

# MONTH BY MONTH IN THE GARDEN

## Things to Do in September.

1. It is important that you now get the earliest of the bulbous plants which you intend to flower in your living room during winter and early spring. The Roman Hyacinth should be the first.

2. Your Gloriosa will soon be going to rest. Gradually reduce the supply of water and when the leaves have all fallen store the bulbs in finely sifted peat over winter.

3. Now is the time to replant the Iris and to divide the roots. Plant so shallow that the thick roots are barely covered. Deep planting is harmful.

4. Paeonies do not flower well as a rule if deeply planted. Plant them about two inches deep. Now is the time. Paeonies with thick tap-roots sometimes do not flower. Lift the plants, cut the tap roots to cause them to produce a more fibrous root system and replant.

5. It is well toward the end of September to plant the bulbous plants such as Narcissus, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Snowdrops and Glory of the Snow, so that they will become well rooted before the soil freezes. So root they will, as a rule, flower splendidly.

6. Strawberries may be set out early in the month. Well rooted runners should be used. Divisions of old plants are worthless.

7. Shade trees which are too dense or which possess obtrusive branches may now safely be lightly thinned or branches be removed. Heavy pruning however should not be practiced until the trees are dormant.

8. Growth more than two years old may now be removed from climbing Roses or any dead ones. The strongest young canes may be trained into take the place of the ones removed. Leave the pruning proper, however, until spring. That is, do not remove any young growths until spring.

9. The removal of excessive growth from the Tomato plants will favor the admission of sunlight to the fruits, which will consequently ripen more quickly. See to this so that the yield will be greater before frosts kill the plants.

10. The border Carnations may now be layered or cuttings be made of any desirable kinds. Vegetative propagation is the only way to ensure truthfulness to type. The plants will not produce truly from seeds.

11. Early September is the best time to make the lawn or at least to sow grass seed. The influence of cool dewy nights the grasses will grow wonderfully.

### Oats for Sterile Cows.

Oats has long been considered by horsemen as the premier horse feed. It is a common saying when a horse is frisky that "he is feeling his oats." The correctness of this practical observation seems to have been demonstrated in some experimental work by a U.S. Bureau of Dairying.

For some time these experimenters have been feeding sprouted oats to cows and heifers that have proved sterile. Recently when some dairymen visited the farm they brought out eight or ten cows and heifers that had previously been bred repeatedly without result. After eating three or four pounds of sprouted oats daily, however, they are now safely with calf, and some are almost ready to freshen. The same treatment seems to be effective on bulls that are shy breeders.

The oats are sprouted in frames in much the same way as when sprouted for poultry.

These experiments seem to show that oats really do have some property not common to all feeds. Since sterility is one of the greatest dairy problems, these experiments may prove of incalculable value.

The first suggestion that sterility might be related to a missing element in the feed was made by Dr. W. H. Hughes. He reported that rats raised upon a nutritive regime of fats, carbohydrates and protein in relatively pure form, to which were added daily doses of the vitamins A and B, made normal growth and appeared healthy in every way.

The animals were of splendid size, sleek coated and active, but were practically all sterile.

He announced as his belief, "The sterility produced is a dietary deficiency disease and can be quickly cured by a change of dietary regime."

He tried increasing both the quantity and quality of the protein of the ration with no results. Yeast, cod-liver oil and butter gave no better results. This convinced him that sterility was not due to the lack of either vitamin A or B.

To try the effect of vitamin C he fed one bunch of rats orange juice and another lettuce leaves, both high in vitamin C. Practically all those getting orange juice were sterile, but every individual rat tested with lettuce leaves produced healthy young. This led Dr. Hughes to conclude that the lettuce leaves carried a new member of the vitamin substances, which he called X.

Further experiments led him to believe that the whole cereals like wheat and oats protect against sterility or cure it when it is once established.

### The Clothes Line.

Oh, pink and grey.  
And scarlet gay.  
And snowy white a-shine,  
And brown and blue,  
And crimson, too.  
They dance upon the line!  
They dance upon the line!  
And they set our hearts a-dancing,  
Those merry little garments there,  
Of shapes and shades entrancing.

From roof so high.  
It dares the sky,  
From backyard pent and bare,  
From pulley line,  
From clothes reel fine,  
They send the wind a dare,  
And it meekly does their pleasure,  
Those saucy little garments there.  
That dance in merry measure!

