MEETING OF WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

Address of Mr. Edward Brown, London, England, at Toronto, Sept. 11, 1925.

Prof. Brown, on rising, said:—Mr. Deputy Minister, many have enquired, "What is the object of these Poultry Congresses?" Those who have taken part in the two previous ones realize their importance and value. I know that in every country there are pessimists, men who can only see the shadows, and appear to have little vision of the future. These are met with everywhere. If there are any present to-day and the result of this meeting does not convert them to a feeling of optimism in regard to the World's Poultry Congress in 1927, all I can say is, as we are frequently told in the Old Country, "If you cannot help, get out of the way."

The growth of the poultry industry is one of the romances of modern days. What it has done for the multitude could not be told. Instead of catering for the few it touches every section, every class of society, whether living in urban or rural districts. I could take you to places in England where it has been the means of carrying people through times of great stress. For example, some time ago, when in the Burnley District of Lancashire, where poultry keeping is carried on by the operative on a simple scale, the question was asked one of these men, "Why do you cotton workers take up poultry keeping? You are busily engaged during the day in your heated factories, and yet you spend your evenings and other spare time looking after poultry on commercial lines." The answer was, "The cotton trade is subject to great fluctuation; sometimes we are working overtime, then comes a period of depression and we are perhaps only working three or four days a week. When that comes, the keeping of poultry enables us to prepare for it, and also to carry on our homes without any distress." That applies also to farmers, because within the last two or three years farmers in Great Britain have declared that poultry was the most profitable part of the operations.

CHANGES IN HALF CENTURY.

Let me briefly call your attention to the changes that have taken place during the last fifty years in which I have been engaged in promoting this pursuit. Then poultry keeping was a sport, or a recreation, or merely a perquisite for the farmer's wife. In the former, of course, exhibitions occupied an important place. So far as the farmers were concerned it was non-commercial, because the farmer's wife had no rent to pay, and she got feed either for nothing or at a very small cost. That is entirely changed. It is now a huge industry. In the United Kingdom the production has gone up from about $25,000,000 per annum to upwards of $220,000,000 per annum during the last twenty years. It is a serious factor in food supplies, although we have not the same consumption on the other side as you have in Canada.

Like other pursuits, extension brings about changes, and, in some cases, difficulties. Now there is demanded organization and broader views. In this respect I feel in coming to your country that I have no need to apologize for the poultry industry. It has proved itself in Canada, as elsewhere, of great importance. When in Rome last year I was interviewing a Director of the International Institute of Agriculture, and he told me that that great institution recognized the importance of promoting to a much greater extent than hitherto the poultry industry. This was one of the great objects of the first and second World Poultry Congresses, held at the Hague in 1921, and at Barcelona, Spain, in 1924, and I wish to pay tribute to the individuals, institutions, societies, etc., in almost every part of the world for the way in which they have responded as a result of those Congresses.

Let me say, however, that a Congress is not so much for production as for interchange of ideas and experience.

CONGRESS OF 1927.

I am not by nature a pessimist, but everyone who studies this matter on the broader lines realizes that there are great problems presenting themselves. These include economics—in which is inolved the maximum of production; diseasefi owing to the diffusion of more intensive methods; and distribution. These problems will command consideration at the World's Poultry Congress in 1927. Last year it was intimated that there were three invitations for that Congress, two years hence, one from the Dominion—and I would remind you that it is a Dominion invitation, and not a Provincial one; that involves a great amount of responsibility upon you all. Of the other two invitations, the one from England was withdrawn as soon as Canada determined to invite the Congress; and in connection with the second, from Italy, it was thought that at this stage we must visit the North American continent. Since that time I have received intimation from twenty countries indicating their intention to take part in the 1927 Congress, and there is eager anticipation in all parts of the world as to that great event.

Let me remind you that the Canadian exhibit at Wembley in connection with the British Empire Exhibition has whetted the interest of multitudes of people, not only in Britain, but elsewhere, and has focussed attention upon this country. It is generally admitted that the Canadian display was the finest in the whole of that great gathering, and you are to be congratulated upon it. You can understand how that young fellows, and even those who are a little bit older, finding conditions difficult in the Old Country, are casting their eyes overseas, wondering whether there are not opportunities on this side which they may avail themselves of. You have the great spaces awaiting settlement; Europe the people, especially the younger life. One of the difficulties which we have is with regard to the young men who could not take part in the war because of their youth, and who are not finding opportunities, and yet they have the material which has helped to build the Empire.

PUBLICITY TO CANADA.

My hope is to bring here those who are seeking new fields in this way, and at the same time to show to officials in connection with our Governments and County Councils and institutions what can be done on this side, so that they may guide the youth coming over. There is the opportunity that you can only know by seeing. What the effects will be, may be, it is impossible to tell. The World's Poultry Congress will give a publicity to Canada in every part of the globe, which, so far as my experience goes, she has never had before.

