Ripe Cherries

and

Lantic Sugar

"Pure and Uncolored"

make delicious and economical preserves

In 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks, 2 and 5-pound cartons

PRESERVING LABELS FREE Send red ball trade-mark for book of 54 printed gummed labels to

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited

Power Bldg., Montreal

145

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Belle:—1. The family of the bride issues the invitations and announcements; the latter are sent out to all friends of both bride and bridegroom whom they wish to know of the event; they should be mailed on the same day the ceremony is performed. 2. According to an old superstition, a bride on her wedding day should wear "something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue" to insure happiness. 3. It is usual to give a fee to each of the clergymen who officiate at a wedding, especially as the one who is to pronounce the benediction is the rector of the church and is set aside, as it were, in favor of an old friend. 4. The bride's father (or family) pays for the church decorations and for the carriages to and from the church. In fact, the father stands all the expenses except the wedding ring, the clergyman's fee and the bouquets for the bride and bridesmaids. These are all paid for by the bridegroom.

F. B.:—1. You can stir mixed paints more easily if the can is kept standing upside down for a few days before opening. 2. Add a teaspoonful of Epsom salts to each gallon of water when washing colored materials and the colors will not fade or run. 3. It is a good plan, when using a recipe for the first time, to write on the margin the amount it makes or the number that it will serve, as a guide in the future.

Summer Girl:—1. Try a "planting" game for your garden party. Cut from cardboard a number of little shovels and write on each a question, having them ready before the party begins. The following questions are suitable and you can think up several others: "When I planted a sweet and a bunch of grass, what came up?" (Candytuft). "When I planted a wild animal and a covering for the hand what came up?" (Foxglove.) "When I planted in the afternoon what came up?" (Four o'clock.) "When I planted Boreas what came up?" (Snowflakes.) "When I planted Chanticleer what came up?" (Coxcomb.) "When I planted Romeo on a dull day what came up?" (Love in a mist.) The leader reads out each question and the first one to answer receives the spade on which that question is written. A prize can be given to the one holding the greatest number of spades. 2. The guests on their arrival should enter the house. Set aside a room for the boys and one for the girls. 3. The pink frock will be quite the thing for the occasion.

Housekeeper:—1. Paraffin that has become unclean through usage in canning and preserving may be cleaned and reused. Don't throw it away because dirt and trash have become mixed with it. Many times paraffin can be cleaned with a brush in cold water. If this does not remove all the dirt, heat the paraffin to boiling and strain it through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth placed over a funnel, or a thin layer of absorbent cotton over one thickness of cheesecloth may be used as a strainer. One straining should be sufficient ordinarily, but if the paraffin still is unclean heat and strain again. Any paraffin lodging in the strainer may be recovered by heating the cloth and pouring off the hot liquid to another strainer. 2. For sandwiches use bread a day or two old; fresh bread will always crumble. Then use a very sharp knife, dipping it in hot water to make the cutting easier. Trim off crusts and use butter that is slightly softened. When making lettuce sandwiches do not trim off the crust until you insert the lettuce, then cut it off with the crush. For fillings use chopped nuts and lettuce, chicken and lettuce, or chopped dates in brown bread, lettuce and mayonnaise, grated cheese, or minced ham and salad dressing in white bread. 3. The problem of keeping linen or lace table centres from creasing when not in use is happily solved by winding them round long cardboard rolls covered with chintz. 4. To remove mildew spots, wet the linen with boiling water, wring dry; then dip in sour milk, lay in sun and cover thickly with salt. Or apply a raw apple crushed to a pulp and mixed with salt. 5. Burning sulphur in a room will disinfect it thoroughly.

