

THE LANDSWOMAN

The Journal of the Land Girl and Every Country Woman

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Triplets: A Proud Shepherd.

[*"Farm and Home"*—Photo by Hosegood.]

Clothes.



When
just we
decided to
go and train

IN the days before the Land Army, we had to find out for ourselves the best clothes to wear for farm-work. We were not always wise in our choice. What queer figures we often cut in our early

days of land-work! How we hailed the advent of the Land Army and its regulation outfit! How thankfully we discarded our make-shifts and dived into the white overalls, and stepped into the breeches, and fastened on the leggings! Even if their fit was not exactly tailor-made they seemed to give out a peculiar odour of utility and comfort!

When first we resolved to go and train, our ideas of farm-work were vague and hazy. Farm-work meant—well—anything, and the only idea we seemed to have about clothes suitable for farm-work was that the clothes must be *old*. So we hunted up our oldest skirts; we found ancient tam o'shanters, we burrowed for long discarded blouses, and we packed our oldest walking-shoes. We followed a kind of "wait-and-see" policy. Till we could discover what was *the* thing, any old thing would do. Our luggage ready, away we went to join our fellow land-workers. Some like ourselves had followed a "wait-and-see" policy. But some had visited Gamage's or some other shop where every need of a land-worker could be supplied. These arrived with curious shiny leggings, huge clogs, hats that looked like those of Boy Scouts, and many other garments that they never used. The wealthy ones had visited Selfridge, and these had done the thing in style; silk skirts, smart corduroy breeches, brown leather leggings, elegant boots, sou'-westers for wet days, the latest thing in serviceable gloves. Could they fail to be the admiration of us less fortunate ones? Some seemed to have had ambitions to wear breeches, but their object once attained, they aspired no further, and were quite content to keep to fancy blouses and brooches, and saw nothing unfitting in finishing off with cashmere stockings and high-heeled shoes.

Our hats showed great variety. There were shady summer-hats that would not stay on, in spite of ornamental hat-pins. There were hats begged from fathers or brothers. There were the Boy Scout kind and schoolday tam o'shanters; there were sun-bonnets, and coloured handkerchiefs. The great thing about our fashions was their variety—an entire lack of uniformity. Gradually a change became apparent; skirts were shortened, thick, heavy boots took the place of town-



made boots and shoes. In fact, as our vagueness about farm-work began to be dispelled and we grew to have clearer ideas, so we became clearer as to our desires for a good outfit. But it is not always possible to realise those desires. 15s. a week did not leave much margin for clothes, after our bread and butter had been bought. How well I remember three shabby, out-at-heel land-workers suddenly finding a notice in their daily paper of the coming of the Land Army. So pressing had become the problem of dress that these tattered plough-girls could see little beyond the promise of free outfits! Their brows cleared, a new light shone in their eyes. That sense of depression that shabby clothes brings began to vanish. Better days were in store for them. The Land Army had come!



JOE.

What do we live for if not to make life less difficult for each other.—GEORGE ELIOT.

Stand defiantly on your feet and do not excuse yourself to yourself.—ARNOLD BENNETT.

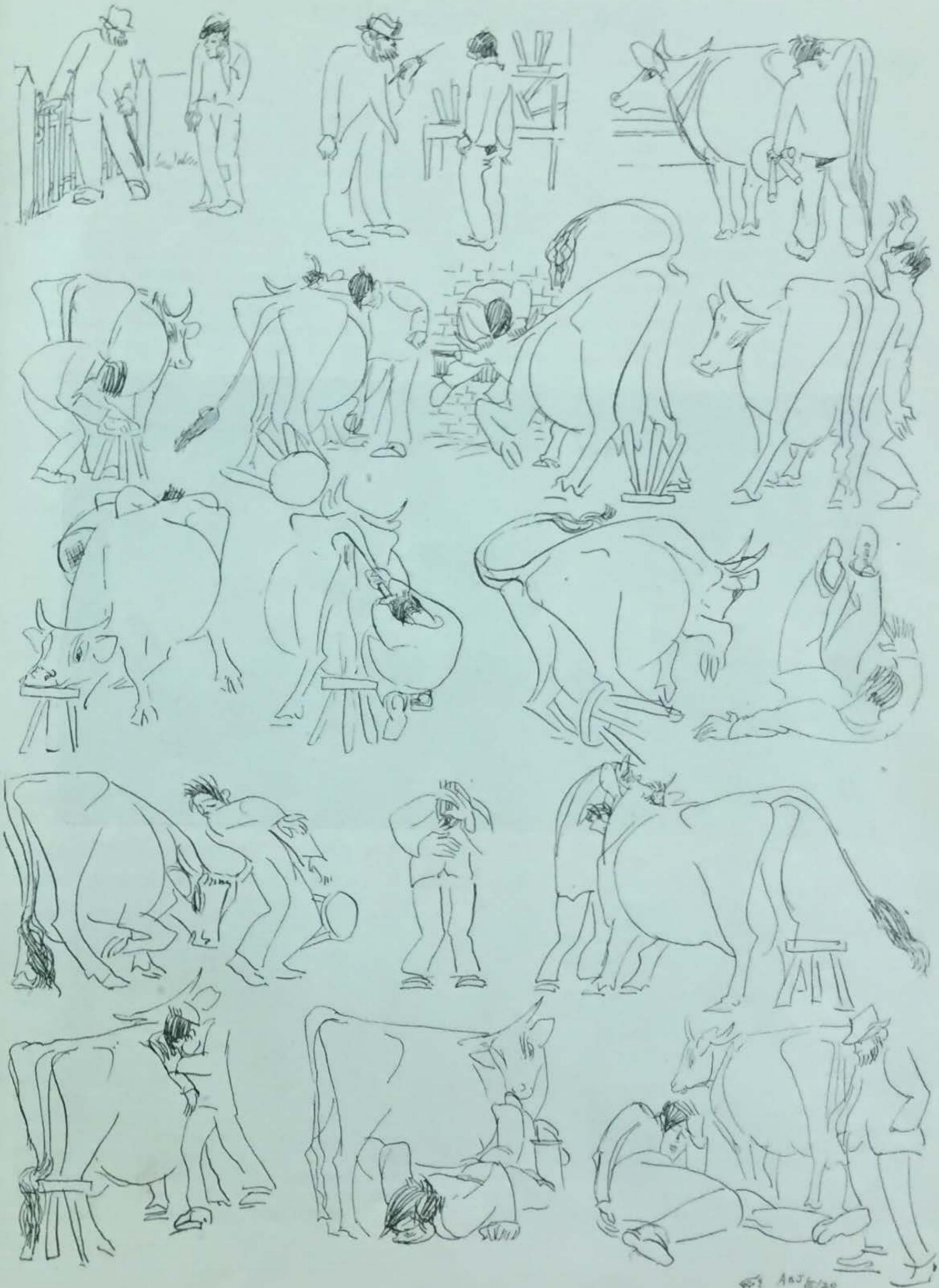
Every earthly fact has its celestial side, and all we have to do is to turn it over and look at it.—EMERSON.

A happy tempered bringer of the best out of the worst.—BROWNING.

The Cow Who Wouldn't Sit Down.

Miss Johnstone has illustrated for us, with all her usual skill and wit, on the opposite page, that very old story of the would-be farm-hand (*not* a land girl) who tried to make the cow sit on the milking-stool! For those of you who don't remember it here it is:—A casual labourer went to a farmer to ask for work. He was hard up and hungry, and told the farmer he was willing to do anything. "Very well," said the farmer, "take this stool and go and milk the cow." The man was away such a long time that his employer finally went to see what had happened to him. Half-way to the cowsheds he met the man, very dishevelled and covered with dirt. "What in the world have you been doing all this time?" he asked. "Well," was the reply. "I done my best, but I can't make that there cow sit on the darned stool."

The Cow Who Wouldn't Sit Down.



Art by [signature]

Poultry Notes.

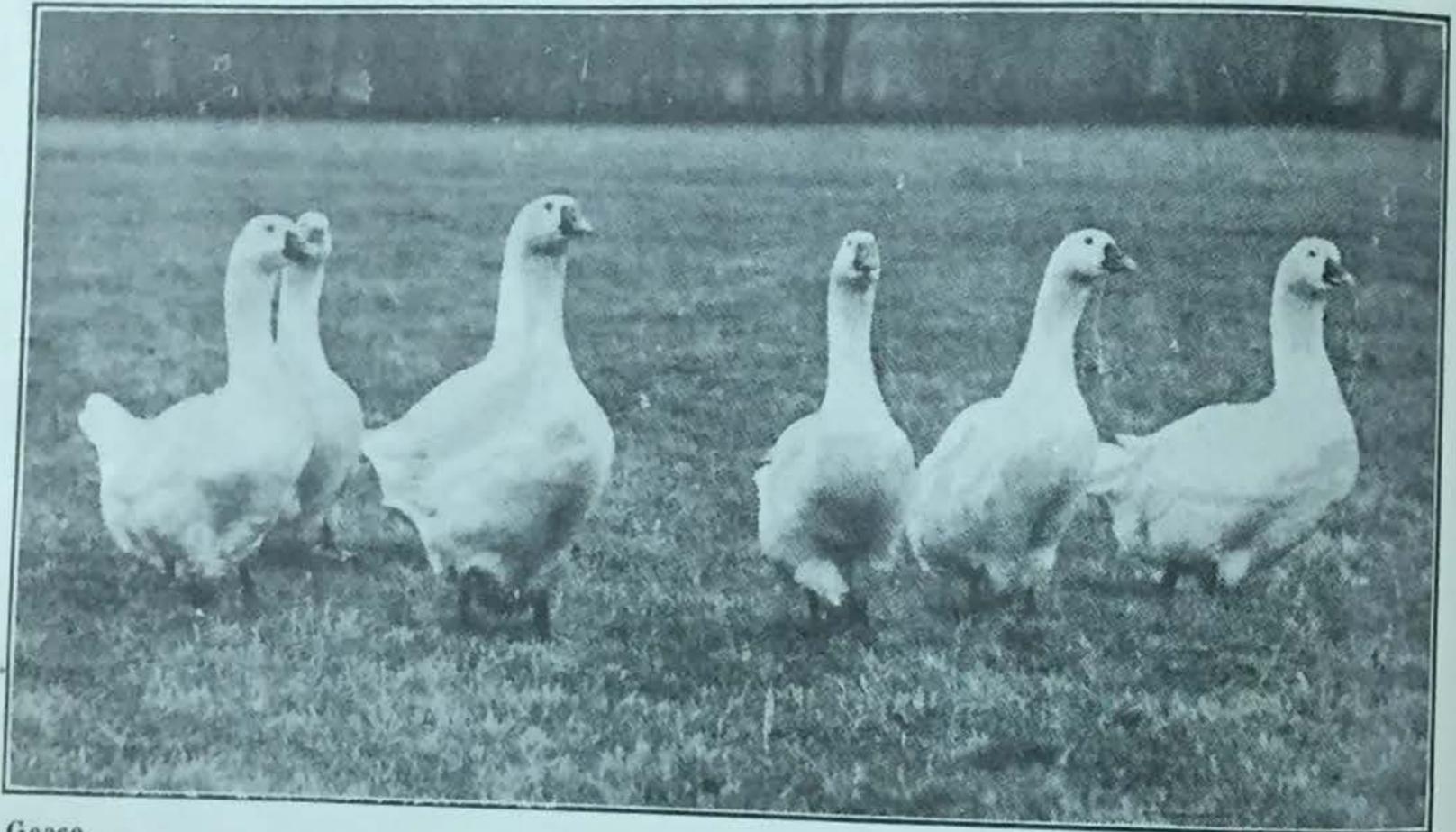
By W. Powell-Owen, F.B.S.A.

WE are now in the midst of the hatching season, when it is possible to see the most pleasant side of poultry-keeping. The chicks are full of interest to the keen rearer and furnish her with many educational problems. Even incubation—natural or artificial—is still wrapped up in mystery, and many a problem is still unsolved.

Hatching April Chickens.—April is the month when chicks of the White Leghorn or like non-sitting type should be hatched, such chicks reaching the laying stage about next October. In like manner April-hatched ducklings of the light-weight Indian Runner kind make the best winter layers. In a nutshell, then, my readers will be planning now for winter egg-production, and in poultry-keeping it is always the person who does look well ahead who meets with the most success. Nothing succeeds like a good schedule, and yet late-hatching

chickens upon which you can rely for your winter eggs, then I do not mind later-hatched stock to follow on in relays.

