

HORSE OWNER SUES JOCKEY FOR DAMAGES

Loss of Horse Killed on Race Track—Probably First Case of This Kind in History of the Turf.

LONDON, August 30.—Probably the first time in the history of the turf for damages for the loss of a horse killed on a race track. The case of H. J. Boam, of Brighton, against Michael Beary, the Irish jockey, for £2800 for the loss of the horse Ironore, was the subject of a public hearing on the part of the public on the morning of August 29th at the Royal Courts of Justice. The plaintiff claimed that Beary was killed in May while running in a selling race at Kempton Park, as a direct result of Beary's crowding Ironore's neck.

NEW DUSTING MACHINE FOR SPRAYING POTATOES

An Interesting Demonstration With the New Niagara Dusting Machine Was Carried Out at the Experimental Farm Recently.

A very interesting demonstration of dusting potatoes with the Niagara Dusting Machine was carried out at the Experimental Farm during the meeting of the Potato Growers' Association about two weeks ago. The demonstration was commented upon most favorably by all who witnessed it. Instead of spraying the vines a time and when the 100 lbs. of materials are used up, all that is necessary is to put another bag of dust in the machine and continue the work, so that with the duster your team is continually working in your potato field.



Experimental Farm clearly showed this. The dust will stick on the vines much better than the liquid, rain will not wash it off. Experiments carried on by the Niagara Sprayer Company during the past two years have shown that the dust will increase the yield from three to ten barrels per acre over the liquid spray. The dust will not make any more tubers grow, but by properly stimulating the plants, it will increase the size of the tubers, so that what would be a No. 2, will become a No. 1. Two of these Niagara dusters are now in use on the Island, one on Major Parker Hooper's farm and the other at E. MacFadyen's.

Report of Women's Institutes, of Prince Edward Island

Freeland, Lot 11. The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Ernest Hardy, Sandhill, on August 7th. Seventeen women were present. After the singing of the Institute Ode, the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. A committee was appointed to arrange for the placing of a concrete base for the school flag-pole.

Wheatley River. Sixteen members and eight visitors met for the regular meeting of this Institute at the home of Mrs. A. Barre, on August 12th. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode. An autograph quilt was sold and brought the splendid price of \$10. Plans were made for the holding of an Ice Cream Festival in Wheatley River Hall on August 20th. The Canadian Home Journal has been subscribed for. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. T. D. King.

South Bedouque. This Club met at the home of Mrs. Geo MacFarlane on August 13th. Seventeen members and five visitors were present. Two papers, "Economy in Small Things," and "Pride, Fashion and Home Dress," were read. A demonstration on Wear-Ever Adhesive was given. At the next meeting a Fudge Contest will be held at the home of Mrs. E. Laird.

Linkletter. This Institute held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Jas. Callbeck on August 2. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and adopted. The secretary reported that \$27.23 had been raised at the Cream Social, and Sale of Candy. Three new members were added to the Club. For the next meeting each member is requested to bring a short and interesting magazine article to be read. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. H. S. Harvey.

"Avonlea." This Institute held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Hammond MacKenzie on August 15. Ten members and one visitor were present. After the usual opening a discussion on "Methods of Canning" was held and recipes were given. Committees were appointed. At the September meeting, which will be held at the home of Mrs. Leigh Warren, pickling recipes will be exchanged.

A good grade is better than a scrub pure bred so when you have the former don't forsake her until you have pure bred that are better. The pure bred game is more costly. It costs a lot to get in a big way and it will cost you a lot to get out if you haven't been successful as a breeder.

Scientific Miscellany Of Interest to Farmers

Dominance of Smell in Insects.—Fighting a Plant Pest with Insects.—Sewer Air Not Deadly.—Lignite Fuel.—The Best Glue.—Eel Endurance.—Chopped Microbe Vaccine.—Alchemy of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow.—Tuberculosis Victims.—Poisonous Plants.

Smell in insects, much more highly developed than in man, seems to play a leading part in the guiding of their destinies. In the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. N. E. McIndoo shows that among bees, while each individual may have its own odor, it is probably a combination of these that gives the hive odor, the recognition of which is a ruling power, and insures that the colony will hold together and be united in protection against interference from without. Associated with this or a part of it is the queen odor, which tells that all is well within the colony, the queen being present. The organs by which these odors are secreted have been traced to small pores. These are scattered or grouped on the body, and each pore, often protected by a hair, represents a nerve ending. In their power of discriminating between foods, greater than in man, bees and other insects are believed to depend upon smell rather than taste.

Imported cochineal insects are reported to have made some headway in checking the prickly pear invasion of Australia. Since the plant was first introduced 60 years ago, it has spread over 40 million acres of fertile lands in Queensland and New South Wales, and in industrial use of it and government bonuses for clearing it from the land have had little effect in staying its progress. The prickly pear has been used for cattle fodder, making paper, and producing alcohol. Insect control is sought as a last resort, but with a risk that a new pest will be established.