Historian:—1. The Treaty of London, the "scrap of paper," as Von Bethmann-Hollweg called it, was signed on April 19, 1839, by Prussia, France, Great Britain, Austria and Russia. The Treaty of London declares:—"Belgium . . . . shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State." The implications of perpetual neutrality are well summed up in "A Short History of Belgium" by Leon Van Der Essen, at page 159. Permanent neutrality is established not so much for the peace of the country concerned as for the maintenance of peace between other countries. Therefore the violation of neutralized ground is a casus belli of the most open and unmistakable sort. 2. The Germans call their country the Deutsches Reich, or German Empire. By the "German confederation" do you mean the present empire? It consists of twenty-six States, four kingdoms, six grand duchies, five duchies, seven principalities, three free cities and Alsace-Lorraine. It is not a union of equals, for some of the States enjoy specific powers not possessed by others. Prussia is most highly favored. The emperor must come from her royal house and because of her large representation no change in the Constitution can be made without her consent. There is no parliamentary government of the empire in the sense in which it exists in Great Britain, for the Chancellor is not answerable to the Reichstag, or parliament, but only to the ruler. 3. Aisne is pronounced like "ain". 4. Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo are the West Indian republics.

Standard Reader:—1. Probably the cause of poor results with spinach is inferior seed. 2. Very often a child such as you describe grows up to be a very attractive and useful woman. It is all a matter of training. As a rule, punishment has not a beneficial effect upon a nature like this. Much depends upon your own attitude towards her. Always take for granted that she is going to do the right thing. Never for a moment imagine that she will do wrong. Hold up high ideals and let her see that noble conduct is expected of her. Most of us, young and old, try to live up to the high opinions our friends have of us. Never scold, nag, or preach. Never make comparisons between her conduct and that of some other little girl. Never tell her she is like Aunt so and so. Praise every right thing she does, no matter how small. This is very important. Give her good books to read, such as "Little Women". I shall be glad to hear from you again.

Sheep Notes

To get the flock safely through the winter, get the ticks during the summer.

One reason the sheep industry has shown a decrease in the last few years, is that wool buyers have paid no more for a good fleece than a poor one. There should be a premium on good wool.

Save all the good ewe lambs for breeders, for they will be in demand during the next few years. Take care of the breeding flock so that it will be in condition for breeding this fall. Keep a record of the ewes to be sure all are bred.

An old shepherd says that the feet need to be trimmed three times a year.

A cistern catching water from the barn roof furnishes a good supply of water for the flock, if the water is kept clean and cool.

Aim to make the lambs the chief source of income. Let the clip pay for the ewe's keep.

As soon as the grain is harvested, the sheep will clean up the waste grain and eat many weeds in the stubble if they are given a chance.

Shade makes sheep. Where there are no trees in the pasture it is a wise plan to put up a shelter of boards or canvas. When the sheep have shade they will graze in the evening and morning and lie in the shade during midday, chewing their cuds.

Harrow the corn land before and after the crop is up.

The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
JULY 29

Lesson V. God's Gracious Invitation —Isaiah 55. Golden Text—Isa. 55. 6.

Verse 1. Water . . .wine. . .milk —The common drinks of the Orient; here symbols of the material and spiritual blessings promised in the preceding chapter. All these may be secured free of all cost. Wherefore do ye spend—Addressed primarily to the Jews in other lands, especially in Babylonia. Many of them had acquired wealth and adopted the customs and the religion of their new home. But, in the opinion of the prophet, all the wealth of Babylonia cannot satisfy; hence he urges the exiles to turn from the disappointing, material things to the enjoyment of the blessings of the kingdom of God.

3. Everlasting covenant—The enjoyment of material blessings is conditioned upon spiritual regeneration, the coming into vital, personal relationship with Jehovah (Jer. 31-34). Sure mercies of David—The loving-kindness promised irrevocably to David and to his dynasty (2 Sam. 7. 11-16). The new covenant will embody all the essential elements of the earlier promises, and will be as irrevocable as the earlier covenant.

4, 5. Comparison between David, a party in the earlier covenant, and the servant Israel, a party in the new covenant. As David occupied a unique position among the nations in his day, so Israel is destined to occupy a unique position in the future. A nation—Better, people. Foreign peoples, unknown to Israel, will flock eagerly to it and to Jerusalem (Zech. 8. 20-23). Glorified—He has appointed to Israel a glorious position.