Plan Winter Eggs Now.—The winter egg season runs from October to March, and it is during that period that the highest returns are made for what the American calls "hen-fruit"—viz. new-laid. Seeing that this is so this year, next year and every year, why not support my schedule of hatching? Broodies will be plentiful this month, and all should be brought into use to hatch out the winter-laying Leghorns and White Runner ducks. Another point to bear in mind is that you will never get full egg-baskets if you rely upon adult ducks or hens. The secret of success lies in having as many pullets and ducks of this year's hatching as possible. I prefer each October to have two pullets to every adult hen, or the two lots in equal numbers, but never the



Geese.

[“Farm and Home”—Photo by Hosegood.]

is in the majority of cases the cause of empty winter egg-baskets. The odd part is that so many poultry-keepers will fail season after season through the same cause and then not apply the remedy.

The Farmer's Failing.—Take as an instance the general farmer! His winter (so-called) eggs begin to flow into the market about February or March; why is it so? Merely because he will not hatch out his chickens early enough. This climate of ours is all against the late-hatched chicken, which becomes stunted in growth directly October weather sets in. It favours the pullet which is hatched out to time and fully matured ere the cold wintry elements arrive. Hence my strong appeal for a hatching schedule, and I prefer March-hatched chicks in heavy breeds (White Wyandottes, Rhode I. Reds and the like), and April-hatched broods in light or non-sitting varieties (Leghorns, Anconas, etc.). If you have a goodly number of hatched-to-time

adults in excess. Then I know I shall have a successful winter egg-season.

Selecting a Broody.—Let there be no egg-wastage, and the first step is to select a reliable broody. Sometimes a White Leghorn will go broody, but seldom does a non-sitting or light-breed hen prove reliable. Again, a young pullet as a rule is not so reliable as an adult hen. Your selected hen must be a good mother as well as a reliable brooder or sitter. I prefer as a mother a hen that is docile and gentle on her “pins.” Again, as a broody I like a quiet old “dame” with plenty of fluff on the thighs and under the tail to keep the eggs and brood warm. She must, too, be in nice condition or may die on the nest. I never use a hen that has scaly legs because I know that she will hand the complaint to the chicks. Again, if she has feathered shanks the feathers are cut off to prevent eggs being dragged out of the nest and broken.

Sitting the Broody.—My next step is to make sure she is properly broody ere she is entrusted with the valuable sitting of eggs. The fact that a hen squats on the nest is no safe sign she means business. I let her sit close for a day or two on dummy or china eggs until the fever has got a firm hold, when the real eggs can be put beneath her. And I like to sit several hens at the same time, so that I can remove the unfertile eggs on the seventh day and shift the fertiles round so that each has a full complement of "hatchable" eggs. If there are insufficient to go round I give the last broodies fresh eggs to care for and repeat the process. I amalgamate the chicks in like manner, preferring to waste neither egg nor chick power. What a waste to allow a mother-hen to run about with a brood of three chicks while she might be nursing the dozen.

The Sitting-box.—With me the broody hen is never allowed to be a free agent to come off the eggs and go on as she wills. Hens are much too silly to be treated naturally; controlment is essential. A three-compartment orange-box appeals to me very forcibly. Place it on its bottom with the open "fronts" at the top. Place a board—weighed down by a heavy stone—over each section, and let a sack hang loosely over the front to keep the hen quiet and private. Arranged thus the operator can take off the hen as desired and return her to the eggs. It is well to sit the broodies away from the other fowls in a nice quiet shed or outbuilding. They must not be where mice or rats can worry them, and the sitting-boxes can be placed off the ground on a table or platform if these pests are troublesome.

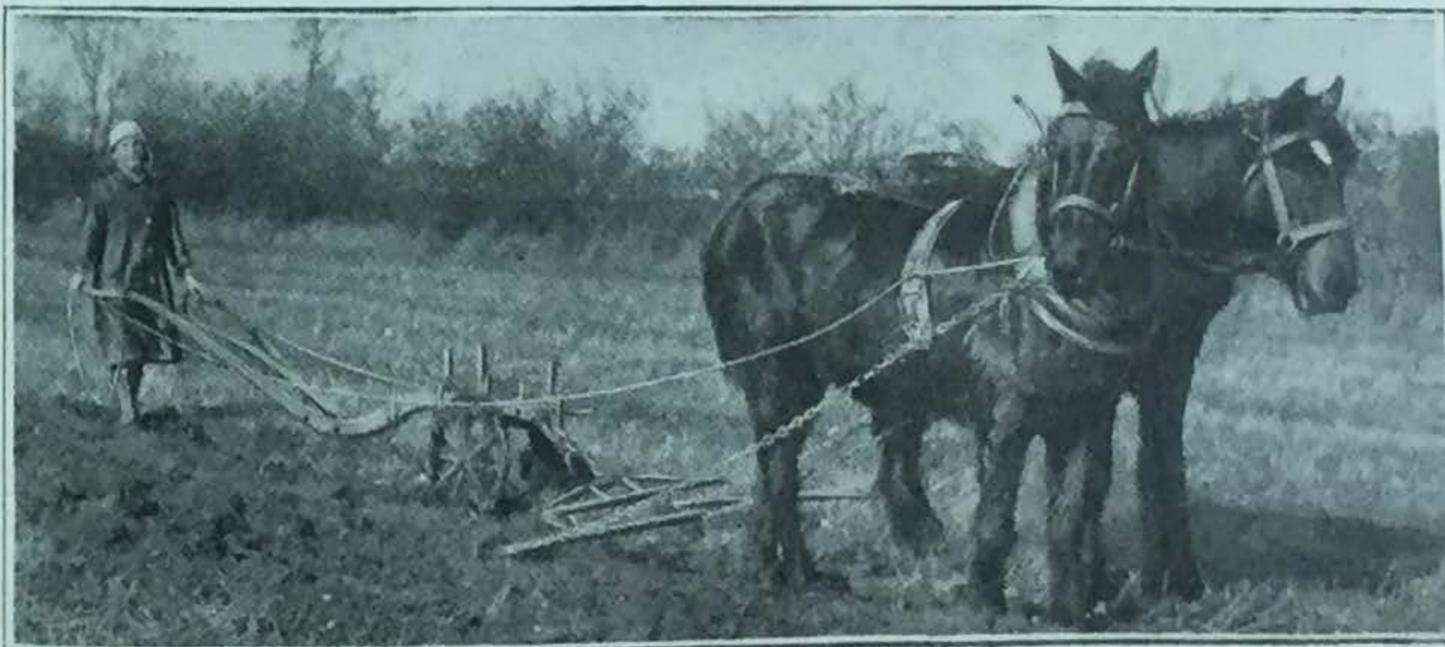
Making the Nest.—First of all pass some earth through a sieve to remove stones that might break the eggs, and having packed the corners of the box with hay put in the sifted earth. Pat the latter down with the open hand, and make a shallow hole in the centre, saucer-shaped. Line the edges of the nest with hay, and in the centre add chaff. Having sprinkled a little IZAL disinfectant powder over the nest to keep away insect pests put in the eggs. It is always advisable to set the broody at night, when she will consent to be handled and coaxed. Be careful not to put down too many eggs, but be guided by the size of the hen. See that she covers every egg, and I suggest the round dozen as the number. Each day the broody will turn her eggs, so that if any show they will be chilled and the

germs within will perish. A whole batch can be spoilt in this way, as the egg on the outside to-day will be replaced by another to-morrow.

Management of Broody.—Be sure to mark each egg that is put down, because some hens are in the habit of adding their own eggs to the clutch during the first week, and these must be removed. Again, never trust to memory. On the sitting-box chalk up the date the hen is put down and that when the chicks should appear—viz. 21 days later. Have clean broodies and dust them well, before giving them the eggs, with IZAL powder. At night by candle-light place the broody gently on the eggs, and when she is settled down retire. And do not interfere with her in any way until the morning of the second day, when she must be taken off and fed. You must place before her daily clean drinking water and keep there a receptacle of grit, while grain only (maize preferred, as it is heat-producing and maintains the broody fever) must be given during incubation. A heap of ashes close by will allow of a dust-bath.

Feeding the Broody.—The hen must be taken off every morning for a sound meal, and should not be replaced until she has attended to her business. On the twenty-first morning do not take the broody off if any chicks are out or eggs "pipped"; instead offer her water to drink and grain (in a receptacle) while she sits on the nest. At hatching-time leave her alone unless it be to remove any egg-shells. The daily outing can be of five minutes' duration to start with, but the feel of the eggs is a good guide as they must not be chilled. If the hen is off longer than usual or if there be a sharp frost cover the eggs with a flannel while she is off. On the evenings of the nineteenth and twentieth days sprinkle the eggs and nest lightly with warm water to soften the membranes in the eggs and so help the chicks out. On the seventh day it is well to test the eggs for fertility, removing the unfertiles, and on the fourteenth day addled (dead germs) eggs should be withdrawn because of the poisonous gases they give off. If several broodies are off at the same time drive a peg into the ground for each hen. To this secure a short cord and fasten the latter loosely round the hen's leg.

NOTICE.—Mr. Powell-Owen is willing to answer any individual queries. These must be accompanied by a stamped envelope.



Competitions.

The prize for the best photograph of a girl ploughing so kindly offered by Mr. Platten, has been won by Miss A. M. Mills, of Pucklechurch, Bristol.

Ploughing Competition—Prize Photo.

Garden Talks.

By Miss Elsa More, F.R.H.S., Principal of the College of Gardening, Glynde, Sussex.

APRIL.

"APRIL SHOWERS BRING FORTH MAY FLOWERS."

I SHOULD like to begin my garden talk this month by giving you first of all that very beautiful poem of Dorothy Frances Gurney's, called:—

POET'S GARDEN.

The Lord God planted a garden
In the first white days of the world,
And He set there an angel warden
In a garment of light unfurled.

So near to the Peace of Heaven
The hawk might rest with the wren,
And there in the cool of the even
God walked with the first of men.

And I dream that these garden closes
With their glades and their sun-flecked sod,
And their lilies and bowers of roses
Were laid by the Hand of God.

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth,
One is nearer God's Heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

The flowers dedicated to the month of April are especially—

Violet—meaning *Love*.

Anemone—*Expectation*.

Primrose—*Purity and Early Youth*.

Daisy—*Innocence*.

Wallflower—*Hardness, the Cross, and Faithful in Adversity*.

April might well be spoken of as one of the busiest months in the year; all Nature practically leaps forward to welcome the approaching summer. The well-moistened soil promotes a strong flow of sap. Shrubs and fruit-trees burst their fat buds, but weeds, alas, are also making great progress, and the experienced gardener knows that nothing but the perpetual use of the hoe will check their growth. The importance of hoeing cannot be over-estimated; there is no greater stimulus to the young crops than the frequent use of the hoe. The Dutch hoe is the correct tool to use for this work. Hoeing not only aerates the soil, lets out impure gasses, but incidentally it throws both weeds, roots, and pests on to the surface, where they can be killed.

Many amateurs make their annual start in April. To such I would say, make the most of every fine day in the month, work at the soil with a will, deepen it, manure it, push on all planting and sowing with real gusto. Hours wasted in the earlier months may be made up sometimes, but in April every moment is of value, and time lost is gone for ever.

In April nearly every kind of seed required by the amateur gardener can be sown. Here I would like to say a word on the importance of good seed. No greater mistake is made than in the purchase of cheap seeds. To begin with, good seed germinates well, so that you can sow thinly and yet get just as good a row of plants as you do if you sow twice as much of the cheap stuff which is half dead. Secondly, the seedlings are all vigorous and give rise to strong plant children, instead of weakly ones, which are so

often the result of cheap seeds. Thirdly, the variety selected by you will be true to name—instead of mixed, which is, alas, so often the case when cheap seeds are bought. Get your seed, then, from a good, reliable firm; you may have to pay a little more for the actual packets, but you will need half the quantity, and you can rely on at least eight out of every ten seeds germinating. I always get my seeds from Messrs. Sutton, of Reading, and I cannot recommend a more reliable firm. My advice is to buy little and sow thinly. One-eighth or even one-sixteenth of an ounce may be enough of the smaller seeds. Mix a little fine, dry soil with the seeds when sowing. This is a great help in preventing the seed from falling too thickly.

I spoke last month of sowing the smaller seeds—especially the flower seeds, some of which are very tiny—in boxes, because if these tiny seeds are sown directly in the open ground they are in great danger of being washed away by the rain. Failing the boxes, there is another excellent way of sowing small seeds, on bricks. These bricks can be placed outdoors in a sheltered place where they can be protected if necessary. First of all soak the bricks in water for twenty-four hours; then stand them in pans or receptacles holding water. On the top of each brick arrange a layer of soil about an inch and a quarter in depth. In this the seed is sown. As long as the pans are kept supplied with water, there is no need to sprinkle any water on the soil surface at all; all moisture required for the growth of the tiny seeds will pass up through the porous brick into the soil, and the seedlings will remain here quite happily until ready to be plucked out into their flowering quarters.

