

GOGGLES FOR DRIVERS

Easily and Cheaply Made For Use on the Road

Goggles are mighty useful things to have when one does much driving, automobilng or riding on motorcycles. They are expensive when the right sort are bought—but the right kind are not costly if made at home.

Two pieces of heavy leather—just a bit lighter than sole leather—form the basis of a pair. Each piece should be cut the shape shown in the sketch (Fig. 1). The line from A to B should be just 1/8 inch less than the circum-



ference of the glass to be used. The glass, properly shaped, can be purchased cheaply from any optician.

A notch is cut in the leather on a line with the line A to B to receive the glass, and the ends at A and B are then sewed together with the glass caught in the notch so as to be shaped when finished, as in Figure 2.

The two pieces are fastened together with a thong or a piece of wire after being fitted to the eye. The head piece to hold the goggles in place is made of silk elastic.

HAY FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Best Seed Mixtures and Methods in South Half

Superintendent Gibson of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask., writes as follows of hay crops in Southern Saskatchewan: We get best results here from a mixture of eight pounds of Western rye grass, four pounds alfalfa and four pounds red clover, sown at the rate of 16 pounds per acre on well prepared summerfallow, preferably without a nurse crop. Occasionally, it is desirable to use a nurse crop with the object of getting hay for feed. In this case oats should be used and sown at the rate of a bushel and a half per acre. The oats should be cut early and handled as a hay crop. This allows the young grass to make considerable growth before winter sets in. The above rotation is used exclusively in all our rotation work and gives very good satisfaction as a hay and pasture crop.

Very good results might be obtained by seeding grass mixtures on first year stubble after good summerfallow. Of course, in this case, much will depend on the amount of moisture present in the soil and the preparation of the seed bed. The land intended for seeding down should be hauled as follows: Plow six inches deep early fall, pack and harrow to form a mulch. As soon as the rush of spring work is over the land should be surface cultivated and a good seed bed prepared. The seed should be sown as early as possible at the rate of about 16 to 20 pounds per acre. In this case, no nurse crop should be used as all the moisture will be required for the young growing grass.

For an annual crop, in some parts of Saskatchewan, millets can be grown with good success. However, at Indian Head we have had very little success with millets. Where they can be grown successfully, we recommend the Hungarian variety. However, for a good sure crop of hay, we recommend a mixture of peas and oats, sown at the rate of two bushels of the former to one of the latter. When cut in the early milk stage, this makes an excellent hay for all classes of live stock.

BREADS CURIOUSLY USED

Strangely Made and Different in Each Country

Every nation has a bread that is typically its own. In one oat flour is used, in another wheat or rice or cassava, and the shape varies from the disc-like Scandinavian hard tack that has a hole at the centre for convenience in packing them away on poles in the farmhouses to our own plump brown loaves that come out of the oven in the well known form. The bread of the Balkans, curiously made in the form of chains, is sold from the arms and necks of itinerant peddlers. In tent life in Balkan the detached links are often used for fun at quoits, or serve a more useful purpose in suspending temporary curtains and awnings. Then when the camp-

ers are on the move they literally eat their curtain rings! The Japanese bamboo bread, so named from its shape, is a somewhat similar product. It is sliced and sold in strings. One of the strangest of biscuits comes from Russia. It is known as fit-the-mouth biscuit, and besides being much appreciated as a tea biscuit is quite commonly used by merchants ignorant of the three r's as a makeshift abacus in counting money—a lower string of ten serving for co-pecks, and an upper string of the same number representing roubles. More picturesque still is its usage as an extemporizing ring for marrying poor peasants with whom the gold ring is lacking.

BLAME BERRY PICKERS

For Forest Fires in Settled Parts of Canada

Many causes are responsible for Canada's heavy forest fire losses. Some of the erstwhile greatest offenders have come to realize the destruction which their negligence was causing and have developed systematic measures to overcome the loss. Several causes of forest fires have not, however, received sufficient attention. Dr. C. D. Howe states that in the settled areas, one of the chief classes of persons responsible for fires are berry-pickers. Smouldering camp fires, or sparks caused by smoking, fall into dry grass or brush, starting small fires; fanned by a high wind the fires rapidly become uncontrollable, spreading from the berry patches to the larger timber.

It should surely be necessary only to draw the attention of berry-pickers to the destruction which their carelessness or indifference is causing.

Flying with a strong wind, the carrier pigeon covers 1,000 yards a minute.

The farther the waters of the oceans are from the equator the less salt they contain.

ELECTRIC CURRENT TO NURTURE PLANTS

Problem Which is Also Being Worked Out in Canadian Electrical Development

If electric current can stimulate and strengthen the vitality of the human body, why should it not nourish and nurture plant life with equal success. This is the question William Stahl, an Evanston, Ill., electric-gardener, asked—and answered by electrifying his little farm and it is also a question which is being worked out in connection with the development of Hydro-electric power throughout Canada. He raised a series of crops of beans, tomatoes, beets, potatoes, corn, melons and other garden fruit, each and every one of which came to maturity several weeks ahead



WILLIAM STAHL

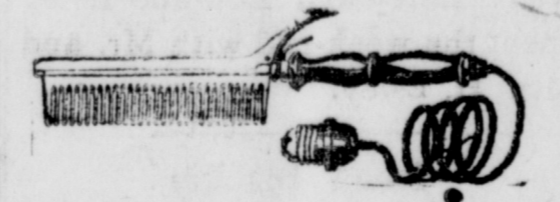
An Illinois man turns current loose among his vegetables and raises two fine crops in one season.

of those on his neighbors' farms. He even planted a second crop late in the summer and brought it to a successful harvest after the frost had killed off nearly everything else on the surrounding farms. Moreover, the vegetables grown on the Stahl farm were of a size and flavor that no neighboring farmer equaled. His electrical farm does not differ in appearance from other farms save in the poles set in the fields which might be mistaken for climbing poles for vines were it not for their unusual height and the wires connecting them.