The object of my present visit is to join in the consideration of the bases upon which the Congress and Exhibition are to be held, and also to interview those who can promote its success. It is a great source of satisfaction to see practically every Province in the Dominion represented today. Let me say here you have much to do, but you have more to learn. There is a wealth of knowledge and experience which has never been presented to you. In Europe we have been carrying out this work for hundreds of years and there are many things we have passed through that would be of the greatest value. Just let me give one example. Two years ago I was attending a meeting in the United States where it was claimed that your neighbors across the lake had originated the idea of selling unfertile eggs because these keep so much better when passing through the channels of trade, there being no life in them. I was able to tell them that forty years ago; credit was given me for having made some new discovery of a piece of valuable knowledge. A few years ago I was in the old book room of the British Museum, and I came across Columella's works. He lived 190[illegible] years ago in Italy and I found that he had the same idea, because he stated that if you want to keep eggs you must see that they are from non-mated hens. Therefore, "there is nothing new under the sun."

CANADA'S FINE DISPLAY.

I appeal for united effort in Canada. Your country has a great opportunity. The birds that were displayed from the Dominion at Barcelona last year commanded the admiration of people from every country, and, considering that they had travelled in some cases more than 5,000 miles, they were in splendid condition. It may be that with your harder climate we shall draw upon Canada for the rejuvenation of stocks of poultry in different parts of the world which have been weakened, either by conditions or excessive breeding. Let me say that you can arouse interest, but you must justify it. It is for you in unity to do all within your power to make this the greatest gathering that the world has ever seen, and I should like to add that although the Congress might be splendidly organized, as I am sure it will be, the Exhibition at Barcelona was one of the finest displays that I have ever been permitted to attend. Therefore you have to put your best foot forward to justify what you are doing.

Cultivation of Medicinal Plants.

A farmer in Northern Ontario with some knowledge of physics says he would like to try the cultivation for market of what are called drug plants. He can hardly do better in the first instance than send to the Publications Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa for a free copy of Bulletin No. 36, "Medicinal Plants and Their Cultivation in Canada." There he will not only glean all particulars about the cultivation of these plants but also find that there are some preliminary considerations that need careful attention if success is to be achieved. The quantity used in commerce is comparatively small of many of these plants and consequently the area used on a farm will be of like calibre and hand labor will have to be mainly used. Again if the soil and climate are suitable the question of cost and resulting profit should have close attention.

There is more possibility of a better standard of living through the expenditure of the old dollar than in the acquisition of another dollar.

Out of the 24,350,000 families of the United States, over 11,000,000 own their own homes.

Peter Freuchen, noted Danish explorer, who was recently found in Baffin's Land after being missing for four years. He will make another polar trip, but this time by airplane.

We Use Our Silo for a Water Tank.

For several years our water supply consisted of a spring of hard water, about 50 feet to the rear of the house, and a small stream about 100 feet below the house. During our second year we built a hollow-tile silo, 10x24, at the barn, which stands on ground 20 feet higher than the house and 220 feet distant. We used the silo three years, then for various reasons discontinued it. It stood idle for three years when I decided to put it to use.

One day I went to town with my team and wagon, got a few bags of cement, a quantity of old brick, some galvanized-iron pipe, two faucets, cast-iron sink, etc., and made arrangements for the hardware man to come out and spout the barn so as to run the water into the silo. I then got part of a load of sand.

We dug a trench from house to silo, and in the trench we laid the galvanized-iron pipe deep enough to prevent freezing. One end of pipe entered the bottom of the silo, and over this end we placed a galvanized-wire screen. The other end entered the house via the cellar and went up into the kitchen; on this end, in the kitchen, we placed one of the faucets. Beneath this we placed the sink. The other faucet we placed in the bottom of the silo doorway, which we filled up with cement, mortar and brick, giving it a plaster coat on the inside.

A few days later the hardware man came and spouted the barn and shortly afterward a shower of rain started our soft-water system, which has given splendid service for nearly three years. There was not a cent for upkeep until a few days ago when the mercury dropped to 36 deg. F. below zero and the pipe that comes up into the kitchen froze and burst. It cost 50 cents to repair this damage. While repairing the pipe we put in a shut-off (cost $1.70) in the cellar, so that future trouble from freezing can be prevented. We did all the work ourselves except spouting the barn. The cost of everything was a little less than $60. It was the best $60 investment I ever made.—Howard R. Lane.

Chemical Fire-Engine for Rural Use.

Our farm lies some two miles from a small country town that has a population of about 1,000. This town has no municipal water plant. It does have a fire department, however. It has a number of large cisterns at strategical locations about the town and they supply the water.