6, 7. Only those who are truly united to Jehovah can become partakers of the glorious promises, hence the prophet urges the indifferent and godless to repent and turn to Jehovah.

8, 9. The basis for the hope and faith he seeks to inspire, and, therefore, for the appeal to repentance. My thoughts. . . .your thoughts—Men may see in the present condition nothing but ground for despair; Jehovah sees in it an opportunity for redemption.

10, 11. Void—There is no danger of the divine purpose being frustrated: Jehovah's thoughts, words, and purposes abide forever.

Protection of Crops.

Crop protection means crop production. Canada loses over one hundred million dollars worth of her staple crops every year through the depredations of insect pests. A large portion of this loss could be prevented. As we cannot afford to lose the smallest portion of our grain and other food crops during the present critical period when the production of food is of supreme importance, the Dominion Department of Agriculture is making every effort to prevent, so far as possible, losses due to insect pests. Crop protection must go hand in hand with crop production.

Insect pests are not usually noticed or reported until they have caused considerable damage. Therefore it is urged that the closest watch be kept on all crops for the first appearance of any insect pests or damage. Immediately such damage is observed steps should be taken to control the outbreak in its incipient stage. If the pest or the method of control is unknown specimens of the insect and its injuries should be sent at once to the nearest of the following sources of expert assistance: The Agricultural College, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture or their local District Representatives, the officer in charge of the nearest Dominion Entomological Station, or direct to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for examination; and advice in regard to control measures will be furnished without delay. Letters and packages up to 11 ounces in weight may be mailed to the Dominion Entomologist, "Free," but postage will be required on letters or specimens sent to the other sources of advice mentioned.

Do not delay reporting insect outbreaks or sending inquiries; delay may involve serious losses that could otherwise be prevented. Write immediately, or telegraph if the outbreak is serious. Clean farming, the securing of vigorous growth in young plants and good cultivation are the best protective measures against insect attack. Keep all crops constantly under supervision for the first appearance of any damage in order that it may be checked without delay. Increased crop production involves increased protection against pests.

Don't Wash Eggs!

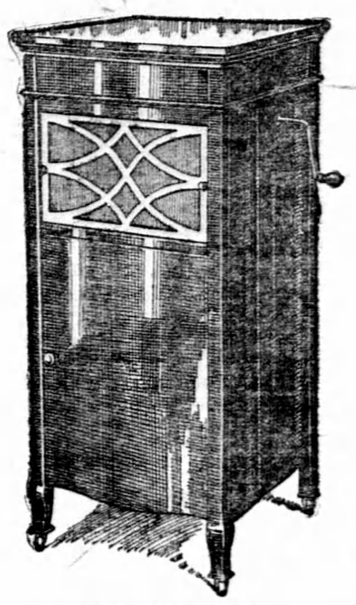
Except for immediate use or for local customers who use fresh eggs soon after delivery, never wash eggs even if soiled. Egg investigations show that millions of eggs spoil unnecessarily because they were washed or in some way became wet before going into cold storage. Washing eggs dissolves and removes the natural gelatinous covering which prevents germs of decay from getting through the pores of the egg shells.

Neither should eggs to be stored in water glass or other preservative be washed. If shells are badly soiled, better use the eggs for cooking purposes and spend the time needed for washing eggs in keeping the nesting material clean and providing clean dry litter in the laying-rooms.

Apple paring machines are helpful to the busy housewife. It is a little early, but apple paring time will soon arrive.

Bread-Making 1917 Contests

At Rural School Fairs in Ontario



THE PATHEPHONE

Five of these large cabinet phonographs, each with twelve records, given as first prizes in District Contests. Value, $150. Size, 20 in. x 20½ in. x 44 in. high.

