Mr. Lamont with a handsome smoker set in recognition of his services as Secretary-Treasurer of the club for five years.

The following officers were elected for the year: Honorary President, George B. Armstrong, Teeswater; President, W. A. Rowand, Walkerton; First Vice-President, Norman Brocklebank, Walkerton; Second Vice-President, James L. Tolton, Walkerton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. K. Riddell, Walkerton. Directors—Jas. Thompson, Teeswater; Thomas Jasper, Mildmay; J. A. Cunningham, Greenock; Edwin Tolton, Walkerton; Joseph Mnk, Elmwood; Joseph Schnurr, Mildmay; Nicholas Durrer, Mildmay; Henry Hossfeld, Walkerton; Thomas Steele, Walkerton; Julius Holm, Walkerton; James Moore, Walkerton. Executive Committee—J. D. Shenurr, Mildmay, and Jos. Cunningham, Greenock. Auditors, Thomas Steele, Walkerton, and Peter Dippel, Walkerton.

#### HALF HOLIDAYS

Alliston—Friday  
Arthur—Wednesday  
Beeton—Wednesday  
Blyth—Wednesday  
Bolton—Thursday  
Chesley—Wednesday  
Clinton—Wednesday  
Collingwood—Wednesday  
Creemore—Wednesday  
Drayton—Thursday  
Dendalk—Wednesday  
Durham—Thursday  
Elmira—Wednesday  
Elora—Wednesday  
Goderich—Wednesday  
Grand Valley—Wednesday  
Hanover—Thursday  
Harriston—Wednesday  
Kincardine—Thursday  
Listowel—Wednesday  
Lucknow—Thursday  
Meaford—Wednesday  
Mildmay—Thursday  
Mount Forest—Thursday  
Orangeville—Wednesday  
Orillia—Wednesday  
Owen Sound—Wednesday  
Paisley—Thursday  
Palmerston—Wednesday  
Seaford—Wednesday  
Shelburne—Wednesday  
Teeswater—Thursday  
Tottenham—Wednesday  
Walkerton—Thursday  
Wingham—Wednesday

#### A Boy's Standard

Johnny had been the guest of honor at a party the day before and his friend, Paul, was regarding him enviously.  
"How was it? Have a good time," he asked.  
"Did I?" answered Johnny, "I ain't hungry yet."

#### POOR PARENTS MAY GIVE CHILDREN SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE THAN WEALTH

Dorothy Dix, in one of her recent articles in the St. Thomas Times,

## THE PEOPLES' STORE

### SOAP SPECIAL

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY

# 6 Cakes Castile Soap for 25c.

## FREE!

With every Soap Purchase we will give FREE 1 tin of Zip Hand Cleaner, worth 20 cents.

## Bring Us Your Produce Highest Prices paid Cash or Trade

Phone 14

### WEILER BROS.

Phone 14

says:

The bitterest cry of poor people is that they have nothing to give their children.

The fathers and mothers who cannot buy imported finery for their girls, or sports-model cars for their boys, and fill their pockets with money, feel that they come empty-handed to their children and have nothing to give them.

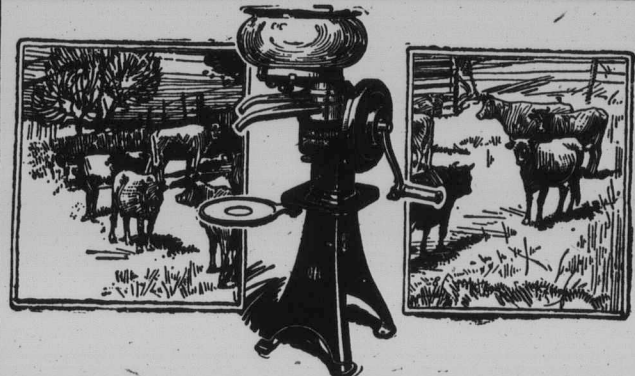
Yet the poor man and woman who bend above a cradle have it in their power to bestow upon their babe treasures so great that their worth cannot be computed in dollars and cents, and that will bring the child more pleasure and happiness in life than they could purchase with all the wealth of the Rothschilds.