The folk so small  
Who wear them all  
Are folk who skip and hop,  
And so you see,  
Those garments wee,  
Just don't know how to stop!  
They don't know how to stop,  
And oh, are they not beguiling—  
Those little garments dancing there,  
To set a stern face smiling!

—Mills L. Upton.

### Steth is Slowest.

The slowest moving animal in the world is the sloth of the jungles.

### Minerals in Live Stock Feeding.

Mr. George B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, contributes a decidedly illuminative article to Seasonable Hints for July, August, September and October on "Minerals in Live Stock Feeding." Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are all dealt with separately. Salt regularly is general advice. Pulverized charcoal may be used for both horses and cattle. Lime may be needed for horses in some districts and can be administered as ground through leguminous roughages. Pregnant mares, Mr. Rothwell says, are benefited by potassium iodide crystals administered at the rate of one eighth of an ounce (a small teaspoon, level) on the first and fifth of each month in the drinking water. This practice should be started in November with the spring-bred mare. Feeding edible bone meal or bone char at the rate of a pound to a pound and a half per hundred pounds of meal is good for cattle.

In a pithy sentence the Animal Husbandman suggests that the major consideration is better feeding, particularly as applied to calves, growing stock, and dry cows.

Salt, preferably rock salt, seems to meet the demands of sheep, but the administration of minute quantities of iodine to pregnant ewes will prevent goitre.

Swine being rapid in growth require much lime, bone phosphates, etc., in connection with which Mr. Rothwell says there is no doubt that more attention to mineral supply would result in stronger litters, greater certainty in breeding operations and better developed frames in market pigs. Alfalfa or clover hay should be before the brood sow all winter and are also good for winter-fed market pigs. Tankage or meat meal, 3 to 5 per cent. for the brood sow and up to 10 per cent. for the feeder hog where no milk is fed supplies soluble mineral salts. Edible bone meal is especially good for the brood sow, so is a small quantity of tankage (3 lbs. per hundredweight of meal). A stock solution of one ounce of potassium iodide to one gallon of water, given one tablespoonful to the brood sow daily in her slop, is calculated to prevent hairless litters and to be generally beneficial.

### Make a Box Book Cupboard.

After you have sandpapered and enamelled an ordinary dry-goods box and have hung the front with cretonne curtains, it will fit in nicely at some corner of your room and keep your papers, magazines and books in order. The only expense is that of the enamel and the cretonne for the curtains, and you can subtract the latter if you have some old faded curtains put away. Two board shelves and the bottom of the cupboard will hold three double rows of books or magazines.

A good size for the book cupboard is a box four feet long, three feet high and from one and a half to two feet deep. Remove any boards that may be fastened across the top of the box and pull out any unnecessary parts. If there are rough surfaces, plane them down and finish the box by going over it with sandpaper. Make two pencil marks on each end of the box on the inside, dividing the ends into three equal parts, and nail a strip of hardwood over these marks so that they extend to the back of the box. Place two pairs of these shelf supports on each side and saw out boards to fit over them to form the shelves. Plane and sandpaper the boards. Enamel the cupboard both inside and out before enameling the removable shelves. Blue or white enamel makes a pretty color, or you can get enamel to match the walls of the room if they are painted. Fasten two large screw eyes at the corners of the box, at the upper edge, and string a length of wire between them tightly. The curtains are trimmed and sewed and fitted with small brass rings along the upper edge. These are slipped over the wire so that the front can be covered with the curtains.—G. V. H.



This is the Rev. H. A. Abbott, with his daughter, three masters, and seven pupils, from a well-known public school in England, situated at Grays, near Tilbury, photographed on board the Cunard liner *Albatross*. This party is making a tour of Eastern Canada to give the boys a wider knowledge of the Empire than is afforded by book and theoretical education. The party have been guests of various interested public-spirited organizations, such as the Kiwanis.

## S.S. LESSON

August 29. The Ten Commandments: Duties to Man, Exodus 20: 2-17. Golden Text—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Lev. 19: 18.