These flowering annuals for small gardens are indispensable, especially in cases where not much time can be devoted to the garden. In the first place, annuals provide a numerous and varied class of plants, adapted for all sorts of purposes and positions in the flower garden. Secondly, they afford one of the cheapest and best methods of making a garden beautiful from May to October. Thirdly, they are practically the easiest of all garden flowers to grow. To get a good succession of annuals, sow the first batch in April; the second in May, and the third in June. Those sown in April should begin flowering in June; those sown in May should flower in July and August, and those sown in June should flower in August and September, and onwards until the frost destroys them.

Annuals may be used to decorate a garden in different ways. They may be sown in beds, each bed being filled with one special kind. They may be sown or planted in a colour scheme, in the same way as a perennial border may be planted. This is a very attractive and delightful way of treating annuals. They may be sown in clumps to fill up gaps in a perennial border, or they may be sown in tubs, to decorate a verandah or roof garden, or even in round market vegetable baskets, in pans, or in Tate sugar boxes—the last answer very well for sweet peas. All these contrivances full of annuals may be arranged not only in the garden but around the house.

Sweet peas are without doubt the best and most popular of all annuals. After them come ten-week stocks, dwarf annuals not exceeding six inches in height, nemophila insignis (blue), sweet alyssum (white), saponaria calabrica (rose), candy-tuft (white), nasturtiums (many shades), limnanthes Douglasii (yellow and white).

Taller sorts up to a foot high: Godetias, linum grandiflorum (scarlet), eschscholtzias (crimson, yellow and white), mignonette, calendula (Orange King), Virginian stock, sanvitalia procumbens (crimson and brown).

For growing in groups or masses at the back of borders: Sweet peas (every colour), sunflowers; in poor soil, Tropædum "Spit Fire" should be sown; it forms pyramids of beauty if supported by bamboos or brushwood; the new large-flowered forms of sweet sultan are distinctly beautiful and very fragrant.

For the centre of borders: Cornflowers (all shades), chrysanthemum, coronarium carnatum (tri-colour), sweet sultan, coreopsis Drummondii and Atkinsonii, prince's feather, love-lies-bleeding, amaranthus candatus, lupin, Hartwegii and nanus albo-coccineus (very fragrant), Shirley poppies, calliopsis tinctoria and crimson king.

Some of the best annuals for cutting: Agrostemma coeli rosa, cornflowers, gaillardia Josephus (yellow), nigella, Miss Jekyll, sunflowers, rudbeckia, phacelia campanularia (rich blue), saponaria vaccaria (rose and white).

The most sweet scented: Lupinus lutens, mignonette, evening scented stock, gilia uwalis, snow queen.

Good plants for bees: Eutoca viscida (dark blue), eutoca arangeliana (light blue).

Good hardy annuals for baskets: Cape marigold, dimorphotheca aurantica hybrida, Star of the Veldt, campanula, loreyi (deep lilac).

OTHER WORK FOR APRIL.

VEGETABLES.

BROAD BEANS.—A final sowing may be made, choosing the Broad Windsor. Dust some Rito along the drill before sowing; this wonderful manure feeds the bacteria in the soil; its result upon plant life is quite wonderful. I use it always in every garden operation and cannot speak too highly of its help.

DWARF FRENCH BEANS.—A row may be sown in a warm spot towards the end of the month. Dot the seeds in 4 inches apart; put some Rito before sowing each seed, and cover with 3 inches of soil.

BETROOT.—A sowing of the turnip-rooted may be made at the end of the month. Protect from birds with netting directly the seedlings show, and keep them well dusted with scot.

CARROTS of the intermediate stump-rooted and long classes may be sown for general crop. Dust over the patch thoroughly with road grit; carrots love grit.

CAULIFLOWERS may be planted out from boxes towards the end of the month, and a sowing of Autumn Giant made for the late crop.

CELERY.—The first sowing should be sturdy plants; prick them out from pans or boxes 4 inches apart, and sow again for a late crop.

CUCUMBERS may be sown, and early plants put out on mounds of rough loamy soil, indoors, of course.

LEES which have been sown like celery may be



A Cottage Garden.

[From "Farm and Home."]

THE LANDSWOMAN

pricked off in the same way, but a sowing of these may be made *outdoors* now, for late use.

ONIONS.—Towards the end of the month transplant box-raised plants to the open ground, after making the soil rich and firm. Sow outdoor for main crop, and when patch is sown, tread soil down very firmly—or go over patch with garden roller.

PARSLEY may be planted out or sown along a border.

PARSNIPS.—The main sowing must be put in immediately.

PEAS.—Mid-season and late sorts may be sown. Guard well from birds and mice as before advised.

POTATOES.—The whole of the planting must now be completed. Give earlies 2 feet, second earlies 2½ feet, and strong growing main crops 3 feet between the rows. The sets may be 1 foot apart in the rows and 4 to 6 inches deep.

SEAKALE.—Plant young whips lifted in autumn, and thin the growths to one, when they begin to crowd each other.

TOMATOES ought now to be making good progress; plant into beds in the houses; look out for tomato mould, a fungus disease of the leaf. Syringe with Bordeaux mixture.

WINTER GREENS.—Watch open-air sowings carefully; take great care of your seed bed. Dust with soot and lime or ashes, regularly every other night or the flea or brassica fly will clear them off. Keep a net over them so as to baffle the birds. Remember here is your food supply for next winter, so take every care and precaution over this seed bed.

FLOWERS.

ANNUALS may now be sown outdoors, as advised previously.

BEDDING PLANTS will be growing freely; give these more room—overcrowding spoils plants dreadfully.

BEGONIAS.—If not already started, the tuberous varieties may be placed in boxes in damp moss or leaf mould preparatory to starting.

CALCEOLARIAS.—Plant in beds.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS will need transferring from 3 to 5-inch pots. It is best to keep them now in a cold frame, but with abundance of air night and day—lights off altogether on fine days. Watch for insects, especially black fly, and give plenty of water when plants require it.

CINERARIAS may be sown for next season's blooming.

DAHLIAS must be got out in readiness for starting.

FOLIAGE PLANTS should be sponged once a fortnight, and always stood out in a shower of rain, unless very cold.

FUCHSIAS must be started and cuttings taken for fresh stock.

GLADIOLI may be planted 3 inches deep in well-dug soil; do this early in the month.

HELIOTROPE.—Pot on rooted cuttings.

PRIMULAS may be sown for flowering next winter.

ROSES.—All dwarf kinds, hybrid perpetuals, hybrid teas, and teas must now be pruned. Remember the weaker the growth of the trees the harder must be the pruning. Do not be afraid of the knife; cut always to an outside bud. When pruning I always think of a quotation I once heard, and have written always in my notebook:—"God is a zealous Pruner, and He knows who falsely spares the knife, but spoils the rose."

VIOLETS.—Those grown in frames must be lifted, divided, and planted outdoors in a shady place to make new plants for lifting in the autumn.

WALLFLOWERS.—These must now be sown outdoors in well-prepared beds, preferably in lines like vegetable seeds, as they are transplanted later to their flowering quarters. Two of the best varieties are Cloth of Gold and Blood Red, but Sutton has many other very beautiful varieties well worth trying—Primrose Monarch, Faerie Queen, Ellen Willmott, and Purple Queen are very lovely. Surely the wallflower is one of our most fragrant flowers; there is something so deep and rich in her perfume. She has a quaint history. Here it is:—

Troubadours and knights often affected the wallflower, carrying it in their caps during their enterprises up and down the world; it helped to give them courage and endurance, and also to express constancy to the feminine ideal. It doubtless came to type that virtue because of its clinging to the wall where it had been set; also because of its indomitable flowering the whole summer long.

The cheiranthus—cheiri—Chaucerized as cherrisaunce, and likewise known as heart's ease, wall violet, winter gilliflower, blood-drops of Christ, and bloody warrior, had its legendary origin in a castle on the Tweed, whose lord had a fair young daughter who fell in love with the laird of a neighbouring clan, desperately hated by her father. Their secret was discovered, with the result that the maid was confined to the castle and not allowed to go out at all. But the Romeo in this case loved his Juliet with a fervour that dared all things, so in the disguise of a minstrel he obtained entrance and, sitting in apparent carelessness beneath the window where he knew she was listening, he strummed his lute and sang a tale which he knew would translate itself readily to her ear. When she heard a moor-cock call in the night, she was to slip from her room to the rampart. He would contrive to throw to her a rope which she was to fasten to a battlement, and let herself down into his arms. The call was sounded, the maid crept out upon the platform, and caught the rope that was thrown to her, but she fastened it improperly, and as she was descending it gave way. She was flung to the stones beneath where her poor body was hopelessly smashed—she died instantly. However, the fairy powers of white magic that prevailed about the place changed her body to a wallflower of unusual fragrance; so a new form of beauty appeared where one more prized had been. Hence the name wallflower—fair flower of the wall. The wallflower belongs to the cruciferous tribe—the tribe symbolical of the Cross—there being invariably four petals placed crosswise.

The wallflower has most useful medicinal properties. Its sap contains a quantity of sulphur; also a certain amount of nitrogen gas, which accounts for the unpleasant odour left in the water in which it has been standing. The sap also contains stimulative properties.

The wallflower fairies are very clever and are amongst the doctors of the plant world—each member carries a little brown cross tucked into his belt, symbolical of the hard life he will have to lead with little food, and no luxuries. These crosses are often used as stretchers on which to carry the injured or dead flowers at night when mortals are asleep, and these sufferers have been left untended and often forgotten. The wallflower fairies steal out and carry them either to burial or to a place of safety where they can be tended and cared for. Their order is the order of the Brown

(Continued on Page 89.)

The Summer Fattening of Cattle.

ALTHOUGH we produce a larger quantity of beef in this country than we import we do not feed sufficient to satisfy the demands of the public who prefer that which is home grown. From the point of view of the farmer, in whose interest we make these remarks, it is of the greatest importance that he should be able to produce beef at a profit, and to produce it more quickly. Ever since I can remember the farmer, who speaks for the great body of which he is a member, has insisted that the only profit he makes is the manure. How far this is true of the work of the majority no man is able to say, but of one fact I am sure, that it is true of large numbers who feed cattle for beef in the winter, and of still more who attempt to do so by grazing in summer. As a general rule summer pasturing is not a success, not so much because of the principle involved, as because of the poverty of the herbage. On a good pasture well-bred cattle gain weight with rapidity, and do better than when they are grazed on a poor pasture with cake in addition.

Two Qualifications Necessary.

For summer feeding for beef we must start with two qualifications, suitable cattle and equally suitable pastures. Young stock which are about 18 to 20 months old—having been calved in the autumn of two seasons back—should be in strong healthy condition after emerging from winter rations about the beginning of May. They should be of a well-known type, whether Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Sussex, Welsh, Red Polls, or the Black Polled Breeds of Scotland. There may, indeed, be grades of one of these varieties of pure-bred stock or crosses between them, the best of all crosses probably being that between the Shorthorn and the Aberdeen. These cattle are not only good feeders but what is especially necessary, they are quick to gain weight. I venture to say, however, that if they are placed on a poor pasture they may be weighed week after week without making any profitable gain while the grass is young and without making any gain at all when it is older if the weather becomes hot and the pastures dry. It is worth the while of the grazier to remember that early maturing cattle pay the best, and that if steers or maiden heifers are turned out at the age of some 20 months and grazed during the summer on really suitable pastures they should come in in October for finishing off with cake, turnips, and hay during the mid-winter months.

Feeding the Calf.

It has sometimes been asserted that calves should be fed up to high condition while they are young, and, never losing their calf flesh, continue to be fed right up to the day on which they are sold to the butcher. I do not hold that view, and it is certainly not in accordance with the experience of those who know the history of cattle from birth, and who are responsible for their sale in the carcase. A steer which is practically a lean steer when feeding commences will do better for his owner than one which is half fat at the same period and which, not having lost his calf flesh, has been expensively fed from the day he was reared. This class of management is all very well for stock intended for

exhibition, but not for the average butcher's beast.

Pastures for Feeding Young Stock.

Now with regard to the pasture selected for feeding young stock for beef. It should never be brown in the winter—colour indicating its character and value. It should contain abundance of clover, and the freer growing and coarser grasses such as cocksfoot, ryegrass, and foin. It should be dry, and well protected by strong hedges against cold winds and driving rains, and it should be well supplied with water, preferably from a spring or a main, ponds being unhealthy, deleterious, and sometimes poisonous. There should be abundance of sweet herbage right through the summer, otherwise weight which has been gained in the early part of the season may be lost in August, when the grass is short and dry. A pasture which does not comply with these conditions should be made to do so by manuring.



[*Sunday Pictorial.* Photo Marion Crauford.]

