The Markdale STANDARD

is published on Wednesday by
COLGAN & MACINTYRE
Markdale, Ontario.

SUBSCRIPTION:—to subscribers in Canada, $2.00 a year; in the United States, $2.50. Fifty cents less when paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Rates for Display Advertising will be furnished on application.

All Advertisements under 1 inch are charged as one inch.

Professional cards of 1 inch or under, $5 per annum, or $3 for six months.

Reading Notices inserted in local column, 10c per line to transient advertisers and 8c. per line to contract advertisers

Advts. of Farms and Real Estate for sale, not exceeding 1 inch, are charged 50c first insertion and 25c each additional insertion.

Strayed, Lost, Found Notices, etc., not exceeding 1 inch, 50c for first insertion and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

Transient Advts., such as Legal Notices, By-laws etc., 10c per line for the first insertion and 5c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Memorial poetry, one cent a word

Card of thanks, one cent a word, with minimum 25 cents.

Advts. without specified instructions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements subject to the approval of the Publisher.

Information covering Special Contracts will be supplied promptly upon application.

All correspondence intended for the firm should be addressed to The Markdale Standard, Markdale.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R. J. SPROULE

Flesherton. Conveyancer, Appraiser, Valuator and Money Lender. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Wills drawn up and Valuations made on shortest notice. Charges very low. Apply to R. J. Sproule, Flesherton.

LEGAL:

F. McCULLOUGH

Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Office—Mark street, Markdale. Money to lend.

LUCAS & HENRY

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Offices—Lucas Block, Markdale; Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto
I. B. Lucas, K.C., W. D. Henry, B.A.

MEDICAL

DR. J. W. LEACH

Practicing Physician
Rocklyn, Ontario
Phones:—Markdale exchange, 21 r 3-3. (2115 pd.) Meaford exchange, 213 r 4.

DENTISTRY:

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR

Dentist
Office in Artley Block (over Bowes' hardware store). Entrance at south-west corner of building, Toronto street.

L. G. CAMPBELL
(L.D.S., D.D.S.)

Dental Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the post-office. Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Appointments made by phone.

J. W. PATTON, J.P.

Rocklyn, Ont. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Business strictly confidential.

FRATERNAL.

A. F. & A. M.

Baram Lodge, No. 490, G.R.C., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. T. H. Reburn, W.M.; S. A. Morrison, Secretary.

C. O. C. F., No. 399.

Markdale Council, Canadian Order Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets second Monday in the month in Haskett's Hall, at 8 o'clock. A. Jackson, Chief Councillor; Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

MARKDALE L.O.L., No. 1045.

Meets in Haskett's Hall on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Everard Walker, W.M.; J. England, Secretary.

AUCTIONEERS.

B. H. WALDEN,

Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. All sales promptly attended to. Farm sales a specialty. Arrangements for sales may be made at Standard Office or B. H. Walden, Markdale.

D. D. CARRUTHERS

Licensed Auctioneer County of Grey. Reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 55 r 3-3, or write, R.R. No. 2, Markdale, Ontario. 203

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE,

The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $2 per box, 3 for $5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION.

MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 41 — MARKDALE, ONT., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 16 1922 — Established in 1875

Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

Copyright by Wilson Publishing Co., Limited.

Mrs. H. B.: Will you please tell me about the care of strawberries? I have a small bed of strawberries set last spring, and wish to know when the right time is to put straw on them and if it should be left on in the spring, or if the plants should be uncovered and straw left between the rows.

Answer: Just before the ground freezes up you should cultivate the soil between the rows fairly deeply, 2½ to 3 inches, then as soon as the soil freezes lightly apply a mulch of straw 2 or 3 inches deep between the rows and at least 2 inches deep over the plants. In spring, as soon as general growth has started well, remove the straw from off the rows, and suit yourself as to whether or not you leave the straw between the rows. The arguments in favor of leaving the straw between the rows are (1) that it forms an effective mulet and helps conserve soil moisture, and (2) it makes a cleaner surface for the berries to rest upon.

R. W.: I have not had much experience with feeding silage, but there is a ten-foot silo on the farm where I am now, which has recently been filled. How many head of cattle must I keep in order to feed the silage fast enough to keep it from spoiling in cold weather? Is silage any good to feed to horses, hens, or pigs, and if so, how should it be fed? Is it a practical thing where there is silage left in the spring, to feed it to milch cows in late summer when pastures are short? I have two steers, Holstein grades, eighteen months old. They have been on pasture all summer with no grain. I want to feed something this winter to turn off for beef in the spring. Had I better feed these steers or sell them for what they will bring, and buy something younger to feed during the winter?