For there is no price tag on the most precious thing in the world. They are equally free to prince and pauper, and more often the beggar gets them than the millionaire does.

For example, there is love, a close intimate, personal association. And tenderness and understanding. Poor parents can more easily give to their children than the wealthy can. And the child that has them is rich beyond the dream of avarice, and the child that has them not is poverty stricken, although it has all else besides.

The mother who rocks her baby to sleep on her breast; whose tender arms are always outstretched to gather her youngsters to her heart; who is never too tired or too busy to listen to childish confidences, who surrounds her little ones with a brooding atmosphere of affection gives to her children far more than does the rich mother who gives her children nurses and governesses and pony carts and fine clothes and costly playthings, but who does not give them herself; who bestows on them everything but the things that a child wants most and needs most—mother touch.

Not long ago, a very rich young man figured in a disgraceful scandal, and the one excuse offered in his defence was that his mother was dead



### McCormick-Deering Cream Separators NO BETTER MACHINE MADE

Special Selling Drive During  
the month of June

10 per cent. Reduction Of Regular  
Selling Price on All Machines

Terms: 6, 12 or 18 mos. without interest

BUY NOW!

C. J. KOENIG

Mildmay

and that his father had never given him anything except money. He had never had any affection bestowed on him. He had had no parental guidance. When a little lad, he had been putting a school and kept there without even going home for his vacations. He had been just a pitiful little millionaire waif for whom nobody cared.

The lot of such children is infinitely worse than that of one whose parents are not in such humble circum-

stances that they can give only the plainest food but who do give it a real is full of close, warm fam-

The fathers and mothers whose children are grateful, and whose memories they revere, are not those who bequeath them with fortunes but those who leave them the memory of love and understanding. The never failed, and a childhood that was made sweet by their parents cherishing.



## MEN AND WOMEN OF TO-DAY

**A Cabin Boy's Romance.**  
Forty years ago a full-rigged ship was sailing up the great Indian river, the Hooghly. On board was a wistful-looking ship's boy polishing the brasses, and doubtless watching the great city unfolding itself to his admiring gaze.

That boy's next visit to India was in the capacity of Viceroy and Governor-General, five years ago.

It was in these words that the Earl of Birkenhead recently epitomized the romantic career of the Marquess of Reading, who has returned on the completion of his term of office.

The new Marquess is fond of recalling his experiences of those seafaring days. I once heard him say that he learnt more at sea than he probably would have done at Oxford. His two years before the mast were followed by a short time on the Stock Exchange. Afterwards he became a barrister, and in less than ten years was earning £40,000 a year.

### Mrs. Baldwin at the Wicket.

Recent references by Mr. H. L. Collins, the Australian cricket captain, to the cricket prowess of Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the Prime Minister, surprised many people who did not know of her interest in the summer game.

In her earlier days, Mrs. Baldwin was a very keen cricketer, and used to play for "The White Heather Club," composed entirely of women members. Mrs. Baldwin, then Miss Ridsdale, lived at that time at Rottingdean, near Brighton, and she was regarded as one of the club's best players. Her batting average, she said recently, was sixty-two in the year that she married.

Nowadays Mrs. Baldwin does not play cricket. But she is a frequent spectator at Lord's, and has taught her two sons all that they know of the game; in the case of one of them, this is saying a good deal.

### Well Earned.

To be given an honor or a decoration and not to be criticized is a distinction that falls to few. No one has found fault with the bestowal of a G.C.B. on Sir Frederick Ponsonby, Keeper of the King's Privy Purse. Sir Frederick, who has rendered great service to our last three sovereigns, is one of the most popular and respected of Court officials.

It is his task to disburse all the money granted for the King's personal use. He has discharged what is a heavier responsibility than most people realize with great tact and courtliness.