Here we come to the greatest of all developments in the improvement of pastures. Existing grass is fed with mineral fertilisers—such as basic slag or superphosphate on land which has been limed with ground lime produced from chalk—while new pastures are laid down with an improved mixture of seeds of grasses, clovers, and a few plants of other species. It has been incontestably demonstrated during a series of years in Northumberland, in Scotland, by the Bath and West of England Society, and others, that the employment of phosphates, which must in some cases be supplemented by potash, is followed by the production of more clover, by an increase in the weight of herbage grown, and by a great improvement in its quality. The result is that cattle and sheep thrive better, maintain better health and produce more meat to the acre. There is practically this difference, that as much can be produced on the improved acre as upon $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of unimproved pasture, and it is partly for this reason that a small, highly-tilled farm makes a better return than a much larger farm which is managed indifferently.

[Professor James Long, in "*Farm and Home.*"]

The In-Kid Goat.

Hints on Management.—By J. T. Bird.

THOSE goat keepers whose females were mated during the closing months of last year are naturally desirous of knowing whether such animals are pregnant or not, and particularly does this apply in the case of inexperienced goat keepers. In every case the date of the mating should be set down then and there or mistake is bound to occur sooner or later. The breeder should, too, know that in the goat the period of gestation is

methodically increasing the length of time between milking, and by not stripping. In most cases a decent amount of rack fodder and plenty of succulent fodder will maintain good condition, but as condition should not be lost a handful or so of concentrated food should be given daily if required. Give frequent change of water and provide rock salt.

Do Not Expose to Inclement Weather.

At this time of the year in-kid goats are best housed, running out for a short time at mid-day, if the weather is dry, just by way of exercise. They should not be exposed to inclement weather of any kind, the half-hour's mid-day run being for exercise and nothing else. As a rule the bowels work all right, but if constipation is noticed it requires to be checked. A bran mash to which a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur has been added will generally prove effective, and may be repeated if necessary. Upon no account should salts or other strong purgative be given.

Handle Carefully.

The goat should be kept clean by daily grooming. Should signs of foot-rot be at any time noticed a pregnant goat should not be upended so that the hoofs may be dressed. Dressing may be done when the animal will allow of it standing, and without knocking about, but if she is obstinate then leave the feet alone until after kidding. Also all other handling should be done carefully, for although a goat suffers less disturbance from being handled or used roughly than probably any other pregnant animal the less she is subjected to such treatment the better.

[From "Farm and Home."]



Hungry!

[Daily Mirror.]

21 weeks, and he should also be fully aware that such period is approximate only, it being not uncommon for a female to kid either a little in advance or a little later than the end of the 21 weeks.

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As a general rule when a female goat is mated at the season stated and comes no more into season afterwards she will turn out to be pregnant. This, however, is not an infallible sign, and it is risky to sell as guaranteed in kid upon such evidence alone. There is, in fact, only one way of making certain of a particular goat being pregnant, and that is to wait until she is so far advanced that the kid, or kids, can actually be felt. When four months have elapsed from the time of mating it is easy to tell whether in kid or not, and the experienced goat keeper can frequently tell at the three months' end.

As a rule an in-kid goat will at this season run dry of her own accord, and an eight weeks rest from milking before kidding will be all to her advantage as a milk-yielder after that event.

When Kids do not Go Dry.

If, however, she does not run dry naturally she should be dried in the usual manner, that is by



Miss Dorothy Dean Among her Herd of Goats at Edenbridge.

[Daily Mirror.]

Spinning and Weaving at Home.

I HAVE been asked if it is possible really to make spinning and weaving practical as a home industry.

I can answer this question best by describing what goes on in my own home. We gather wool from the fields and buy whole fleeces from the farmer in shearing time, and we spin all our own knitting wool, and that is a considerable quantity, and we spin and weave all our own cloth for coats and skirts, besides making our own rugs (tapestry weaving). For all this we do our own dyeing. Anyone can learn quickly to spin with a spindle, which is easily made at home if the expense of a spinning wheel is out of the question, though even a spinning wheel soon pays for itself. Weaving is not so simple, as a loom is needed, and that is still more expensive and takes up a good deal of room, but the rugs can be made on a rough home-made loom; indeed, nothing more elaborate than an old sugar or soap box is needed.

I will send a sample of the wool when spun to any Land Worker who is kind enough to send me some wool for the famine area. It does not waste a great deal in spinning, so that a pound of gathered wool would make nearly a pound of spun wool. Of course, gathered wool does not make such good wool as a fresh fleece, nor does it wash quite such a good colour, but it serves many useful purposes.

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It's a Great Life, If—

EITHER you're a Farmerette or you're not. If you're not, you have nothing to worry about. If you are, you have two alternatives: Either you go to the Bedford Camp or you don't. If you don't, you have nothing to worry about. If you do, you have two alternatives: Either your overalls fit or they don't. If they do, you have nothing to worry about. If they don't, you have two alternatives: Either you go on a diet or you stretch the overalls. If you succeed, you have nothing to worry about. If you don't, you wear 'em in the morning just the same and have two alternatives: Either you ride in the Ford or the Buick. If you ride in the Buick, you have nothing to worry about. If it's the Ford, there are two alternatives: Either the Ford has trouble or it doesn't. If it doesn't, you have nothing to worry about. If it does, you have two alternatives: Either you push or you go no farther. If you go no farther, you have nothing to worry about. If you push, there are two alternatives: Either "Little Henry" starts or he doesn't. If he starts, you have nothing to worry about. If he doesn't, you walk to work and have two alternatives: Either your back breaks or you take a rest. If you take a rest, there are two alternatives: Either the boss catches you or he doesn't. If he doesn't, you have nothing to worry about. If he does,—well—you should worry.

(From the *Farmerette*, the American LANDSWOMAN.)

*Rabbit Keeping.—Contd.

Expert rabbit keepers seek to secure first-class table rabbits by crossing suitable breeds. Some breeders believe in a cross between two of the large breeds as the ideal table rabbit. Others reject this cross on the ground that the offal (bones, intestine and skin) at the killing age is high, and prefer medium breeds because they are small eaters, mature early, and are close bodied, firm fleshed and small boned, with the minimum of offal. They point out, for instance, that while the Dutch is a small rabbit, the percentage of offal in its carcass is lower and that of meat is higher than in the large breeds.

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Three days after the young are born, the hutch should be examined and any dead young carried to a corner of the hutch should be removed.

If it is necessary to handle the litter, the rabbit keeper should first rub his hands with sawdust from the hutch. The breeding doe does object to the "human" scent and will sometimes abandon a litter for that reason. If the doe is with the litter she may be coaxed away from it with a tasty morsel of food.

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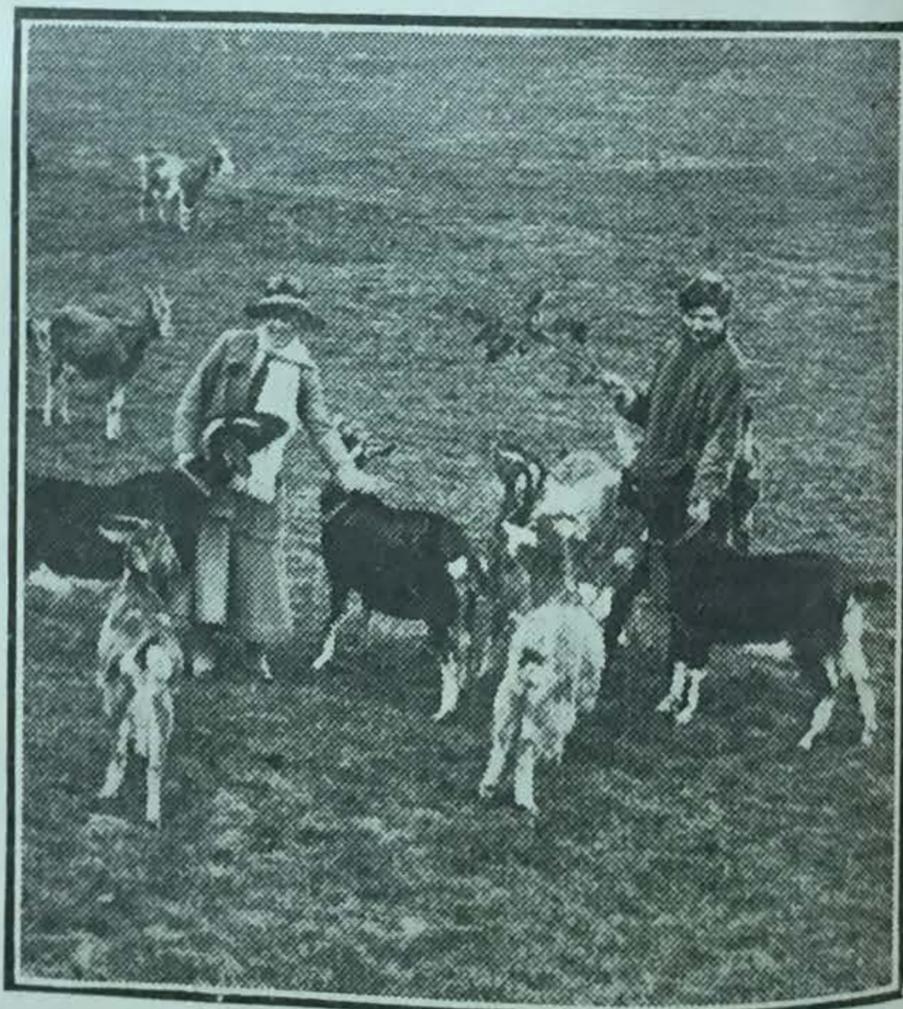
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* Board of Agriculture Leaflet.

"Fluffit."



It's a dainty little pussy with a fluffy coat of grey,
And you simply have to love it, with its captivating way,
And its delicate small visage, and that beautiful display
Of its feathery tail curled over on its back.

It's a lazy little pussy, and its fur so long and thick,
It is so very sleepy that it can't be bored to lick,
And it isn't often frisky and it cannot do a trick,
But its lovely tail curls over on its back.

It's a gentle little pussy, and will never growl or spit,
Or show its tiny talons whate'er you do to it,
But if you scold, in contemplative silence it will sit,
With its saucy tail curled over on its back.

Of brothers and of sisters it has had a quantity,
But there never was one like it, and I think there
could not be;

I wouldn't change my Fluffit cat for any I can see,
With its doggy tail curled over on its back.

M. RELF.

If we noticed little pleasures
As we notice little pains,
If we quite forgot our losses
And remembered all our gains;
If we looked for people's virtues
And their faults refused to see;
What a comfortable, happy
Cheerful place this world would be!

ANON.

And since to look at things in bloom
Fifty springs are little room—
About the woodlands I will go
To see the cherry hung with snow.

A. E. HOUSMAN,

Ode to a Pair of Farm Boots and Their Owner.

ODIOUS boots of box-calf brown
To match the newly-modelled gown—
Thy scent is rich of byre and stall,
Milkpails and garden: This not all—
Remembrance sweet of yard and field
Is carefully caked upon the heel
Of each of these delicious leathers,
Which tread the pastures in all weathers!
Thy laces, too, are in "some" tangle
From mangled cake and caked-up mangold,
Thy toe-caps smeared in cow-byre floor!
And, when thou enterest my door,
My soul's refreshed with odour sweet
Brought in upon thy dainty feet. . . .
Bat 'tis not only where thou art
This fragrance, like a manure cart
Doth taint the house; for in the hall
Thou spreadest it, and up the stairs
Great clods thou droppest unawares.

To their Owner:

And thy strong arms, dear Farmyard Hand,
Tell of the churn which thou hast mann'd.
The separator thou hast turned,
The art of milking lately learned,
The arduous work of clipping hedges
And picking fruit for beverages.
And, when thou feedest hens and chicks,
The meal on all thy fingers sticks,
And this, combined with cream and oil,
Thy Lillywhites doth sadly soil;
Dealing with mangolds too, tells tales,
Because thou wearest large hang-nails
Upon thy cherished finger tips.
These facts, O "Woman on the land,"
"Yardgirl," and "Useful all-round hand,"
Do prove to me thy purpose great
To stick to work whate'er thy state:
For carving cakes and caking calves,
Thou seest nothing done by halves!

What Our Dumb Friends Think of the Farmer.

THE blackbird, the robin, the starling
Are courting and eager to build;
The murderous farmers come snarling
Declaring they ought to be killed;
Indignant, they can't understand it,
Why food grown by Nature's kind plan
For them is all claimed by that bandit—man.

The cow with intense indignation
Would cry from the meadow serene:
"Consider, then, my degradation,
I'm made a mere milking machine;
My milk is sold cunningly watered,
And—destined for pot and for pan—
For whom are my pretty calves slaughtered?—man."