The fire-fighting equipment, consisting of motor-driven pump, hose-cart, and ladder-truck, are always drawn to the fire by hand or by being hitched behind some available automobile or truck. There are no paid firemen. Instead the business men of the town constitute a volunteer fire squad for manning the equipment, though there is a fire chief and one or two other regularly-elected officers to look after the equipment and have charge at a fire. The equipment is housed in the municipal building.

A little over four years ago the town and some 200 surrounding farmers agreed on an arrangement whereby a chemical car was added to the town fire equipment and was to be used as a community protection. The farmers bought the car and the town maintains, provides the chemicals, and houses it. It cost each farmer $8.80 when the car was purchased, and there was no further charge.

TELEPHONING ALARMS.

Almost every farmer has a phone, so that if a fire occurs at any one of these 200 farm homes, the alarm is telephoned in to the operator, who immediately gives the alarm in town. Immediately the members of the town volunteer squad man the car and hasten into the country to the fire.

The car is equipped with two large chemical tanks. Extra chemical is always carried along, so that when one of the tanks becomes exhausted it can be recharged while the other one is being used. Once the car reaches the fire it can throw an uninterrupted stream of chemical for any length of time.

The car has never had occasion to visit our farm, but we are well pleased with the arrangement and the good it has done for other farmers. We feel that the original cost was small in comparison with the added protection it gives our farm buildings. We have talked to a lot of the other farm members and all seem well satisfied with the arrangement after these four years of operation.

And it seems that this mutual arrangement between country towns and surrounding farmers is growing in popularity. We have learned of several communities that have recently adopted the scheme, one of which purchased a $5,000 outfit.—By P. C. Grose.

I Catch Weasels by the Nose.

When our chicken coop was raided last winter by a family of weasels, I hit upon a money-making way of trapping them. After unsuccessful attempts to catch them in traps placed around dead fowls, I tried wiring small pieces of fresh pork to the pans of the traps.

The first morning after I baited the traps this way I found a full-grown weasel in a trap, caught securely by the nose. Within a week I had caught the entire family of six. I sold the skins for 50 cents each.

Mice will not gnaw the paste on wall paper if powdered alum is mixed with it.

TWO LITTLE ESKIMO BOYS

BY CAPTAIN THIERRY MALLET.

Hundreds of stories could be told regarding the hardships which form part of the daily life of the Canadian Eskimos, also their resourcefulness and their endurance.

Five years ago in August, near Cape Dufferin, two Eskimos started paddling in their kayaks along the shore. Each man in his little craft had his son—one five years old, the other seven. After a few hours, they decided to go to some islands six miles off shore to look for sea-gulls' eggs. Not caring to take the two children out so far, in case a storm came up, they left them on the beach and told them to wait.

The two little boys remained there all day. Night came. They huddled together, shivering, in the lee of a rock. When dawn appeared there were no signs of the two men. Another day and another night passed; still the children waited, feeding on seaweed and small shell fish which they found along the beach.

When the third day came they decided to walk back, following the shore, to the tribe. Going round the bays, climbing up and down huge slides of rocks, walking inland each time they found rivers which they could not swim until they discovered a place to ford them, those two boys—aged five and seven respectively—never lost heart.

Picking up on the beach what they could find to eat, they eventually got back to the tribe after two days and nights of constant traveling. They were footsore, wet to the bone, and famished.

They gave the alarm and a small party of men paddled immediately to the islands. There they found the two men marooned amidst hundreds of nests on which they had been feeding.

It appears that on their arrival, four days before, they had at first gone to sleep on the beach in the sun, leaving their kayaks partly out of the water. The tide rose and the two kayaks drifted out of sight. They had suffered no hardships—having plenty of food and being confident that eventually some one would come to look for them.

Furthermore, they did not feel anxious about the children. In their minds, a thirty mile walk alone on the rugged seashore, the fording of three swift rivers, and the lack of food and the exposure during four consecutive days and nights, could not possibly harm two little Eskimo boys of five and seven.

CHOOSE COLORS TO SUIT YOUR TYPE

A highly colored blonde will find it easier to select suitable color combinations in planning her wardrobe than will her brunette sister. The blonde who is inclined toward sallowness, however, must needs be careful. Every color suggests its related complementary shade, and purples, certain blues and blue-greens give an added yellow tinge to the skin of their wearers. A blonde without much color looks well in white, transparent blacks, green, rose, and most blues, but must have all colors keyed down or "grayed" so they do not accentuate her own lack of color. The soft pastel shades are usually becoming to such a person. On the other hand, a blonde with high color can wear almost any color except brown.

Brunettes with brown eyes should wear cream or ecru, rather than white, and the pale brunette should avoid grays and purples. Browns are best for both of these types, and the taupe shades are excellent. The brunette with blue eyes, sometimes known as the Irish type, can wear almost any shades, including all blues, grays, and transparent blacks.