PRIZES: Five Large Phonographs
Five Sets of Dickens' Works
Girl's Own Annuals
Attractive List of Books
Canuck Bread Mixers

More than $2,000 worth of prizes for bread making will be offered at the rural school fairs this fall. Among the prizes are five large cabinet phonographs, fifteen Canuck bread mixers and many attractive books. These splendid prizes will make the contest the most stirring ever held at rural school fairs. Every girl between the ages of 12 and 18 should read all about this fine opportunity, and should begin now to prepare for it. The prizes, under the conditions explained below, will be awarded for the best loaves baked with

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

—the flour that you will want to use always, once you have given it a good trial. We want you to know for yourself that it makes splendid big loaves of the lightest, most wholesome bread that good flour can bake. That is why we make it well worth your while to try it, by offering these attractive and costly prizes.

For this contest we have divided the Province into five districts, each with several counties. In each district we will give a large cabinet phonograph, a set of Dickens' Works and three bread mixers. These are called the District prizes and they are to be given in addition to the prizes offered at the local rural school fairs. (See list of districts below.) Be sure to compete at your local rural school fair. If you win first prize there, you will then automatically become a competitor for the phonograph and other district prizes.

The Prizes, remember, are offered for the best loaf of bread baked with Cream of the West Flour. No other flour will do. For local prizes we offer a number of valuable books. By local prizes we mean those given at the fair.

1st Local Prize.—"Girl's Own Annual," a great big beautifully bound, illustrated book with 800 pages of stories and articles about people, art, animals, gardens, sewing, crocheting—everything that particularly interests young girls, older girls and their mothers. This is a wonderful prize that you can treasure for years.

2nd Local Prize.—"Stories of Famous Men and Women," heavily cloth bound with gold titles, many beautiful pictures in colors, entrancing life stories of Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, Flora MacDonald, Jenny Lind, the late Queen Victoria and others.

3rd Local Prize.—"Britain Overseas," a big handsomely bound book with many colored pictures, interesting stories and descriptions of the countries and the peoples of Britain's world-wide Empire.

4th Local Prize.—"The Queen's Gift Book," a book of stories, pictures and special articles by Britain's best writers; the proceeds from the sale of this book are for the benefit of disabled soldiers in England.

NOTE.—Unless the entries number six or more only first and second prizes will be awarded. Unless the entries number ten or more no fourth prize will be awarded.

The District Prizes.—The winner of the first prize at each local fair automatically becomes a competitor for the following District prizes. One-half of the first prize loaf will be sent to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. (See conditions below.)

1st District Prize.—The "Pathephone" is the name given to the fine big mahogany phonograph we offer as first prize. It will give you endless pleasure and entertainment for a lifetime. It has special reproducer attachments and needles, enabling you to play all kinds of flat disc records of no matter what make. The Pathephone reproduces band music, orchestra music, songs and funny pieces perfectly; with it goes a dozen of the famous Pathe records. Total value, $150.00.

2nd District Prize.—Set of Dickens' Works, 18 splendidly bound volumes with many illustrations. Among the books in the set are "Oliver Twist" and "Old Curiosity Shop." These are two of the most entrancing stories ever written.

3rd, 4th and 5th Prizes.—"Canuck" Bread mixers. This simple, yet well-made, machine takes the hard work out of bread making. Instead of laborious kneading of the old method, you just put in the ingredients, turn the handle and the dough is thoroughly and more evenly mixed.

FIRST PRIZE AT LOCAL RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1917, or her 19th birthday does not occur before Nov. 1, 1917. One loaf of bread must be submitted baked in pan about 7 x 5 inches and 3 inches deep, and divided into twin loaves so that they may be separated at the fair. *The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour.* One-half will be judged at the fair. The other half of the prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the District Contests. The judging will be done by Miss M. A. Purdy, of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Testing. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fairs.