The drayhorse employed in hard labour,
If he were but gifted with words,
In language that cuts like a sabre
This wrong would declare, like the birds,
"Who made me a worn beast of burden,
Whipped, bridled, and bound to a van,
A slave with mere food for my guerdon?—man."
J. C. HALLIDAY.

Camembert Cheese.

THE Camembert is a French variety of cheese, and in its native country is usually made from whole milk of a quality similar to that given by Shorthorns. Often, however, separated or perfectly sweet skimmed milk is mixed with the new in the proportion of 1 to 5. This cheese is usually made from September to May. During the hotter summer months its manufacture is attended by greater difficulty, and on that account it is advised that attention during that period should be paid to the making of a soft cheese of a fresh or unripened type. These cheeses are small—about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick—and weigh from 10 to 13 oz. About $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of mixed new and skim milk are required for each dozen cheeses.

The milk is received uncooled direct from the cow. Milk that has been cooled does not make good Camembert cheeses. If separated milk is added, it should be perfectly sweet and fresh, and free from froth. The milk is strained into wooden tubs provided with close-fitting lids; tubs of a correct size hold six gallons each. Metal vessels should not be used, or the outside portion of the curd will get chilled, and this chilled and soft curd causes irregularities in the cheeses afterwards. A six-gallon setting tub will hold sufficient milk to make two dozen cheeses if the two-curd system, which is the best, be employed. The cheeses are sometimes finished at one operation, but the two-curd system is preferable—half of the curd being filled into the moulds in the evening, and the other half the following morning.

The milk is usually renneted at a temperature of from 80 deg. to 82 deg. F., and $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. of rennet of a standard brand per gallon of milk is added so as to produce perfect coagulation in from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The rennet should be mixed with six times its volume of water and be thoroughly stirred into the milk.

The milk is stirred gently and carefully at first to prevent the rising of the cream.* If the cream be allowed to rise during coagulation it will show in streaks in the body of the cheese, and any of the creamy substance appearing on the surface of the cheese will fail to grow mould satisfactorily.

The curd when ready is ladled out into forms or hoops of metal $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high. These hoops rest upon straw mats placed on an inclined and grooved draining-table, made in such a form that the whey readily drains away.

The ladle used should have a sharp cutting edge and go easily into the hoops. Before ladling out the curd it is well to pour a little warm water into each hoop, as this produces a better face upon the cheeses. The cheeses are then left overnight, twenty-four of the half-cheeses having been made from $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of milk used. By morning they will have drained to about two-thirds of their original dimensions. In the morning a similar quantity of milk is taken and treated as described, but before ladling out the morning's curd the surface of the first portion of the cheese should be carefully broken up with a wooden spatula to admit of the two curds joining properly; unless this be done, the cheese is liable to break in halves. In ladling out the morning's or second half of the curd, it is important that the last slices be placed upon the

surface of the cheese in an unbroken condition; to ensure this a little curd with which to finish the cheeses should be placed on one side at the outset.

The cheeses are now left to drain in a temperature of not less than 65 deg. F., and when the two curds are approximately thirty-six and twenty-four hours old they should be more than half-way down the hoop and firm enough to admit of turning. The turning of the cheeses is rather a delicate operation, and requires much practice before it can be skilfully performed. The maker, deftly putting his left hand under the cheese without removing the hoop, inverts the whole, steadying the cheese meanwhile with his right hand and placing it face downwards upon a fresh straw mat. The upturned surface of the cheese should present an unbroken grooved appearance due to the straw upon which it has been resting. Sometimes the cheeses settle too rapidly. This is due to the milk being out of condition—a little sour, perhaps, or the making-room may have been kept at too high a temperature. At other times the cheeses fail to drain or settle sufficiently; when this is the case the temperature has usually been too low at renneting, or the temperature of the room may have been too low. Cheeses which drain slowly are usually fermented and spongy; the excess of moisture encourages abnormal fermentation. Such cheeses are never good. They are nearly always slimy on the outside, and a slimy cheese will never mould or ripen properly.

The salting of the cheese takes place when the curd has shrunk a little from the sides of the hoops, and the upper and older surface is salted first with fine dry salt spread evenly, about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. being used for each cheese. After thus salting the upper face only, the cheeses are left for six to eight hours in the hoops, when the second salting takes place. The hoops are removed, and the cheeses turned and held on the palm of the left hand, salt being applied to the new upper surface and to the sides, the latter being well rubbed with salt. The cheeses should then be placed on latticed shelves in the making-room and turned twice daily. When they begin to show the growth of a fine white, rather pilose or hairy mould, evenly distributed, they are removed to the drying-room.

During the time the cheeses are in the drying-room a great deal of attention and observation is necessary on the part of the maker. If the moulds do not grow freely or the cheeses shrink, then the atmosphere is too dry. If, on the other hand, the cheeses get greasy or points of dark green or black appear, then the temperature is either too low or the atmosphere too damp.

On removing the cheeses to the lower temperature of the cellar the growth of the moulds is greatly reduced, and largely ceases. The outsides assume a reddish-brown appearance, and the cheeses get a little sticky and glairy on the surface. This is an indication that the cheeses are ripe and ready for sale, for at this stage certain compounds are formed which give characteristic flavours to this type of cheese. If kept too long they will rapidly deteriorate and liquefy, and become unpalatable.

* Board of Agriculture Leaflet.

Points on the Growing of Potatoes.

ONE of the most valuable food crops that can be grown is potatoes. More human food per acre is produced by this crop than by any other, as witness these figures taken from the returns compiled for the Board of Agriculture:—

100 acres of potatoes support ...	420 people.
50 acres used direct support 210	} 255 people.
50 acres fed to pigs support 45	

Surely conclusive proof of the feeding value of this tuber.

Cultivation Methods.

As a rule potatoes are taken as part of the root or cleansing crop, and wheat as a rule does well after them. The land intended for potatoes should be ploughed lightly as soon after harvest as possible, and given a good cleaning to rid it of couch grass or other weeds. This should be followed either by a deep stirring with the cultivator, or a deep ploughing, and then—as in the case of preparation for other roots—the ground should be left to the frosts and rains of winter.

A deep friable tilth is what potatoes require, and no opportunity should be lost of obtaining this, if need be by a third ploughing, or a vigorous use of cultivators, harrows, and rollers may suffice in the spring.

How to Manure.

The latest ideas in potato cultivation favour the growth of the crop with moderate dressings of farm-yard dung applied at the rate of from 10 to 12 loads per acre and supplemented with artificials. There is diversity of opinion as to which is the best time to apply dung, but much depends on the locality, kind of soil, and local custom. Some apply the dung, before the second or (deep) winter ploughing, and this method is largely followed in the South, whilst others prefer to apply rotten manure to the ridges in the spring, shortly before planting, and this is the usual manner followed in wet districts. The following manures (artificials) are recommended by the Board of Agriculture as being highly suitable when used in conjunction with a moderate application

of dung—1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia, 2 to 3 cwt. superphosphate, 1 cwt. sulphate of potash per acre.

In his excellent work "The Manual of Manures," Professor Vendelmans recommends for potatoes:—8 to 10 tons dung, 6 cwt. superphosphate, 1½ cwt. sulphate of potash, 1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia, and ¼ cwt. nitrate of soda per acre, whilst Professor Primrose McConnell advocates the use of: 2 cwt. nitrate of soda, 4 cwt. basic slag or superphosphate, and 4 cwt. kainite per acre. In selecting artificials for use on his land each farmer must be his own judge, and will doubtless be guided by the market price.

Planting.

Potatoes, like other roots, are grown on ridges or on the flat from March for the early varieties to April and early May for the later. Where they are grown on the ridge, the land is banked up by the double mould-board plough, the ridges being from 2 to 2½ feet apart, the "sets" are placed in the furrow from 10 to 15 inches apart and the plough by "splitting" the ridges covers in the seed grown on the flat. The seed potatoes are placed by hand in every third furrow and ploughed in. The amount of seed required is from 12 to 15 cwt. per acre.

The Best Varieties.

Seed should be changed every second year to get the full yield of a crop, and it is best to get seed from a totally different soil and climate. The chief varieties are: Early, May Queen, Epicure, Duke of York, Ninety-Fold, Royal Kidney, Beauty of Hebron, Sharpe's Express, Eclipse, Medium, British Queen, Great Scott, Challenge, Abundance, King George V. Main Crop: Magnum Bonum, King Edward, Up-to-date, Arran Chief, President, Golden Wonder, Factor, and Sir John Llewellyn.

After-Cultivation.

Potatoes are a crop which require to be kept clean, or accumulating weeds will soon smother the young crop. Therefore, not only the horse-hoe, but also the hand hoe, will have to be called in and vigorous war waged against the weeds—incidentally it may be remarked that the following crop will largely benefit

6/6 CORONA 6/6

SUPER STYLO

The Ink Pencil.

Made from Finest Quality Point and Needle Material Obtainable.

Special Ink Trap.

With 9 ct. Gold Band, 9/6.

Special Chatelaine Attachment for Ladies, 9/-

Designed and Manufactured by THE CORONA CO., LTD., 69, Shakespeare Street, SOUTHPORT.

by all this cleaning. Stephens tells us that "As soon as convenient after planting, the drills should be harrowed down either with a set of light zig-zag harrows or chain harrows. Immediately after the drills are again set up with the double-moulded plough, when the plants are well-sprung, but before they are too far advanced, the drills should be again harrowed down. This makes a fine surface for the young plants, and helps to keep down weeds.

Lifting the Potatoes.

Potatoes should be lifted as soon as ripe, which is evinced by the haulm dying down. No time should then be lost in getting them up when once this has taken place. In fields of potatoes the usual way to raise the crop is by ploughing out or with one of the various mechanical potato diggers now on the market. The crop should never be lifted in wet weather, or when the ground is sticky and apt to clog. It is far better policy to wait, and proceed when there has been some chance of the tubers drying. To save time and trouble potatoes should be passed through the "riddle" as soon as lifted and they can then be sacked, or put ready for sale according to size. Any diseased tubers should be picked out at once, or any that have been damaged in the process of raising. Soil has a great influence upon the flavour of potatoes, thus a "mealy" potato will more often be found upon light land than upon clay. As the tuber is for human consumption it is more necessary for the farmer to study his soil, and the effect it has upon certain varieties of potato, than for any other root crop he cultivates.

[From "Farm and Home."]



Unfettered Ease

That glorious feeling of unfettered ease is only experienced by the land girl who wears the Liberty Bodice. She appreciates the natural freedom these hygienic, pliable and porous garments give her. Supple yet firm, untrammelled yet sufficiently supported, she finds her work a health giving pleasure.

"Liberty Bodice"
TRADE MARK

Knitted Fabric enables the weight of the garments to be properly distributed, and removes all undue strain. For Young Ladies and Women (deep fitting) Made in 13 sizes for Children. For prices, etc., send for free "Liberty Bodice" Book. "Liberty Bodice" Factory (Dept. 40) Market Harborough.

The exclusive employment of
FARMYARD MANURE

on crops can
never be remunerative

Artificial fertilisers are required to give a well-balanced manuring. The most important of these is

Nitrate of Soda

as nitrogen is the chief requirement of a crop. It is clean and easy to apply and will always increase the yield.

If you want to learn to apply it to the best advantage, write for pamphlets entitled:—

"Practical Handbook on the Use of Nitrate of Soda," "The Improvement of Pastures and Meadows," "Catch Crops—The Farmer's Stand-by."

Supplied gratis and post free by:

The Chilean Nitrate Committee
Friars House, New Broad St., London, E.C.2.

Exchange Column.

Three White Smocks and one Brown; two pairs Breeches; all medium size and in good condition; 20s. for the lot.—M. G., 15, Beccles Road, Bungay, Suffolk.

For Sale.—Breeches, Overalls, Macintosh, Leggings, etc.; new; low prices.—Stamped envelope for particulars, P. Todd, 3, Heath Villas, Rows Road, Newmarket.

Does anyone know of Cord Suit for Land Work for Sale, Green or Brown?—Write V. P. Burgess, "Laburnum House," Swanley Village, Kent, stating price; size medium.

For Sale.—Good Green Overcoat and Green Golf Jersey; £3 3s., or exchange for good 6 weeks' old Puppy of following breeds:—Sealyham Terrier, Aberdeen or Welsh Terrier.

K. May, Haydon Farm, Kilmersdon, Radstock, would like to sell a Fawn Tweed Costume, tailor-made; only worn a few times; worth 5 guineas; will take £2 10s.; fit girl of medium build; skirt length 34 inches.—Particulars for stamped addressed envelope.

For Sale.—Pair of High Brown Field Boots, size 5; good make and condition; 27s. 6d.—L. Thompson, Hawkwell, Reigate Road, Reigate.