That sewer and drain air is not the menace it has been regarded was held by Prof. Wynne in a late British Medical Association paper. It is now considered impossible for actual infection to be carried to human beings from sewerage by the air of the sewers and drains and the theory that inhaling sewer or drain air lessens resistance to infection is based on very weak evidence.

In its efforts to produce usable fuel from lignite coal, which exists in great deposits in some sections of the United States, the Bureau of Mines has driven off most of the moisture and much of the volatile matter, and has thus produced a lignite char that may be burned in the ordinary stove or furnace. About one ton of this product is obtained from two and a half tons of this lignite. The new coal resembles anthracite, but it is softer, and it contains more volatile matter. The chief difficulties in the way of utilizing lignite, which is a low-grade fuel constituting a valuable reserve, have been the large amount of moisture that it contains, and ash is readily fusible that it clogs the grates used with anthracite.

The new glue of A. C. Lindauer of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory is pronounced the most satisfactory adhesive for wood yet developed. It is made by adding paraformaldehyde and ammonia to blood albumin, and, unlike other methods tried, discing, discing

Child Welfare

Articles on Child Welfare, Published by the Canadian Red Cross Society, Will Appear Weekly in This Column, Furnished by the Local Red Cross Branch.

PROGRAM OF THE UNDER-WEIGHT CHILD

- 1. A complete physical examination by a competent physician, in the presence of the parents.
2. The remedy of defects found, i. e., decreased tonsils or adenoids removed; teeth treated; eye strain relieved, etc.
3. The usual three meals a day eaten very slowly, consisting of milk, butter, bread, cereals, vegetables, fruits, some sweets and little meat.
4. Two extra lunches at 10.30 and 3.30 of milk and crackers or bread and butter. Never give sweets between meals, as they impair appetite.
5. A rest period of one hour in the morning and another of half an hour in the afternoon—lying flat; ten hours sleep at night, all with windows wide open.
6. School hours shortened, or given up entirely if need be until health is gained; outside classes and clubs omitted.
7. No vigorous exercise until weight is normal, but plenty of play time out of doors.
8. No nervous excitement, few parties, "movies" or picnics, until the habit of weight gaining is established.
9. Children should have at least one regular movement a day, preferably just after breakfast, and should be taught great respect for their bodily functions.
This program is simple, possible and cheap. There is no magic about it, but as a wise old physician once said of the cure for tuberculosis, "it is just living as everybody should live all the time."

CAUSES OF UNDERNOURISHMENT

- Every child should be weighed once a month and the record kept. The average gain of a school child is approximately half a pound a month. The malnourished child should gain much more than this in order to reach the average weight for his height, not age. If a child is not gaining at the normal rate, the parent should know why. The reasons for malnutrition are very significant and every parent should know them. As given by Dr. William R. P. Emmerson of Boston, after twelve years of scientific work, the causes of underweight and undernourishment are these:
1. Physical defects, especially obstruction of the breathing passages. Children must be "free to breathe" if they are to be "free to gain." Adenoids, enlarged or diseased tonsils, or growths in the nose; eye strain, defects of hearing, hollow chest, crooked back, flat feet, will all hold children back from normal gain.
2. Lack of home control. This means that the parents must assume the intelligent direction of the family, and not leave it to the children who are usually ready to assume this responsibility, especially in America.
3. Over-fatigue. Rest is as important as food in a child's development, and few of them have enough of it. The school program is often too intense for the growing child; he has too many outdoor activities, such as classes, clubs, or sports, he is up much too late at night and is too fatigued to get proper nourishment from his food.
4. Insufficient food and improper food habits.
5. Faulty health habits.
6. GRADING CHILDREN NUTRITION BY GENERAL APPEARANCE.
A child's appearance is much less significant than his weight and height in determining his nutrition. When taken in connection with weight, height and age and when the observations are made by an experienced person, the general appearance gives valuable additional information. The child's face tells much; whether his expression shows keen interest, with bright eyes, red lips, and plump rosy cheeks; or whether his expression is dull and listless, with thin, pale cheeks and dark rings about the eyes. All the latter indicate undernourishment, fatigue, exhaustion or actual illness. If the clothing is removed to the waist, not only can round shoulders and narrow chests be readily discovered but also the general nutrition of the body estimated by simple inspection.
or runs, but not in piles of more than a teaspoonful.
Arsenic.
Arsenic recipe:
Finely powdered white arsenic 1 pound; cheese, 1 pound; glycerine 2 1/2 ounces; water, 3 pints; cornmeal 2 1/2 pounds; Atsseed, 1/2 ounce.
Black aniline to color safe gray.
Melt cheese with glycerine and one-third of the water, then add corn meal and balance of water and continue to heat until corn meal is thoroughly cooked. Stir in arsenic, aniline and aniseed. Lay in pieces the size of a hazel nut in rat runs and other places inaccessible to human beings and other animals.
If used persistently, will greatly reduce the number of rats but the bait should be changed from time to time to secure the best results. The traps should be handled with gloves and dipped occasionally in boiling water. Any type of guillotine trap may be used with better results than steel traps. If you will construct your baits as near rat proof as possible, use closed garbage cans and grain bins, and keep all food out of reach of the rats, these measures will do more to reduce your rat population than any thing else.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVT. IN SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

Interesting Suggestions Made by Veteran Island Journalist Before the Rotary Club This Week.