### ANALYSIS.

I. MORAL PRECEPTS OF THE LAW, 12-17.

### II. MOSES AS MEDIATOR AND PROPHET, 18-21.

INTRODUCTION.—Both in Hebrew Law and prophecy a large place is given to the duties, and obligations of a man to his fellow men. Nearly the whole of the law that follows (chaps. 21-23), called in 24:7, "the book of the covenant," is occupied with such duties, the duties of justice and kindness, or respect for the rights of others, and of clean living in the social and domestic relations. Even the book of Leviticus, which is concerned so largely with matters of religious ritual, contains the notable commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Lev. 19:18; compare 19:17, 32-36). Similar precepts of justice and kindness appear frequently in Deuteronomy (Deut. 14:28-29; 15:1-18; 16:18-20; etc.). The prophets declare righteousness and justice to be God's supreme requirement. They set forth three fundamental virtues, kindness or mercy, faithfulness or truth, and the knowledge, or acknowledgment, of God, as what God demands of men, rather than gifts or sacrifices, songs or prayers. See as typical of these passages, Isa. 1:11-20; Jer. 7:3-11; Micah 6:6-8.

### I. MORAL PRECEPTS OF THE LAW, 12-17.

The first four commandments have to do almost entirely with the duty of men to God. The only exception is in the law of Sabbath observance, where in the parallel passage in Deuteronomy (5:14), the motive urged is that of consideration for and kindness to those who labor. The six commandments which are under review and study in to-day's lesson are concerned with duties to man.

Honor thy father and thy mother. Compare Lev. 19:3; Eph. 6:1-3. The laws of the Pentateuch put special emphasis upon duty to parents and the respect of honor which is due to them, and provide a severe penalty for those who are guilty of an offence against father or mother. See also the teaching of the Wise Men of Israel: see Prov. 10:1; 15:20; Eccles. 3:1-16. The author of the last-named passage says some very pertinent and striking things:

"Whoso honoreth his father maketh an atonement for his sins. And he that honoreth his mother is as one that honoreth me. Whoso curseth his father or his mother, he shall be cursed."—G. V. H.

Thou shalt not kill. The sixth commandment declares the sacredness of human life. It means strictly, "Thou shalt do no murder." The Hebrew word means treacherous or violent taking of life, without the sanction of law or established order. Compare our Lord's interpretation of the law in Matt. 5:21-26.

Thou shalt not commit adultery. The seventh commandment holds sacred the marriage bond, upon which depends, in any form of civilized life, the health and well-being of the community. Compare our Lord's teaching in Matt. 5:27-32 and 19:3-9.

Thou shalt not steal. The rights of private property are guarded by the eighth commandment. See also Lev. 19:11, and the penalties for stealing prescribed in 22:1-4. It is recognized in Hebrew law that only the rights and welfare of the community as a whole can take precedence of this right of private ownership, as, for example, in 21:28-36.

The ninth commandment is against bearing false witness, whether in a court of law or elsewhere. Compare 22:1; Deut. 19:16-21; Prov. 30:5; 25:18. That this was a sin regarded as peculiarly evil and displeasing to God is evident also from Psalms 15:1-3 and 101:5.

Thou shalt not covet. The tenth commandment forbids the entertainment of unlawful thought or desire toward that which is the property of a neighbor. It is against which is in the heart. For it is recognized that out of the heart evil words and deeds proceed.

### II. MOSES AS MEDIATOR AND PROPHET, 18-21.

The thunderings, etc. A storm had gathered about the summit of the mountain, and in the awe-inspiring forces of the storm the people saw the power and felt the presence of God. It was always so with the Hebrew people. Again and again in their poetry they speak of the cloud as his

### Fun With Apples.

If you have a tree of red apples on your farm you can have a lot of fun making gifts or tricks apples. Nearly everyone knows that you can make names of friends on the apples by cutting out letters and pasting them on just before the fruit commences to turn, but there are other ways that you can make oddities of the apples. When the apples are about half grown tie a string firmly around the centre of the apple and let it stay there. The apple will then grow in a queer double shape. You may make an apple square by making a small wooden framework for it to grow inside. When the apple has filled the inside of the frame and shaped itself, remove the frame and let the apple ripen. Queer-shaped bottles may be fastened over the small apples so that they develop within and assume the shape of their transparent prison. When the apples commence to turn, paste pictures or initials on the outside of the bottle and have an ornamented bottle-shaped apple. Break the bottle carefully when you want to remove the apple. A rubber band of the proper size placed around the centre of an apple just before it begins to color will keep a stripe of the unripe color. Another way to decorate apples with Nature's help is to cover the apple entirely with a piece of old stocking or some other substance and then cut away holes to make designs. With cloth the edges should not be clear cut, but if you place the apple in a small paper bag that will fit smoothly around it you can have designs cut in the paper through which the sun will shine and embroider for you in rosy red.—Faye N. Merriman.