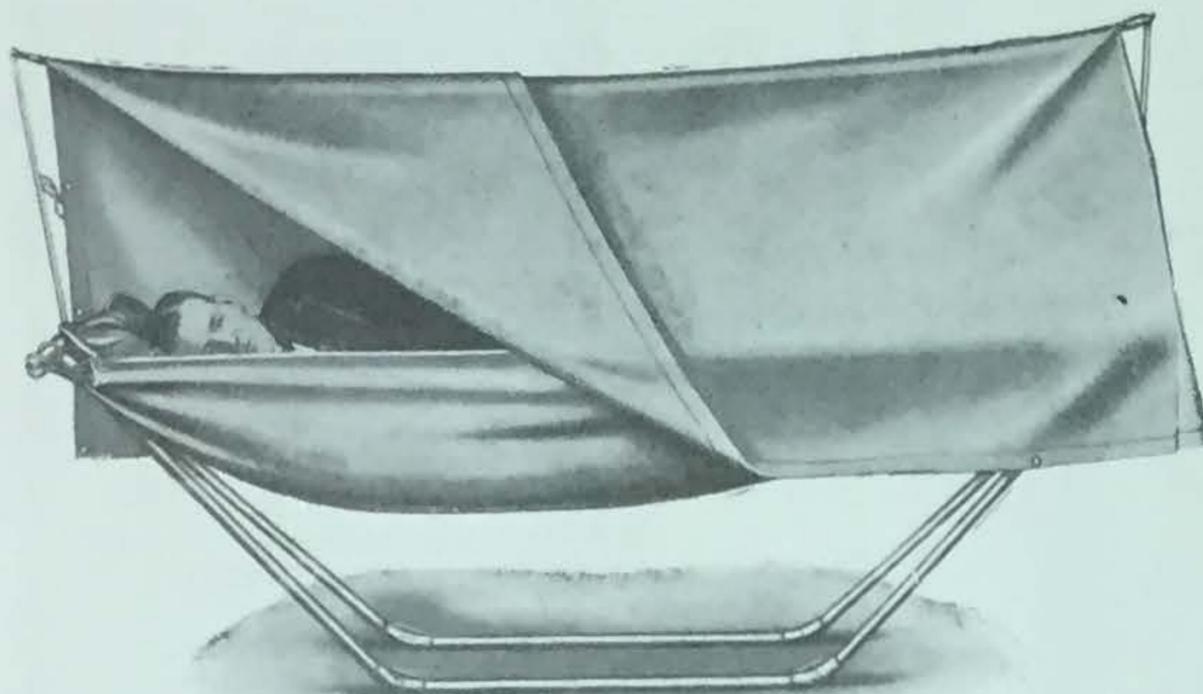
Nurse's Uniform, nearly new, for Sale.—D. G., Coed Madoc, Bethesda.

For Sale.—One pair Black Leather Leggings, new, 4s. 6d., medium; 1 pair Black Canvas Leggings, once worn, 2s. 6d., medium; 3 pairs Brown Leggings, in good condition, clean, 1s. 6d. per pair.—F. Cartwright, Buglegate, Linnile Hanpart.

A New Portable Hammock.

WORKERS on the land and all those who love the country life, the blue sky, and the open air, will be greatly interested in the "Goddard" Portable Patent Hammock Bed. Invented for war

public attention. Visitors from the home, foreign and colonial markets who saw the bed recently at the British Industries Fair were most enthusiastic in their praise of it, and in fact it was generally held by competent judges to be the most taking novelty exhibited at the Crystal Palace. (Except, of course, THE LANDSWOMAN Baskets.—Ed.)



The hammock bed when packed is no larger than a golf-bag, and can be easily carried under the arm, the weight being only 18 lb, and the length but 3 feet. Erected it has a length of 7 feet, and a width of 22 inches. The frame is made of strong steel tubing specially coated with aluminium to prevent rust, and is so constructed that the weight of the occupant is equally and scientifically distributed. Each stand is tested to bear a weight of 25 stone.

service, used and tested on the fields of France and Flanders by both the British and Belgian forces, its worth was demonstrated during the Great War on all the battle fronts in the dual capacity of a

portable bed for officers and men, and as a stretcher for the wounded. Now that we are once more at peace this invention is available for civilian use, and is beginning to attract considerable

The "Goddard" hammock bed can be erected or taken to pieces in the course of a few seconds.

The many uses of this invention hardly need to be detailed. The makers supply one type of bed complete with its green rotproof canvas hammock for use as a spare bed in the house, for balconies, shelters, camps, hostels, sanatoria, and so on. Another form of the bed is made with an adjustable rain-proof cover and fittings; these are very neat and serviceable, and designed to afford those who sleep in the open and yet do not love "The gentle dews—and rains—of Heaven" complete and hygienic protection.

We advise our readers to look out for it.



Cornish Agricultural Terms.

Fuss—quick.
Midjans and Jouds—shreds and tatters.
Showl—a shovel.
Steeve—a stave.
Mashes—a great many.
Mabjers, Mab Hens—young fowls two-thirds grown.
Pilez—naked oats without husks.
Gaert—great, "gaert mawr o Fuss," great root of Furze, or Gorse.

Yevil—a dung fork with three prongs.
Arrez—a path.
Maen—a stone.
Tol—a hole.
Mows—cornstacks.

Some common prefixes are:—

Tre—town-place. *Lan*—an enclosure.
Bos—a moor. *Chy*—a house.
Col—a small hill. *Dinas*—a castle.
Bryn—a mound.

GARDEN TALKS.—(Continued from Page 80).

Cross—corresponding to our Red Cross—and each fairy carries also a small phial of the stimulating sap, which is given to those in danger, or in pain, or to those fallen by the way. They can often be seen going in and out amongst the sick and wounded plants, especially after a violent storm or heavy gale, when many little heads are bruised and stems broken, carrying with them help and comfort, words of cheer, and that wonderful fragrance which surrounds those who live a life of self-sacrifice for others. Surely Heaven will be full of wallflowers.
E. R. M.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTS WANTED.

Ex-Land Girl requires post, garden or farm, within 30 miles of London.—E. Q., 1, Rosenthorpe Road, Waverley Park, S.E.15.

Ex-Land Girl requires post. Milking, general farm work, and thatching.—W. H., 119, Vutor Road, Penge, S.E.20.

Lady Gardeners, Farm Workers, Poultry Keepers, Coachmen, Chauffeurs, etc., can be supplied. Special registry at Miss Dymphna Smith's office, 231, Ebury Street, S.W., for ex-war workers and others (Ladies requiring posts should also apply.)

POSTS VACANT.

Wanted, early May, 1 or 2 educated women to take entire charge of lady's farmhouse; milking, butter and cheese making, poultry, pigs, records, Pedigree stock, Lodge bailiff. Farm 182 acres. Modern, co-operative lines.—Mrs. Capper, The Northgate, S. Weonards, Hereford.

Wanted, Girl to milk and deliver in village, assist with dairy and poultry.—Apply James Attrill, Waytes Court, Brighstone, Isle of Wight.

General Farm Hand wanted. Live in farm house, very comfortable job.—Woolcott, Kimpton Mill Farm, Codicote, Welwyn.

Land Girl wanted, milk, and help with dairy cows. Comfortable home, as family.—Apply, stating wages required, F. Chapman, Manor Farm, Loughborough.

Sisters or friends wanted for lady's farm; one, general farm work, milking, dairy, garden; other, general housework and plain cooking.—Mrs. Casswell, Rusper, Sussex.

Wanted, 2 Land Girls, to milk and deliver to station.—Apply S. Knight, Buckminster, Grantham.

Wanted, Good General for flat, 2 in family; every modern convenience. References required. Wages £40.—Write Mrs. Marshall, 4m, Portman Mansions, W.1.

Strong willing Girl or Woman required for kitchen work in small Nursing Home in the country near London.—Box X, Editorial Office.

Ex-L.A.A.S., who is getting married, would like to sell three overalls and two pairs of breeches, 1 twill and 1 cord. All quite new. 45/- the lot or 8/- each for overalls, 12/- per pair for breeches.—Write to Miss Snell, Affeton Barton, Worlington Morchard Bishop, Devon.

YOUR GROUND NEEDS NUTRITION

Defial of this means poverty of results. If "Canary Guano" is applied (an easy task) you will be amazed at the prodigious and prolific results. All vegetable and fruit crop at their heaviest. Flowers bloom in greater profusion, and lawns become rich with verdure. Quality too, is vastly improved if

CANARY GUANO

be used. This wonderful concentrated fertilizer can be obtained from Seedsmen in cartons 1/- each; bags 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-, and 30/- each, or direct from the makers. Write to-day for FREE "Canary Guano" booklet which contains expert advice on all gardening subjects. Chemical Union Limited, IPSWICH.



SUTTON'S

collections of
**VEGETABLE and
FLOWER SEEDS**

A liberal supply of
the finest varieties.

From 7/- to £1 1s.

Particulars on Application.

SEED CATALOGUE FREE.

SUTTON & SONS,
The King's Seedsmen, **READING.**

**What Allotment Holders
and Gardeners say about**

(Manufactured under
Royal Letters Patent).



RITO

The RITO Smile. (The Energiser for Soil Bacteria).

36, Bedford Street, Woburn, Beds.

"I write to say that I found RITO very satisfactory for the things I tried it on—Marrows, Cucumbers, Beans, and Tomatoes." (Signed) A. MANN.

"Berydene," West Wycombe Road,
High Wycombe, Bucks.

"Having used your RITO on Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables for two seasons with the very best results, I have great pleasure in recommending it. My crop of Potatoes, Onions, Runner Beans, etc., are the best I have ever had. I have quite made up my mind to buy again next year. I do not forget to tell my friends about RITO." (Signed) ARTHUR ASHLEY SIMPSON.

RITO can be obtained from all Seedsmen, Florists, Corn Dealers, Stores, etc., at the following prices—1 cwt., 19/6; 56lb., 10/-; 28lb., 5/9; 14lb., 3/3; 7lb., 1/9. Also in 1/- cartons and 2d. packets. In case of difficulty send your order direct to The Molassine Co., Ltd., 511, Tunnel Avenue, Greenwich, S.E.10. in which case carriage will be extra, as follows:—On 56lb., 1/-; 28lb., 14lb., and 7lb., 9d. When sending orders direct please send cash with order.

RITO suits everything that grows.

National Association of Landswomen.

Patroness: H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY.

Association News.

THE establishment of the Association, both at headquarters and in the counties, is progressing very satisfactorily. There are now only three English counties and six Welsh, where no branch of the Association has been formed. A considerable number of branches have opened county offices, many have succeeded in raising funds for a paid secretary, at any rate for the first six months, and most are registering the requirements of farmers and workers. In one county at least this is considered as an extra benefit, for which the members pay a special subscription. In some other counties the employer is charged a fee to cover expenses. It is hoped that all branch secretaries will communicate with headquarters whenever they have vacancies that they cannot fill, or workers that they cannot place. The Hon. Secretary is unable to correspond directly with either employer or employee, but she will always try to put a secretary who has a vacancy to fill in touch with a secretary who has a suitable worker to place, and *vice-versa*. In every case secretaries should also communicate with the local Employment Exchanges and co-operate with them in every way possible.

The N.A.L. Committee is discussing the possibility of issuing a membership card for the use of those branches that have not already printed their own.

Notepaper, octavo size, has been printed and made up into pads of 100 sheets interleaved with plain sheets for carbon copies. It is headed "National Association of Landswomen," and space is left for the address of the county branch. The price is 2s. 6d. a pad.

N. BAKER.

DEVON.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Devon Branch of the N.A.L. was held at Exeter on Tuesday, February 24. Miss Calmady-Hamlyn took the chair, and those present included Miss O. Hepburn, Miss Horne, Miss Fulford, Miss Pasmore, Miss Retallack, and the Hon. Secretary, Miss Smyth-Richards. A letter from the central office was read and considered, and a constitution for the county was then drawn up which will be sent to all members as soon as it has been confirmed by headquarters. Lists of clothing and prices will also be sent. It was decided to start an employment register; the Hon. Secretary will therefore be pleased to know of any members requiring work or employers who have vacancies. The membership for the county is now 103.

WEST RIDING.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee was held in Leeds on February 24.

Miss Dent was elected Chairman, and Mrs. R. Price Hughes (ex-Group Leader) Hon. Secretary of the Branch.

The members of the Committee are as follows:—

The Hon. Mrs. George Lane Fox, the Lady Mabel Smith, Miss Wilson (ex-Group Leader), Mrs. Taylor (ex-Welfare Officer), Miss Memmott and Miss Dixon, both of whom are still working on the land.

The Branch has so far only 80 members, and the Committee hopes that present members will try to get new members.