The Standard by which bread will be judged will be as follows:

1. Appearance of Loaf ..... 15 marks
   (a) Color ..... 5 marks
   (b) Texture of crust ..... 5 marks
   (c) Shape of loaf ..... 5 marks
2. Texture of Crumb ..... 40 marks
   (a) Evenness ..... 15 marks
   (b) Silkiness ..... 20 marks
   (c) Color ..... 5 marks
3. Flavor of Bread ..... 45 marks
   (a) Taste ..... 25 marks
   (b) Odor ..... 20 marks

Important.—Each loaf must be accompanied by the part of the flour bag containing the face of the Old Miller, and an entry form must be signed by the girl and parents or guardian stating date of birth, P.O. address, and giving name of dealer from whom Cream of the West Flour was purchased. The form will state that the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by each girl and not more than one local prize will be awarded to the same family.

Which District is yours? This list shows you which counties you compete against if you become a competitor for the District prizes:

District No. 1.—Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew.

District No. 2.—Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria, Durham.

District No. 3.—Counties of York, Ontario, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Oxford, Brant, Waterloo.

District No. 4.—Counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex.

District No. 5.—Counties of Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Timiskaming, Algoma, Sudbury, Manitoulin.

THE RESULTS of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The District results will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY. Every girl between 12 and 18 years should compete. What a splendid way to stir up increased interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealers and practise using it as often as possible to increase the chances of winning. If your dealer cannot sell it to you, write to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and we will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.

NO COMPETITIONS IN COUNTIES NAMED BELOW: The competition is open to all parts of the Province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the Districts of Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the Province where school fairs are held by the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Prescott, Russell or Lincoln, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties by the Department of Agriculture. There are, however, a few local school fairs held in these seven counties, and we are opening the competition to these fairs. We will announce later the districts in which each of these Counties will be included.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited

(West) Toronto, Ontario

(Keep this announcement for reference)

135

To Dealers: The above preliminary advertisement is inserted to inform the Public about our Bread-making Competition. We will shortly advertise in the home print pages of local weeklies the names of dealers handling Cream of the West Flour.

Horse Sense

Harness leather cannot be neglected without injury that lessens its durability. It should be washed and oiled frequently. The washing should be done in tepid water with a neutral soap and a sponge or stiff brush. After rinsing in clean tepid water the harness is hung up to drain a little while before oiling.

For driving harness neatsfoot or castor oil is best, but for heavy harness there may be some tallow in the oil. The applications should be light for driving and liberal for heavy harness. The oil, warm to the hand, is rubbed thoroughly into the leather while it is still wet from the washing. Excess oil which the leather is unable to take up should be removed with a clean, dry cloth.

Pulling the binder is harder work than drawing the cultivator, especially if there is no truck to support the weight of the binder tongue. Occasional rests and airing the shoulders by pulling the collars up on the horses' necks will help to prevent galls and sores. Wash the shoulders and apply some liniment at night.

It will pay to give the colts a small amount of grain once a day, although they are running with the mares in pasture.

Swill the sink thoroughly well down with boiling water daily. A whole kettleful isn't a drop too much to use, and you must take care to have it boiling.

Most of the peas sent to market are picked when too old and tough. If you want to build up a high-class trade, pick peas when they are young and juicy.

Keep the cultivator going in the corn until out in tassel. But shallow toward the last, please! About two inches deep is right. Muzzle the horses and they'll work better and not eat the precious corn.

It is some work to do it, but if your well has been in the habit of going dry in summer, take the wall out and dig down deeper till you strike water; or dig just inside the old wall and stone the smaller well up afterward.

A neighbor of ours has one field that has never been manured. Great, you say? But let's finish the story. His yield of wheat on that piece of land has been nineteen bushels to the acre, while on land which has been manured he has averaged twenty-six bushels to the acre. Which is the better farming?

The young hired man said that he never heard of such a thing when we spoke the other day about filing a hoe. Maybe your men folks are the same way. Show them how, right off. But do you know yourself? File the hoe on the edge farthest away from you when you hold it ready to clip off a weed. Good plan to take a file with you when you go to the field and use it once in a while, before your tool gets "duller than a hoe."