## THE "INVENTION" OF NEW PLANTS

### FRUIT WIZARDRY ADDS TO THE WORLD'S WEALTH.

#### White Blackberries, Stoneless Plums, Thornless Gooseberries Produced by Burbank.

Just one new plant of the thousands invented by the late Luther Burbank has added \$17,500,000 to the annual income of the United States. This was the Burbank potato, which took the inventor five years to produce.

There is no more wonderful romance in the history of invention than that of this Californian nursery gardener, who died just recently. In 1898, Burbank was making a good living out of a large nursery garden; but all his thoughts were turned to the production of new plants, and he sold out in order to give his whole attention to plant breeding. Listen to what he has said of his experiences during the next few years.

#### Couldn't Afford a Microscope.

"I knew what it was to feel the pangs of hunger. I have slept in noisy places when I had no roof to call my own. I have fought off fever when I had not money enough to pay for the daily pint of milk which stood between me and possible death, and for years I could not afford a microscope, so important an instrument for my work."

Yet in one year before he died, 6,000 men, "embracing the very pick and flower of the scientific life of two hemispheres," visited Burbank, and he received nearly a hundred letters a day.

One of Burbank's most amazing achievements was to reform the cruelly spiny desert cactus. He induced it to shed its spines and produce smooth leaves fit for feeding cattle, while its fruit reached a perfection never attained by that of the wild cactus. Roses, blackberries, raspberries, and gooseberries he also persuaded to shed their horns.

#### Hustling the Chestnut.

This man of miracles did as he pleased with plants. The dahlias is a lovely flower, but its odor is coarse, and to some people unpleasant. Burbank produced one with the rich, delicious scent of a magnolia.

Walnuts and chestnuts produce valuable nuts, but take long to come into bearing. Burbank produced a new chestnut which began to bear at a year old, and had a fine crop the second year. He made a new walnut which grew so fast that in thirteen years it was six times the size of an old-fashioned walnut twenty-eight years old.

He produced 200,000 distinct varieties of plums, some stoneless, and all different in foliage, fruit, and keeping qualities; 60,000 different peaches and nectarines; 5,000 almonds; 2,000 cherries; 2,000 pears; 3,000 apples; 1,000 grapes; 5,000 walnuts; and 5,000 chestnuts; besides many thousands of other fruits and flowers.

#### Twenty Years for a Bloom.

This plant wizard made 65,000 experiments with blackberries, out of which he saved one plant only—his famous white blackberry. He used sometimes as many as a million different plants in one test, and more than once rejected almost every one of his new products. He would only the best, and those were burned up two and three year old berry bushes in one bonfire, and had four other bonfires of similar size on the place in one summer.

Money he made in large amounts, but he would not spend it on himself. All his earnings went back into his experiments. Some years ago he confessed to having put \$250,000 of his own earnings into his work. No patent can be obtained for any improvement in plants, and Burbank often said that he was glad that was so. He put untold millions into the pockets of others

and found his reward in the joy of having done good work.

The triumphs of the plant inventor are gained by patiently observing the laws of Nature, and by experiment. At the outset the inventor may take two plants and sprinkle the pollen of one flower upon the stigma of the other, thus producing a new plant, which perhaps breaks away from the form and character of both parents.

Following this comes the selection of the very best plants or flowers created by a series of such breedings. The instruments are simple—very often only a camel's hair brush, with which to remove the pollen, and a watch-glass in which to carry it. But the patience required is endless.

Some years ago a perfect montbretia, of a deep orange color, was shown at an exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society. It was exhibited by Mr. G. O. Davidson, who had spent twenty years in evolving it from the original weedy-looking montbretia from South Africa.

"The bloom you see here," he said, "has only been obtained after weeding out some 50,000 unfit flowers."

There are in Britain several great plant inventors, among whom the most notable are the Garton brothers, of Warrington, and Sir Rowland Biffen, Consulting Botanist of the Royal Agricultural Society.

Farmers all over the world owe a debt of gratitude to the Gartons, who have produced cereals (wheats, barley, and oats), not only of finer quality than any previously known, but also free from disease and giving much heavier crops.