Any members requiring information or help in any matter should write to the Secretary, 292, Western Bank, Sheffield, and she will do all she can to help them.

Subscriptions should be sent at once to the same address.

WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH OF THE N.A.L.

The first Council of Management was held on March 8 at Warwick. The Council consists of thirty members, representatives chosen by the different districts, and the attendance at the meeting was good, including a fair proportion of Land Workers.

Lady Ilkeston was voted into the chair, and subsequently was elected President of the Branch. Miss Winifred Walker was elected Hon. Treasurer, and Mrs. Croft's appointment as Secretary was confirmed. The constitution already drawn up was then read, and adopted with one or two modifications.

The Executive Committee for the ensuing year was elected, consisting of six members, with power to add, Lady Ilkeston, Mrs. Key, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Rathbone, Mrs. Hazel, Miss Lees, Miss Walker and Mrs. Croft being "ex-officio" members.

Schemes for the benefit of members of the Association were then discussed by the Council. It was agreed that "outfits" constituted the most obvious and immediate benefit, but arrangements for care in illness, social developments, an employment register, and training in handicrafts were also brought forward. With regard to the latter, Mrs. Croft is prepared to give free lessons to Landswomen in basket and leather glove making.

The question of funds was then gone into; it was realised that the Association must, of course, be self-supporting, with a margin for developments, and in order to secure this it was recommended that sales should be got up by the various districts, and so add to income. Leek Wootton has already sent in to the Secretary the proceeds of a successful Jumble Sale, and Kenilworth is organising a Sale with games and competitions to be held in the near future.

Over 220 names are now on the County Register. Members are asked to notify the Secretary of any change of address, or need of employment.

ISLE OF ELY.

There never was any Land Army in March. The Land Women resolutely refused to join up and snapped their fingers at all advances or persuasions that the Government might offer. Years ago they had organised themselves by working in gangs under a gang master, who in his turn represented the farmer. Of course, there were exceptions to this rule. From their exemption from school many girls chose the land for their vocation. The pay was good (extremely good), the hours few, and they felt quite free when their labours were over. When the war broke out March could only boast of one Land Army Girl, although more girls worked

THE IDEAL SLEEPING BAG.

For the Landswoman.



Extremely light and can be easily rolled up.

For sleeping in barns, in the open, or under any climatic conditions, the Perco Down Sleeping Bag affords the finest possible comfort and protection and keeps the body temperature always at the same level, affords hygienic ventilation, and is completely moth and vermin proof.

Write for Full Particulars to Dept. 22,

Telephone:
North
771.

PERCO
LTD

Telegrams:
"Percoshape,
Hox, London."

12/14, Underwood Street, London, N.1.

on the land than perhaps in any other county, and so responding to their country's call. From this explanation it will be seen how difficult it was to form the new Association, or to make the girls appreciate the benefits which would accrue therefrom. At our first advertised meeting only three young workers were present, although a good speech was delivered.

To cast about for a suitable chairman or temporary president was the first step towards forming a committee. This was achieved, and several other ladies and land workers were invited to lend their aid in the same direction. Canvassing the girls and explaining the benefits of the Association took up a great deal of time and tact. At length a membership of 60 girls resulted, which was considered quite satisfactory for the time, as the meeting-room was rather small. We have pretty membership cards, which are eagerly bought, also club cards, and at our first gathering a good old "Social" was indulged in, where everyone seemed thoroughly to enjoy herself, and which bid fair for future success. Mrs. Truman, of March, is the appointed President.

I am yours, most faithfully,

(Mrs.) E. BARKER,
Hon. Secretary.

67, Wisbech Road, March.

CUMBERLAND.

Miss Andrews has resigned. The Honorary Secretary of the new Cumberland Branch is Mrs. R. Young, Mountain View, Cockermouth.

All Association News will be inserted if received before the 12th of the month.

A Swarm of Bees.

B HOPEFUL, B happy, B cheerful, B kind,
B busy of body, B modest of mind,
B earnest, B truthful, B firm, B fair,
Of all Miss B Haviour B sure to B ware.
B think ere you stumble for what may B fall,
B true to yourself and B faithful to all;
B brave to B ware of the sins that B set,
B sure that one sin will another B get,
B watchful, B ready, B open, B frank,
B gracious to all men, whatever B their rank;
B calm, B retiring, B ne'er led astray
B grateful, B cautious of those who B tray.
B just, B generous, B honest, B wise,
B mindful of time and B certain it flies.
B prudent, B liberal, of order B fond,
B uy less than you need B fore B uying B yond;
B careful, But yet B the first to B stow.
B temperate, B steadfast, to anger B slow.
B thoughtful, B thankful, whate'er may B tide,
B justful, B joyful, B cleanly B side;
B pleasant, B patient, B fervent to all,
B best if you can, But B humble withal;
B prompt, B dutiful, still B polite,
B reverent, B quiet, B sure and B right;
B tender, B loving, B good and B nign—
B loved shalt thou B, and all else B thine.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hundreds of "Landswoman" subscriptions are still unpaid. The May number will only be sent to those readers who have paid their six months' subscriptions.



DEAR GIRLS,—Just a few of your letters to me before I start mine to you!

"I feel that I must write and tell you how interested I have been in reading from time to time your criticisms on the books which have been published on farm life. It is certainly remarkable how few of the writers of this subject seem to have experienced the "joy of beauty that is almost pain," and it would, as you say, be a very great pity if the casual reader were to take Miss Dart's point of view as regards the L.A. and the work it has done.

"Personally I think that if one really appreciates the country one's love for it will long outlive all thought of the hardships one may have been called upon to endure. Three out of the six months which I am proud to have spent in the L.A. were made almost unbearable by the uncongenial companionship of a girl of "Shorty's" type, and there were days when the situation was so intolerable that I never could have stuck it had it not been for all the wonderful things God gave us when He made the country—the limitless stretches of hills and woods and brown earth, with the silence of the Infinite over all, you know? And now that eighteen months have elapsed I find on looking back that what was once a nightmare is no longer anything but a memory, while standing out in sharp relief is the joyousness of the wonderful 'out-of-doors,' a living reality which Time can never efface.

"The last time I wrote to you I asked your advice about putting in one more month's service, in order to get the stripe to my armlet. Perhaps you would be interested to hear that I made that month up last August—and secured the stripe! I joined a flax-pulling gang, and we had an ideal time, living in an empty cottage in the heart of the country, with a big brown hill in front and fields all round.

"Most of the time we slept outside in the garden—and oh! the joy of turning in at night under the stars and listening to the wind sighing through the trees close by! Will town girls ever know how much they miss?

"When my LANDSWOMAN comes the first things I look for are the verses and quotations which you sprinkle about here and there, and which I hope will always be a feature of the magazine. One or two of them have found their way into my own special collection of favourite poems.

I hope my long letter has not bored you."

* * *

"Thank you so much for inserting the advertisement for me. I soon sold the boots; had seven applications. I think the March number is so very interesting. I like so much the article on gardening; I love legends and tales about flowers and vegetables, fancy tears becoming cabbages! and the article on bees is so interesting. I think they are such wonderful creatures, and admire, though I cannot say I like them; I don't like anything alive or not that buzzes! and although I know quite well

bees sting only in self-defence, I always feel they go about seeking whom they may attack! Don't you think that Spring is the loveliest time of the year? Yesterday, coming up a lane, I turned a corner, and through a hawthorn hedge could see crocuses, mostly purple, under two great cedars on a lawn, and they looked so happy, I do believe flowers like to be alive. I feel so sorry for any ex-L.A.A.S. having to be stuck in a town. How dreary houses and streets must seem to them, and what a whiff of the beautiful 'out-of-doors' they must get when THE LANDSWOMAN arrives! I look eagerly enough for it, and hope it is going on for years and years!"

* * *

"I feel quite embarrassed at sending an envelope, as it does look such a very big hint for a letter, but you said we might!

"You may remember I wrote from Cromer before. These last few days have been glorious, and I rush to look at the sea every spare minute I have. I explored Weybourne—a wee little seaside village not far from here—last Monday. It's the queerest place I have ever seen. There was one shop—a kind of little cupboard place—packed with everything you could possibly need; they appeared to be having a washing day on the doorstep, which added to the scents inside a good deal. The girl calmly rattled up the sweets (which were stuck at the bottom of the bottle, having become rather sticky in the window) with a huge knife covered with lard! I looked through some postcards, and occasionally came upon a bar of chocolate in between, which was rather startling until you got used to it."

* * *

"Thank you very much for sending my March number of THE LANDSWOMAN. As soon as it arrives I can never do anything until I have read it through, and after this month's the 'lure of the land' seems greater than ever!

"I am still living for the day when I really begin working on our small holding; in fact, I'm living through one continual ache to start, but things will keep 'turning up' at home, and now I know that it will be impossible to go before Easter. However, once there I hope to take root very firmly."

* * *

"Please don't cease to address us as 'Dear Girls,' and don't let THE LANDSWOMAN become *frightfully* grown-up just because such a lot of others who are not land-girls are now reading it!"

* * *

"I thought I must write and tell you about one of our cats, called 'Nigger Nose' (owing to his

NOTICE.—All letters to the Editor requiring an answer *must* be accompanied by a stamped envelope.

having a black nose surrounded by white). Cats have nine lives so they say; well this cat nearly lost all his at once. One Sunday morning he was sick and did not eat for days. We thought he would soon be all right, but on Thursday morning his neck in front was all covered in blood, so of course he went under an examination, and was found to have a little black point like a thorn sticking out of his neck. We pulled it out and found it was a needle which had gone black and a long piece of cotton on it. 'Nigger Nose' was so quiet, although it must have hurt him, as the hole was as large as a sixpence by the end of the day! Mother put a bandage on, but of course it slipped round. The cat must have suffered as it was so open, but now (it was three weeks ago) it is nearly healed up and leaves only a small place. I have enclosed a drawing of him begging."

Animals seem to be able to eat anything, for I once knew a pup who swallowed a whole packet of needles and nothing happened. He lived, and as far as I know is still alive! No one knows what happened to the needles!

Sewing Club.

I must tell you what a success our baskets were at the Crystal Palace. As I said in our March letter, our stand was in rather an out-of-the-way corner, but in spite of the fact that there were 1,200 other stands, the great news of the beautiful colours on ours spread like fire, and every day and all day we had an admiring crowd of people all—or nearly all—saying nice things about your work. We looked so different from all the other stands, and everyone felt what one lady said: "I love to come and look at your stand, it is so *refreshing*." That was just what we wanted, wasn't it? The King and Queen and our own Princess Mary came to see us when they visited the Exhibition. Everyone turned round to see what the King was laughing at so heartily when he caught sight of our Easter baskets decorated with chickens—a mother hen with her brood of tiny babies, and particularly one of them where the hen is keeping her chicks warm and little heads are poking out under her wings. Princess Mary at once recognized a copy of the basket which we gave her last November, which was hanging in the centre of the stall, and the Queen thought our new baby baskets were quite charming.

A buyer from a north county town who had come to buy extensively at the Exhibition for his firm, told us that if it had not been for our baskets he would have been bitterly disappointed with his visit. They were, in his opinion, the very best things in the Show. So that's that; and I hope you are all proud and pleased.

Shopping Club.

We seem to get busier than ever with our shopping now that the Land Army is demobilised. So many things are needed which you cannot get in your village or county towns. I should be glad if you will write and tell me what *you* would like advertised in the magazine, other than those things which you will find in this number. I mean, of course, articles which you are wanting to buy and cannot get locally—any sort of thing from boots

Pascall
Versailles Chocolates

A richness, a purity, a flavour,
that all the time and every time
comes as a surprise and a
delight. A sheer
joy to the
connoisseur!

*Of Confectioners
everywhere.*

JAMES PASCALL, LTD., LONDON, S.E.

(Try also Pascall "Bitter-Sweets" Chocolates).

and hats to sweets and agricultural machinery or dairy implements. Then when I know your wants accurately I can find out the very best makers of those things, and persuade them to make it easy for you to get them by advertising in THE LANDSWOMAN. You see, they don't understand how difficult it is for you to get your shopping done, so perhaps your very own letters will convince them.

I am particularly keen that you should be interested in the possibilities of insurance and pensions for women as offered by the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co. Their little booklet, "Insurance for Women," is most instructive, and as it would interest all of you I should advise you to write and ask for a copy. You will remember, too, what a difficulty you had last year to get your cameras in time for your summer snapshots. It was left till too late, and many of you had to lose the chance. Be in good time this season and secure your "Brownie" early.

I have had a special opportunity just lately of finding out all the advantages of the Perco manufacturers, as they have been fellow-exhibitors at the Trade Exhibitions with us. It really is a splendid invention, and when the cold weather comes they are going to tell you all about their Perco garments, which are light enough to work in, but beautifully warm—a very necessary combination of good qualities for land girls.