### Meat Products as Feeding Stuff.

Meat products used as feeding stuffs and put on the market as tankage, leaf or meat scrap, beef and bone meal, etc., owing to their variable character should always be purchased on guaranteed analysis, states Dr. P. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, in his latest report. It is essential that these feeds should be prepared from fresh material, and be sweet and free from rancidity and mould. When sound and wholesome they constitute a valuable source of protein and bone-making material and are especially useful in feeding swine and poultry. As a class, they are highly nitrogenous, containing from 40 to 60 per cent. protein, with bone meals proper containing about 25 to 10 per cent. of fat.

Why new machinery to set up? Let the boys in on the job. You will learn one or two things yourself if you do, and one of them is that boys have sharper eyes than most of us grown-ups and are keener to see how things go. That is why they are so helpful at such a time.

# THE FARM BUSINESS WOMAN

## FLOWERS AT ROADSIDE MARKETS

Let's last summer I purchased a woman who keeps a cold-drink stand and small grocery on the highway about half a mile from my home, to try selling various flowers from my garden. I cut the flowers and delivered them to her house. She made them into bunches and sold them and we divided the money equally. In the six weeks before frost she sold forty-four dollars' worth of cut flowers and a little later seven dollars' worth of perennial plants.

We learned that the majority of the people who purchase flowers from a roadside stand want sizable bunches, with plenty of color and plenty of green. We kept asparagus cut for those who wanted it, and found columbine leaves very lovely for some arrangements. She also made up smaller bunches of my very choicest dahlias, snapdragons and my shell-pink Drummond phlox, which was good for combinations or exquisite when shown by itself in a blue pottery bowl.

This year I have planted more zinnias in separate colors and the choicest varieties, for a surprisingly large number of people like them.—E. L. B.

## I MAKE DRESSES AND APRONS

Once, while on my weekly shopping trip to town, I heard a merchant remark that he had allowed too many remnants—shop-worn material, buttons, odd trimmings and bits of ribbon—to accumulate and that he needed the room for the new season's stock. I carefully looked over his wares and told him that I could turn them into salable merchandise. He put them in a large pastboard box and I took them home with me.

In a few weeks I had fashioned, by

discarding the soiled parts, simple but attractive dresses, aprons and blouses for little girls, blouses, handkerchiefs and school bags for small boys; clothespin, aprons, wall pockets, dust caps and halteres for busy mothers. Then the mail man delivered my pastboard box back to the merchant, who in turn mailed me a cheque which arrived at a most welcome time—midway between harvest and planting.

Mothers were delighted to purchase securely made, durable garments and supplies at prices even more reasonable than those charged for factory-made things. My plan not only helped myself, but also the merchant and mother.—V. A. D.

## A POTATO IDEA

As a farmer's wife, of course I need more money, and because we countrywomen are always in which need, the money-making field where we are concerned has been pretty well covered.

I decided to try the experiment of selling smooth, mealy, baking-size potatoes by parcel post, three dozen to a carton, washed, ready to pop into the oven, at a small premium, of course, over ordinary potatoes.

I had postcards printed announcing this new, easy, sure method of buying the very finest baking potatoes—just enough for the average apartment family—and mailed these to a selected list of particular and well-to-do families in our near-by city.

The idea "took," because it is practical. Eggs, apples, small produce of all kinds have always been marketed like this. The wonder is that potatoes never were before. Anyway, we now have a growing market for the cream of our crop.—C. G.

## Raising Early Pullets.

Each season we see the growing tendency for egg prices to rally earlier in the summer, and for September and October eggs to bring attractive prices. This has led many poultry keepers to hatch a considerable number of their chicks early so as to get them into laying quarters in late summer.

Pullets hatched in March should be housed in early September, before they have come into heavy production, in order that they may be acclimated to their houses and hold up to a good normal production when it is once attained. The moving of the pullets after they have started laying heavily is a serious check to production. September is often hot. The pullets are being taken off their parents; so we must see that their permanent laying quarters are completely ventilated to give them the fresh air to which they are accustomed.

Some poultrymen will find it advisable to let the pullets run out-of-doors when housed early, but the growing practice is to keep them confined to the living houses.

Clean and disinfest the laying houses to remove all traces of disease or parasites which may have been present in the preceding flock. Unsanitary houses may transmit infections from one flock over to another.