#### Help for Farmers.

Crossing wheats is delicate and difficult work, for the flowers are self-fertilizing. Just before the bloom shows, the lesser embryo kernels are cut away with the dissecting scissors and the remaining florets robbed of their anthers. If any trace of pollen is left in the floral envelope, Nature will complete the fertilizing herself. When pollinated, a tiny hood of tissue paper must be drawn over the head of wheat, so as to prevent any meddling insect bringing pollen from another flower.

Beardless barley, which is also a much heavier cropper than older sorts, is another of the Garton inventions. A variety from Nepal was imported to act as one of the parents of this new barley.

The Gartons have done for cereals what Luther Burbank has done for flowers and fruit, and farmers who use their seeds can grow from fifty to one hundred per cent more wheat to the acre than their fathers could. The value of the plant inventor's work is beyond price, for it is he, and he alone, who can save our descendants from the food famine which will threaten if populations keep on increasing as they are doing at present.

#### Labor Saving.

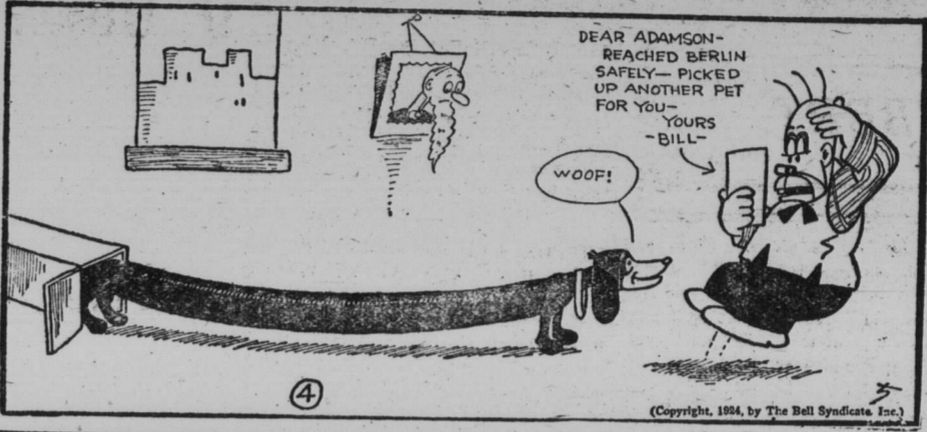
"Bobby, I see your music teacher coming. Have you washed your face and hands?"

"Yes'm."

"And your ears?"

"Ya, the one that will be next to her."

## ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES



### Nature and Hobbies.

Learn to love that great wonderland—out-of-doors. Be a lover of nature, not one who is simply willing to tolerate the gentle winds, the rays of the sun, the song of the birds, but one who eagerly climbs into nature's lap to hear her relate her stories.

There is always something to learn and to enjoy in nature. Even if one is on a city street, there are still the sky, the clouds and the sand-grains at one's feet. The greatest and most perfect picture gallery in the world is out-of-doors; yet, at first it is extremely difficult to select one scene from among them all, and have eyes for it alone. To do this is the power of the artist. He of skilled eyes for beauty sees something in nature, which if taken from its surroundings, would be perfect in itself.

Begin to study bits of nature, single out pictures here and there, forget their great mass of surroundings, and try to find how much you can discover in a little. The practice will make nature nearer and more beautiful to you; it will quicken your selective power, make you a poet and an artist; it will picture itself in the music you play and be reflected in the music you think. Remember there are many poets who do not write.

Nature monopolizes more hobbies than all the arts combined. You might spend all your hours out of doors watching her phases, and after a lifetime come away a child. Nature is wonderful because she is exhaustless. The wonders of "Arabian Nights" are surpassed in any part of your garden plot.—Thomas Tapper, in "Chats With Music Students."

### Sir James Cantile Dies; Famed English Surgeon.

Sir James Cantile, noted surgeon, died on May 29th, in London. He was a close friend of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, helping him to escape from imprisonment in the Chinese legation in London in 1896.