Red-haired women with blue eyes and those with brown eyes are different types and require different colors, though both can wear greens and browns.

White and gray hair need their own peculiar color combinations. Blue eyes and silvery hair take blue, blue-gray and transparent blacks; brown eyes take pink, gray, various blues, black and purple. Navy blue suits almost all women.

When the wardrobe is small it is well to have most of one's clothing in a neutral but becoming color and obtain variety by means of trimming. Beads, rings and pins offer ways of introducing the proper color harmony to be worn with a certain garment. While we all realize the economy of an all-black, all-blue or all-brown wardrobe, we may tire of it and long for a little change. A bit of variety can be introduced in the hat trimming and repeated in a string of beads or a pin. A hat facing, or a feather in old blue, with beads in the same shade of blue, makes quite a difference in a black or navy-blue costume. A scarf to match increases the wearer's satisfaction. The use of orange, ecru or gold with brown is quite as happy, while silver is delightful with black. If gray gloves and gray silk stockings are added to the black-and-silver costume, the harmony is complete.

If the beads you happen to own fail in this harmony, it is much better not to wear them. If a little thought be given to beads and jewelry when the outfit is planned, these ornaments can take the place of trimming to give an interesting accent to the costume. Such charming effects can be obtained through the right choice of jewelry and ornaments that it is unfortunate, when a woman wears jewelry just because she has it, that it does not suit the time, the place, the dress or the wearer.

Nature's Lesson.

The pink apple blossom is just out of reach,
Though you stand on the tips of your toes—
A lesson has Nature she wishes to teach,
You will learn it before Autumn goes.

Strive not for the blossom, nor weep at defeat,
But patiently wait for awhile,
All things come in time, and the moments are fleet,
Soon blossoms will give place to a smile.

The blossoms will die, but the good fruit will grow,
It will ripen in sun and in rain;
The weight of the apple will bend the bow low—
And the waiting will be to your gain.

Seek not the bright buds that will fade in a day,
But await the sweet fruit God will send—
The buds may be high, and be out of your way,
While the boughs at the harvest will bend.

—Peter W. Pitcher.

For That Rainy Day.

I do not know of a method whereby returns from farming can be made uniform year after year. But I do know that it is possible for farmers to lay aside in years of good profits reserves upon which they can draw in years that are not so good. I cannot help but feel that too many farmers have reinvested their surplus earnings in high-priced land when they should have kept at least a part of them in more liquid reserves upon which they could readily draw in times of depression.—S. O.

Better Health for the Kiddies.

I believe quality and carefulness in wrapping has most to do with the school lunch. Poor bread and poor butter would spoil the best lunch, and I think I am safe in adding, vice-versa.

Really, I think the cold breakfasts and suppers are hurting the children much more than cold dinners. Too many are allowed to eat a large meal from the cupboard as soon as they get home from school, and do not want their warm supper. Let's have quality first.—Mrs. L. L. H.

My Button Pins.

I never have to hunt buttons now. All my old hat pins have been pressed into service, each carrying buttons of one vraiety securely held in place by a cork on the point of the pin. The button pins, as I call them, are laid in one long row in a flat box so I can see at a glance just what I want.—Mrs. A. E. Enerson.

Was Still Boss.

"Well, I suppose you're still boss in your own home?"

"Why, of course I am—the family is still away at the shore."

GRACEFUL JUMPER FROCK.

Paris sponsors the jumper type of frock for every occasion, and modish preference is given to velveteen for the newest blouse ensembles. Inverted plaits at the centre front and side seams give an enchanting swing to the skirt, which is joined to a bodice top. The youthful blouse has a plain back extending over the shoulder in yoke effect, to which the front is softly gathered. Faille silk fashions the fitted collar, the flat plait at the front, the cuffs and the top of the inset pockets. The diagram pictures the simple design of the blouse-No. 1044, which is in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 38 bust requires 2⅞ yards of 36-inch or 40-inch material. The skirt, No. 1033, is joined to a bodice top, and is in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 38 bust requires 1⅞ yards of 36-inch or 40-inch material for the skirt, and 1⅜ yards lining for the bodice. Price 20 cents each.

Many styles of smart apparel may be found in our Fashion Book. Our designers originate their patterns in the heart of the style centres, and their creations are those of tested popularity, brought within the means of the average woman. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

Cannas, dahlias, etc.: As soon as the tops of cannas, dahlias, gladioli, caladiums, and similar plants are killed by the frost, the roots or bulbs should be dug and stored in a cellar, where the temperature will remain about 55 deg. F. and should never go below 50 or above 60 deg. F. No more earth should be shaken from the clumps of cannas and dahlias than is necessary to remove them from the ground. The plants can be placed on racks or in slat boxes so the air can circulate freely through them. No frost must reach the roots, nor must they become too warm or dry.