There is also a network of wires lying underground, these being placed at a depth of about a foot and a half beneath the surface, and from 10 to 20 feet apart, while the overhead wires are strung about a foot apart. It is along these wires that morning and evening the electrical current is turned on from the main switchboard, energizing the soil and making it especially productive. The power is supplied by the city electric lighting plant at from \$2.50 to \$4 per acre for the crop season. The electrical treatment is started just when the plants begin to come out of the ground, and is continued until the crops are about ready to be harvested. The original cost of the installation of the electrical machinery is not excessive, and the cost of the current is more than offset by the saving on the cost of manual labor for while the farm must be plowed and otherwise tended in the ordinary way, the gross amount of time expended on it is considerably less than that given to the ordinary farm because of the speedier growth and harvesting of the crops.

MAN-MADE LIGHTNING A GOOD HAIR DRIER

"I've just had my hair washed and can't do a thing with it." One of the reasons there can't be a "thing" done with hair that has just been washed is that it has not been dried properly. When it is dried before a fan or in the wind it becomes tangled, and in getting out the tangles the owner of the hair fluffs it up so that it is just a flying mass. An electrician who



has studied the matter somewhat has devised a means for removing at least a part of the trouble by designing an electric drier. He has combined with a metal comb an ordinary curling iron that can be used either as an iron or a comb. The tines or teeth of the comb are heated by the electric current and dry the hair thoroughly in combing it out.

A Dual Duct

A subway to carry the mails and serve as a duct for underground wires is planned to relieve London's congested streets.

More than 600,000 men are employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom.

Sanitary Schools

Women of Manitoba are counselled to consult the school trustees to see that school conditions are sanitary. "The time has come to demand that the child be protected in every possible way," said Dr. Fraser, Winnipeg. "The adults are being killed off in the war, and we must conserve the children. The school trustees must see that the schools are sanitary, and it is up to the women, especially in rural districts, to see that the trustees toe the mark."

EGGS AND POULTRY

An Industry Which Offers Much Encouragement

To anyone who has not carefully followed the direction of poultry development in Canada, an understanding of the status which the poultry industry has now reached must constitute a distinct surprise. Whether viewed from the standpoint of the farmer or of the produce trade, it is now one of the best organized and most progressive of any of our live stock industries. Co-operation amongst farmers in marketing is improving the product and realizing for them a higher price than they have hitherto been able to obtain. The re-organization of methods of the trade is providing against loss in handling, is assuring to the consumer a better article and establishing our export business upon a firm basis. Notwithstanding increased production, the egg and poultry business in Canada is in a very strong position at the present time.

We believe that it will be a very wise practice to raise as many chickens as it is possible or practicable to handle. Early hatched chicks make good winter layers. Rough grains will be produced in abundance in Canada and the feeding of poultry at a profit should be materially assisted from this source. Eggs at winter prices are a paying proposition in any event. Poultry, alive or dressed, under present and prospective market conditions, can unquestionably be reared and finished at a decided profit. A good flock of poultry, if carefully handled, will serve to prevent waste on the farm and promote economy in living expenses, such as is particularly necessary when all farm products are becoming so marketable and so dear.—John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner.

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SEVEN LEAGUE BOOTS

Latest Type of Roller Skates Being Tried in Switzerland

Swiss soldiers have recently been experimenting with what have been humorously dubbed the new seven-league boots—but what are virtually roller skates.

The skate they are using consists of two pneumatic tires, connected by a mechanism by means of which the weight of the body in stepping causes the skate to propel itself forward. The foot-rest is hung in a frame made up of tubing jointed together at the center and attached to the wheels at the ends.

By operation of a spring in the gearing of the rear wheel and a strand of wire from it to the hub of the forward wheel, the two wheels are drawn toward each other, whenever there is no weight upon the jointed framework. When the skater



throws his weight upon the foot-rest the wheels are forced apart, the wire strand is drawn out and the gear is locked to grip the driving mechanism of the rear wheel as the wire strand is drawn, propels the wheel in a forward direction.

By alternately lifting and setting down his feet, as in walking, or as in skating, the wearer can move very swiftly and easily. The skate is strapped to the foot and leg, much as a stilt is attached, and it is light enough to make the effort of using it little more than that of ordinary skating, while the distance that can be covered in a brief time is remarkable.

PEASANT'S CLOAK IS A "LIMOUSINE"

Here is the Origin of the Name For Most Luxurious of all Autos

Here is a poser for the haughty automobilist.

The limousine car is the height of arrogant luxury, and the person who likes to look down on the pedestrian from his tufted cushions would probably look with greater tolerance if he knew that the name for his fashionable vehicle was the same as that given the garments always worn by the heroine in the melodrama when she is turned from the doors of her home and sent out to end the second act amid the constant fluttering of paper, slow and the moaning of the wind machine behind the scenes.

But that, nevertheless, is the great-grandmother of the limousine. The hooded cloak all melodrama heroines throw over their sobbing persons is copied directly from a garment that used to be, and perhaps still is worn



by the peasants of the old province of Limousine in France.

Its general outlines, along with the name, were borrowed by carriage makers in the early part of the last century and utilized to make a covering for a carriage that not only afforded protection to the occupants, but also gave the driver a shield from the weather by forming a canopy over his head.

It was but natural to adopt it into the automobile makeup, therefore when automobiles needed different kinds of names.