An interesting address was given before the Rotary Club at their weekly luncheon on Thursday by Mr. W. L. Cotton, veteran Island journalist, and late editor of the Examiner. Mr. Cotton spoke on the connection between the Provincial Government and social service and threw out a number of interesting suggestions. His address follows:

Genlemen Rotarians, — I have been asked to address you today on the subject of "The Provincial Government in Social Service." At short notice I come to speak to you about a matter that is at once complex and important. I must therefore ask your indulgence while I direct your attention to some suggestions that I shall offer in the hope that you will carefully consider them and that your consideration will, ere long, result in action. Social Service has heretofore been performed by the churches and other beneficent societies, supported to some extent by the Provincial and the Federal Governments. It has been crude, inefficient, unfair in its operation and uneconomical. The Provincial Government has shown a disposition to evade its duty in respect to social service. It seems not yet to have arrived at any clear or definite idea of the extent and limitations of its duty in this regard. Its assistance has been at haphazard and rather than upon any carefully prepared and well defined plan of operations in accord with the requirements of the Province.

At the present time the Children's Aid Society operates only within the limits of Charlottetown and Charlottetown Rotary. The children committed to its care have, for the most part, been transferred to foster homes throughout the country. These homes are never visited by the Society's agent. The Society is unable to pay the agent a decent living wage, let alone the travelling expenses that would be involved in the inspection of foster homes in all parts of the country. So the Society remains in the dark regarding the conditions surrounding its wards. In like manner the children attending many schools throughout the country have not been (as others have) inspected as to their physical health and their freedom from the physical handicaps upon their future usefulness to the Province, the nation and the world at large. Consequently remedial action is not taken in respect to the children who need it. Consequently, inequality and unfairness marks the social service that is now rendered.

But if the whole Province were one large district for social service and under one central management, one or two officials could easily perform fully and well all the social service required, and charitable individuals in town and country would be relieved of the expense of time and money to which they are subjected when performing the partial and unequal service that is now rendered. Again, many delinquents who might be reformed, if a reform school or schools were provided here, so wholly unwieldy of justice and are not reformed, because the law rightly provides that they shall not be sent to jail to herd among grown-up offenders against the law, and because magistrates hesitate to subject the Provincial Government to the expense involved in sending them to reform schools on the Mainland. They are therefore set free, on probation, and they run the risk of being, ere long, developed into hardened criminals, who will first prey upon the public and then, after costly trials, be incarcerated, punished and maintained at the public expense.

To establish a Reform School or schools in this Province would, of course, involve some initial expense; but if economically managed, they would, after they were established, be almost, if not quite self-sustaining. The delinquents would necessarily be required to work upon the farms with their managers and teachers, and enough produce could be raised to almost, if not fully, meet the cost of their maintenance. Moreover, the reform of their inmates would result in the relief of the Province from the necessity of arresting and punishing the criminals into which they would otherwise, almost certainly, develop. It has been intimated that the enforcement of laws, which result from the misuse of intoxicating liquors is another neglected duty, the reform of delinquent children, the instruction and development of these whose minds are sub-normal, the removal of bodily ills that may hamper their movements, impair their health and prevent the usefulness of those who are or may be physically unfit to become productive citizens.

How can these duties be performed by the Government of this small Province—by a Government that is limited in respect to its revenue and that is bound to "make ends meet" at the close of each year if it be possible to do so? Clearly there must be a reorganization of social service activities in the direction of consolidation and economy. We have in this Province three Children's Aid Societies—only one of which has so far been enabled to function. We have had the assistance of the Red Cross Society, which has announced that it will not, after this year, provide means for the medical inspection of the children attending the public schools. We have other beneficent societies and institutions, all more or less lightly sub-

sidized by the Provincial Government, yet involving for all a considerable expenditure of public money. But this Province is not largely or not in the aggregate nearly so wealthy as some of the counties on the Mainland. Consequently there must be, to the end that essential social service may be performed, together with all the other legitimate duties of the Provincial Government a readjustment and consolidation in the direction of efficiency and economy. I propose, therefore, that there shall be, as in other provinces of Canada, a Department of Social Service to be managed and controlled by the Provincial Government, and to comprise the whole Province within the field of its operations—so that, instead of many committees, presidents, secretaries, committees, etc., operating within small areas there shall be but one or two officials of the Government, whose duty it shall be to perform social services, and so that all parts of the Province shall be comprehended within the sphere of their duties and activities, and that no part of the Province and no person in the Province, young or old, who may require its services shall be neglected.

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