I do hope you realise that we pick out with infinite trouble, to advertise in THE LANDSWOMAN, articles which will be of *direct* use to you all. We have no space to spare for the futile advertisement of things which will not interest our readers. Know-

THE LANDSWOMAN

ing as I do the confidence you place in every word printed in THE LANDSWOMAN, I am particularly careful to give you nothing but the best, even in advertisements.

April, with her laughter and tears, is essentially the poets' month. Browning voiced their feelings when, under the blue skies of Italy, he sighed: "to be in England now that April's there." Have any of you, I wonder, ever followed the poets through an April day?

Let us go together, and remember that our capacity for enjoying all we see must be that of the man of whom G. K. Chesterton writes: "He never forgot to take pleasure in a bird as it flashed past him, or a drop of water as it fell from his finger: he was, perhaps, the happiest of men." And so, having made up our minds to be the happiest of women, let us wake up to the invitation of old Thomas Bateson in 1604:—

Sister, awake! close not your eyes!
The day her light discloses,
And the bright morning doth arise
Out of her bed of roses.

See the clear sun, the world's bright eye,
In at our windows peeping:
Lo, how he blusheth to espy
Us idle wenches sleeping!

Or the better-known words of Shakespeare:—

Hark! Hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phoebus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at those springs
On chaliced flowers that lies;
And winking Mary-buds begin
To ope their golden eyes:
With everything that pretty bin,
My lady sweet, arise, arise, arise!

And quite unable to resist the "winking Mary-buds" we open our own eyes.

And so the shadows fall apart,
And so the west winds play,
And all the windows of my heart
I open to the day.

J. G. Whittier.

And now if you are all thoroughly and properly awake, we will sing with Pippa:—

The year's at the spring,
The day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hill-side's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn;
God's in His Heaven—
All's right with the world.

And downstairs we find:—
"Front door and back of the moss'd old farm-house
Open with the morn, and in a breezy link
Freshly sparkles garden to stripe-shadow'd orchard,
Green across a rill where on sands the minnows wink."

—Meredith.

And so out of doors to realise Browning's words:—
"Whoever wakes in England sees, some morning
unaware,
That the lowest bough and the brushwood sheaf
Round the elm-tree bole are in tiny leaf,
While the chaffinch sings on the orchard bough,
In England—now!"

And we must gather some flowers before we do anything else, for Meredith tells us:—

"All the girls are out with their baskets for the primrose;
Up lanes, woods through, they troop in joyful bands."

And then before we go in to breakfast let us read together the charming little spring poem of that wonderful West Country poet William Barnes, whose cure for all ills is the only right one, "zunsheen."

"When wintry weather's al a-done
An' brooks da sparkle in the zun,
An' naisy builden rooks da vlee
Wi' sticks toward the elem tree,
An' we can hear birds zing, and zee
Upon the boughs the buds o' spring,
Then I don't envy any king.
A-vield wi' health an' zunsheen."

He goes on to tell of the "cowslip's hangen flow'r a-wetted in the zunny show'r," and of the "drushes eggs, wi' skyblue shell," and with it all the "zunsheen," and then:—

BARKERS

FAMOUS FOR LADIES' OILSKINS.



Orders by Post attended to at once. Money returned if goods not approved.

LAND-WORKERS' SMOCKS & OUTFITS ALWAYS IN STOCK. PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

The CARDIFF.—Ladies' Strong black Oilskin Coats. Belt all round, sizes 46in., 48in., 50in., **35/6** each.

Similar Shape in Black Rubber, each **42/6**

Sou' Wester Hat, 4/11 each.

JOHN BARKER and Compy., LTD., High Street, Kensington, W.8.

"An' many times, when I da vind,
Things goo awry, and vo'ke unkind;
To zee the quiet veedèn herds,
An' hear the zingèn o' the birds,
Da still my spurrit muore than words,
Vor I da zee that 'tis our sin
Da miake oon's soul so dark 'ithin
When God wood gie us zunsheen."

And now we are beginning to want our breakfast, and so with John Drinkwater:—

"We come from the laurels and daffodils
Down to the homestead under the fell,
We've gathered our hunger upon the hills,
And that is well."

And again with the same poet as we sit down at the table, we

"Thank God for good bread, for honey in the comb,
For the brown-shelled eggs, for the clustered blossom set
Beyond the open window in a pink and cloudy foam,
For the laughing loves among the branches wet."

And then, although we could go on all the day filling our arms with daffodils and primroses, and lying on our backs on the top of the hills, looking up into the face of God; or with Swinburne:—

"If you were April's lady
And I were lord in May,
We'd throw with leaves for hours,
And draw for days with flowers,
Till day like night were shady
And night were bright like day;
If you were April's lady,
And I were lord in May."

we must not forget that, as Carlyle says, "The end of man is an Action and not a Thought, though it were of the noblest," and so we must get to work. And there, of course, the poet follows the land girl, and wherever we read we find innumerable allusions to our work. Here are some of them:—

"Go, see the country girls make hay,
Whose brown have lovelier grace
Than any painted face
That I do know
Hyde Park can show:
Where I had rather gain a kiss, than meet
(Though some of them, in greater State,
Might court my love with plate)
The beauties of the Cheap, and wives of Lombard Street."

—Thomas Randolph, 1605.

Behold her single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland Lass,
Reaping and singing by herself;
Stop here, or gently pass.
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
And sings a melancholy strain. . . .
—Wordsworth.

"Joan takes her neat-rubbed pail, and now
She trips to milk the sand-red cow,
Where, for some sturdy football swain
Joan strokes a syllabub or twain."
—Sir Henry Wotton.

PENSIONS for WOMEN

WHEN middle age comes it would be a great benefit to have an income for life which would safeguard you against want and provide material comforts.

Why not write to the Women's Section of the "British Dominions" and obtain a descriptive booklet showing how, by easy instalments, you can assure an income for life.

Investigation will not commit you in any way.
Address:—

WOMEN'S SECTION:

Manager: Mrs. Marjorie R. Verden.

EAGLE STAR & DOMINIONS
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

79, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Head Office . . . } British Dominions House, Royal
Exchange Avenue, London, E.C. 3.

The most progressive office for all classes of Insurance.

ASSETS EXCEED £18,000,000

And after our work is done:—

Twilight it is, and the far woods are dim, and the rooks cry and call.

Down in the valley the lamps, and the mist, and a star over all.

There by the rick, where they thresh, is the drone at an end.

Twilight it is, and I travel the road with my friend.
—John Masefield.

And so we come to the end of our perfect day, and our hearts are just bursting with the joy of life, and we would shout with James Thomson:—

"Let my voice ring out and over the earth,
Through all the grief and strife,
With a golden joy in a silver mirth:
Thank God for Life!"

And we long for the day when:—

War, sorrow, suffering gone—the rank earth purged
—nothing but joy left,

The ocean fill'd with joy—the atmosphere all joy!
Joy! Joy! in freedom, worship, love! Joy in the ecstasy of life!

Enough to merely be! Enough to breathe!
Joy! Joy! all over Joy!

—Walt. Whitman.

And again:—

Comrades, rejoice with me.

For the joy that is to be

When all the world, far as the blue sky bends

Shall be a light heart company of friends.

—Edwin Markham.

Your sincere friend,

THE EDITOR.

Posts—Vacant and Wanted.

WANTED.
Ex-Land Girl requires post; 4 years' experience; good milker. Experienced poultry-farming. Fordson Tractor and Ford car driver.—E. H. Banner, 24, Cavendish Road, Blundellsands, Liverpool.

Wanted, General Farm; 3 years' experience; indoor and outdoor preferred; near Maidstone.—Box Z., Editorial Office.

Two Lady Gardeners require post together. 4½ years' practical experience, under glass, and general outside work. Good references. Nursery or private garden. Kent preferred.—Apply J. Pedgrift, "Lismore," Church Street, Ewell, Surrey.

VACANT.
General Servant, immediately; small non-basement house; help given; 4 in family. Every consideration.—Mrs. Huddy, 67b, Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath.

Wanted, Superior Nursemaid. Baby girl, 13 months. Willing to travel! Wages about £30. Good references essential.—Write, send photo, Mrs Lloyd, The Cottage, Bulcote, Notts.

Wanted on April 19th, Scullery Maid, age about 16 years, for Boys' Preparatory School. 4 kept in kitchen; good wages; 3 holidays in year.—Apply Miss Smith, Ladgrove, New Barnet.

Domestic help wanted to do cooking and small amount of housework for family 3. Two other maids kept and gardener for boots, knives, and coals; house newly done up; every labour-saving contrivance. Wages, £40 to £45. Day out a month and usual outings.—Crosshaw Laurels, Bickley, Kent.

A Young Girl wanted for kitchen work, strong and willing. Wages from £18.—Miss Hale, Pendock Grove, Cobham, Surrey.

General Maid required, knowledge of cooking, young; help given. Comfortable home, good wage.—Mrs. Speller, Cul-lompton, Ashtead, Surrey.

Cook-General or General Servant required. Small house. Two adults, two children in family; comfortable; no other servants.—State wages required to Mrs. Cawson, "Ashmead," Orleans Road, Upper Norwood, London.



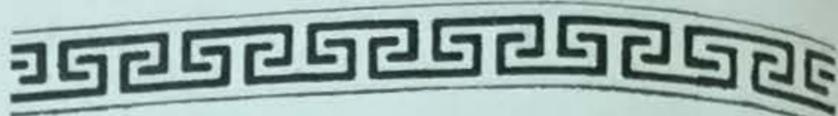
The Hands and their Care.

There is no need for anyone's hands to suffer from the cold. The skin can be kept in perfect condition—soft, smooth, white—merely by consistently using Pomeroy Safâda. This preparation which made thousands of friends before the war, is again very much at your service. There is nothing to equal it for keeping the hands in good condition.

In bottles, 2/-; Tubes (cream) 1/6
Of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Pomeroy Safâda

Booklet—
"Hands and their Care" post free from Mrs Pomeroy, Ltd., 29, Old Bond Street, London, W.1.



THE CULT OF THE CARAMEL

is especially desirable provided, of course, they are Clarnico Caramels.

CLARNICO CARAMELS

(CREAM, LILY, and CHOCOLATE LILY)



are not merely delicious: they are rich in nutritious ingredients and fairly plentiful!

LILY CARAMELS—the ones with the clean-cut almonds.

CLARNICO CHOCOLATE LILY CARAMELS—Lily Caramels covered in rich chocolate.

But—always say
"CLARNICO, please."

CLARKE, NICKOLLS & COOMBS, LTD., VICTORIA PARK, LONDON.



Wanted at once House Parlourmaid. 2 in family, 2 maids kept. State age, wages, etc.—Miss Code, Tregwynt, Redhill, Surrey.

Field workers wanted.—Shepherds Farm, Rickmansworth, Herts.

Land Girl wanted for milking and gardening.—A. T. S., Leaside, Hatfield.

Wanted, two sisters or friends (20 to 22) to train as cook and housemaid for small country house.—Write Newlands, Bemersyde, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

Demobilized Land Girls wanted, cook-general and house parlourmaid. Early April.—Mrs. Stewart-Wink, Ha'stead, Essex.

Wanted, 2 Land Girls, i.e., expert milker and understand charge of dairy cows under a foreman, and assistant land girl to work with her.—Estate Office, Strode Park, Horne, Kent.

Good Cook-General and House Parlourmaid wanted. Comfortable home. Good wages and outings.—Mrs. Noakes, 17, Queenswood Avenue, Muswell Hill Road, London.

Domestic Help small house, 4 in family; no washing, windows, or boots; must have good reference. £35.—Mrs. Smart, 11, Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.10.

Wanted, Cook, also Housemaid; wages to begin £35 and £26.—Apply Superintendent, Convalescent Home, Hempstead, Herts.

Wanted, single handed Cook, also Parlourmaid, at once, for country house 4½ miles from Derby. Good wages, etc.—Cape-stake, Kirk-Langley, Derby.

Two Girls wanted to help on small farm—poultry, pigs, cows; also willing to assist in household duties as Cook and Houseparlourmaid; experience unnecessary.—Mrs. Burr, Carlington, nr. Church Stretton.

FOR SALE. Star vacuum sweeper, new, 44/-; pair boots (G) 5/6; girl's light boots, leather boa, and jean underskirt (new) 10/6; 3 dresses, fit girl 11-12 years, 2 cotton 1 serge (from Swan and Edgar), 30/- the 3.—L. P. H., Village Farm, Bickenhill, Hampton in Arden, Birmingham.

NOTICE The Subscription to "The Landswoman" for six months is 2/- post free. Orders may be sent to the Editorial Office, Stone Field, Kidbrook Grove, Blackheath.