Sir James Cantile was the founder and president of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1921-23, and latterly was consulting surgeon of the Seamen's Hospital Society. His career in medicine dated back to 1872, and included such service as head of the cholera expedition to Egypt in 1883, dean of the College of Medicine for Chinese, 1889-94; plague officer for London, county council and consulting surgeon in London for the Northeastern Railway Company. He wrote many books on medical and surgical subjects.

Sir James was born in 1851. He was created a knight in 1918.

#### Sailors.

"So the shark took your leg?"

"Yes, but I wanted a new one, anyhow, the old one being too short."

### The Child in a Muse.

The North Wind in his igloo sits Where arctic waters roll, And weaves white blankets of the snow To wrap the frozen Pole, The East Wind has a bubbling pot He stirs and stirs away,— The brew of storms, o'er which a steam Of fog hangs thick and gray.

The West Wind is a sailmaker; He fashions out of cloud Royal and main and flying jib To make a tall ship round. The South Wind is a lazy blade A child of sun and spring; He frolics with the birds and bees, And never does a thing.

—Minna Irving.

### New Royal Baby "Takes After" Her Father.

The Duke and Duchess of York's baby daughter "takes after" her father rather than the Bowes-Lyons of her mother's side.

The new Princess is blue-eyed and fair-haired, and very much resembles the children of the King and Queen in their early infancy. Owing to this fact Mayfair has been speculating whether, like her father, the baby will be left-handed.

Queen Mary, herself, like the little Princess, is recorded in the royal family letters as having been an especially pretty and good-tempered baby, who never cried at night.

### Epitaph.

For those, inspired with certainty, who going Exultant ways to death, obeyed high laws; And for those others who, bitterly knowing Their cause was futile, stayed to serve their cause.

—Rupert Croft-Cooke.

### Sons List Ex-Crown Prince as Rural Squire.

Wilhelm and Louis Ferdinand, sons of the former Crown Prince Frederick William, have entered the University of Bonn, the traditional alma mater of the Hohenzollerns.

Wilhelm will study law and Louis Ferdinand will take a purely cultural letters and science course. In the Matriculation papers was the question as to their father's occupation. The youths designated the former Crown Prince as "Gutsbesitzer," which means estate owner or country squire.

## Public Libraries Keeping Pace With Increased Public Interest in Music.

The provision of music in public libraries is something which is receiving much more attention than in former years.

The Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury Library, in London, England, was one of the first to provide music, and during recent years considerable additions have been made. A classified catalogue of the collection has recently been issued, and a casual glance through its two hundred and fifty pages reveals the comprehensive selection of music which is available.

The catalogue is divided into three parts: Music, instrumental and vocal; history and criticism of music; and instruction and study of music. All collections and albums containing music by various composers have been analyzed and classified, and each piece is catalogued under the composer's name. Works of individual composers have also been analyzed and classified, and by this means the catalogue shows all composers represented in the collection, and also their work in any special form.

Instrumental music is represented by works for organ, piano, violin, cello, string and quartets and larger combinations of strings full orchestral pieces and military band music. The vocal music includes vocal scores of operas, oratorios, cantatas, and a large number of songs for solo voice. In all sections there is music to satisfy both the cultivated musician and the amateur. Good indices are provided, enabling the inquirer to find out what compositions by a given composer are in the library or what the library has of any certain form of music. To other public libraries building up their collections this catalogue should prove most useful.

## Piano Playing Increases in Favor of Audiences.

With the growth of the piano, it has become possible to play for much greater audiences. In the time of Liszt, piano recitals or concerts at which the piano was a solo instrument were given in halls for about six hundred or seven hundred people, even less. Now recitals are given also in halls for from three to five thousand auditors.