House birds of different ages and of different development together. The more mature birds should be put in one pen; the next more mature in another pen, and so on. This makes it possible to feed and handle each group of pullets more advantageously.

Early-maturing pullets can be allowed to come into production gradually and normally, while the slow-maturing ones can be forced for more rapid maturity, with more concentrated protein feeds. Thus, in a short time, all flocks can be brought to a uniform condition.

Do not fail, when the pullets are housed, to anoint the skin round the vent of each bird with a little blue ointment. This prevents body lice.

## Block-Salt for Stock.

We have for years tried to keep our farm stock salted plenty, and this means all the salt they need, all the time. When we handed it out, we forgot the last date, and rain would wash it away if we put it in boxes in handy reach. Rock salt kept the animals "licking" all the time to get enough, and no time to eat feed.

Then along came block-salt, and we have no more concern. We get it in 60-pound square blocks, at a cost of from 40 to 60 cents, and with an old hand-saw we cut the block into two flat pieces. A piece is put in the box provided for salt in the shed, and the piece in each horse box-stall. The salt comes away readily on the tongue, and we had no idea a horse would lick much salt until we put block-salt before them.

Last summer a year ago, we carried a box containing a half-block of salt down into the pasture field, where a patch of thistles persisted in growing, and the awful tramping our dozen head of cattle gave that patch all summer long at our "salt lick" discouraged these thistles so badly that not a single plant lifted its head the next year.—G. W. Brown.

How about a vacation when harvest is over? Arrange with your neighbor to exchange work in doing chores, then drive away for a week to the fair, or to the shore, or to the mountains—wherever you like. You'll feel more like working when you come home.



PRINTED FROCKS THE VOGUE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Fashion—more practical than we give her credit for—has given her smart endorsement to the frock of printed material. For luncheon and afternoon wear, the model pictured here is smart, and not too dressy, and may be fashioned of crepe de chine, rayon or cotton voile. The frock is straight in line except for the flared sections set in at the sides, which are very full at the lower edge, and a scarf collar tying on the left shoulder. Long, loose sleeves are set into the armholes. No. 1307 is in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 38 bust requires 3 1/2 yards 39-inch figured material; tie collar 1/4 yard contrasting cut crosswise. Price 20c.

Home sewing brings nice clothes within the reach of all, and to follow the mode is delightful when it can be done so easily and economically by following the styles pictured in our new Fashion Book. A chart accompanying each pattern shows the material as it appears when cut out. Every detail is explained so that the inexperienced sewer can make without difficulty an attractive dress. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

## HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

There is a real significance in a patch on the trousers, whether it be on the knees or on the seat. The one spells piety and industry and the other laziness.

Summer hecks command good prices in late fall. They should weigh about five pounds to the pair. Those hatched in the fall stop growing as the cold weather sets in, and are usually small but compact in appearance.

# RUN DOWN

## Why Many Men a Bady Hand

When you are so run that it impairs the work as well as your leisure hours, is time you looked you do not, a serious most sure to result cases this condition usually describe as due to poor blood—ficient in red corpus blood is thin and system suffers, you have no energy, you and you feel less. What you need is your blood and you once to make your by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You will soon notice your health by a better your vigor. The new blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is organs of the body and so the system gain strength. If you of sorts, begin gain today by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "I was in a bad dition," says Mrs. J. Fred. Alta. "When I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a stored my health, I mend this medicine." Dr. Williams' Pink all medicine dealers, cents a box from Dr. Medicine Co., Brockton, Mass.

## Mont B

Possessed of an information of the very Taylor Coleridge might side with Milton in our poetical literature acter been as splendid. He was lamentably this weakness was an addiction to opium. is in the very front poets.

Hadst thou a charm to star  
In his steep course?  
to pause  
On thy bald, awful  
Blanc!

The Arve and Arvon  
Rave ceaselessly; but  
ful from  
Rieest from forth  
plies,  
How silently! Around  
Deep is the air and  
black,  
An ebon mass; methinks  
it  
As with a wedge,  
again.

It is mine own calm  
sbrine,  
Thy habitation from  
O dread and silent  
upon thee  
Till thou, still pres-  
ense,  
Didst vanish from  
tranced in pray-  
I worshipped the In-

Still has  
"What happened?"  
from the kitchen.  
It's all right, mother  
Robert. "I just  
but I only lost the ju-

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