The piano made to meet the genius of Franz Liszt has made this possible. The larger and grander instrument demands a very different technical treatment than that which Csele employed with his ten books of exercises, which were very largely devoted to digital training as dissociated from the rest of the playing apparatus. No longer is piano playing a mere matter of lifting the fingers from the keyboard and hammering them down. Musicians must have more skill than in the past. In fact, the whole upper part of the body must have the suppleness, ease, grace and spring that characterize the muscles of a great dancer. Moreover, with the playing apparatus in this condition, it is possible to transmit the musical thoughts of the brain to the fingers, so that each finger becomes a kind of individual sub-artist painting colors, yet controlled. In the old-fashioned school of which Csele was the exponent, the colors were missing. There might have been perfection of design and great accuracy, but, compared with the modern style it was like comparing a colorless etching with a great oil painting.

## The Value of Early Musical Association.

Parents whose musical education has been neglected should not deny their children that which they have been unable or unwilling to attain. Because a man cannot read he does not deprive his child of the opportunity of attending school. A musical education, that is an appreciation and knowledge of good music, is not expensive in these days of moderate-priced instruments.

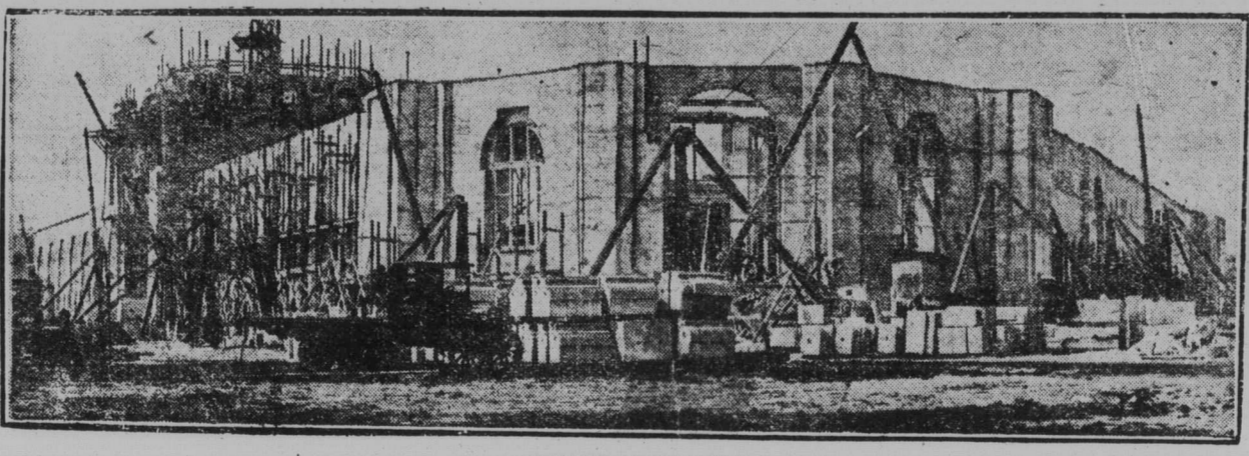
And early association with good music is of inestimable value to every child, and this can only be obtained outside the large cities by means of the phonograph. To many parents who intend giving their children musical instruction, the question perhaps arises as to whether a phonograph in the home might not detract from the study of the piano or the violin. The opposite effect of the phonograph in the home can perhaps be more easily understood when it is realized that to attain a degree of perfection in any subject such as music, the creative instinct, the desire to produce, must be sufficiently strong to make the necessary effort and labor well worth while.

## The Inevitable Phrase.

Finality of expression is one of those literary qualities instantly recognizable in the event, and not in the least susceptible of analysis. There is the unerring selection of the word, the close turn of phrase, the ultimate fitness of form, plus something beyond definition which, along with these others, contributes to the feeling of inevitability.—David Morton, in "The Sonnet To-day—and Yesterday."

## The Official Reply.

An old soldier, on leaving the Army, wrote to his colonel as follows: "Sir,—After what I've suffered, to tell the Army to go to blazes." He received a reply in the usual official manner: "Sir,—Any suggestions or inquiries as to movements of troops must be entered on Army Form 123XYZ, a copy of which I am enclosing."



NEARING COMPLETION

New Government building for the Canadian National Exhibition, Exhibition Park, Toronto, shown in the final stages of exterior construction. The building, which will house the government exhibits, will be ready for the fair opening in the autumn. The estimated cost is half a million.