Answer: You do not give height of silo, therefore it is impossible to give you a definite answer as to the number of cattle you can feed from it. Henry and Morrison say that from a 10 foot silo at least 520 lbs. of silage should be removed daily in order to maintain quality; somewhat less in cold weather. Fifty pounds of silage a day is considered to be a liberal amount for full grown beef or dairy animals to consume, therefore you would require at least 10 head to prevent waste by spoilage. Silage can profitably be fed in spring and late summer to supplement short pasturage.

With regard to feeding ensilage to horses and hogs, some experiments have shown silage to be useful as a part ration for mares in winter, but corn silage has not proven of value as a feed for hogs. It is too bulky and is not tasty for hogs.

Your Holstein steers are about the right age to make valuable gains from proper winter feeding, but their breeding is against them unless they have a good mixture of beef blood in them. If they are tending pretty close towards pure bred Holsteins you would do well to sell them off pasture and buy in steers sired by Shorthorn or some other beef breed.

J. P.: Can you advise me what application of land plaster to use with barnyard manure on barley and alfalfa seeding, also what results might I expect? Can you tell me what results an application of land plaster might bring when applied on new muck land?

Answer: As to results from land plaster, you can expect a little increase for a year or so, after which there is no return. Theoretically, land plaster is supposed to benefit manure by helping retain the nitrogen which otherwise would escape in the form of ammonia, but no reliable practical demonstration has ever been made to substantiate this claim. Fifty years ago considerable land plaster was used. It acted purely as a land stimulant, and for a few years increased certain crop yields, but the reaction was bad since it left the soil poorer. Land plaster carries no plant food, hence cannot benefit a soil permanently. I would expect results of land plaster on new muck soils to be negative. You would get results on muck soils by applying fertilizers fairly high in phosphoric acids and high in potash, say an 0-10-10 or 0-10-8.

Poultry

H. F.: I am feeding one quart of ground corn, one quart of ground oats, two quarts of wheat bran, one quart 16.50 per cent. protein dairy feed, all mixed together and wet just so it is moist. I feed this in the morning and feed soaked oats at night. I soak it for twenty-four hours before feeding it. This is what I feed to fifty hens, but they don't seem to lay just as I would like to have them. I have Brown Leghorns and I want to keep 100 this winter and would like to have the most of them lay. Is the feed I fed all right?

Answer: A laying hen requires about four ounces of feed per day. This should be equally divided between scratch feed and dry mash. Trouble will be experienced in encouraging the birds to consume an equal proportion of scratch and mash unless the feeding practice so regulates the amount of scratch feed given that the hens will consume the mash to satisfy their appetites. A light feed of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat in the morning, and a heavy feed of two parts corn and one of wheat in the evening is recommended. The dry mash, consisting of equal parts by weight of bran, middling, cornmeal, ground oats and meat scrap should be before the hens at all times. Green food should be provided at least once a day. The most palatable form of green food is sprouted oats; however, mangels, cabbage, etc., could be used as a substitute. The green food usually has a tonic effect on the hen and increases the appetite of the fowl; therefore, green food should be fed preferably in the morning to stimulate the appetite of the bird. Grit and oyster shell should, of course, be before the birds at all times.

The common grains fed do not contain enough calcium carbonate to provide lime material when the hens are in heavy production and the most available form of calcium carbonate can be supplied in feeding oyster shell. Oats are an excellent feed, but are not quite as palatable as either corn and wheat. It is usually advisable to soak, germinate, or sprout the oats to increase the palatability of the grain. Oats have a higher feeding value when sprouted for three or four days.

The above ration is being recommended by practically every agricultural institution and has become a standard ration for a majority of the egg-laying contests. If the birds do not respond to this feed, either the breeding or other environmental factors which influence production will need consideration.

The longest bridge in the world is that built over the Great Salt Lake in the U. S. It is twenty miles long, and is built entirely of wood.

A bird more frequently mentioned in Burns's poetry than either the blackbird or the song-thrush is the linnet, or lintwhite, or "linie" (a word that seems to include the various finches). It appears to have been the favorite bird of the Ayrshire bard.

Can you tell the distance of a flash of lightning by noting the time that elapses ere the thunder is heard? Lightning is instantaneous, and when nearby the report is at first a single sharp crack, but it is always followed by a long rolling. The reason of the continued roll from a single flash is to be found in the fact that a flash usually travels several miles, and as sound travels about 1,090 feet per second, the sounds generated at different distances come to the ear in rapid succession, resulting in a continuous roar.

Sunflowers in Northern Ontario.

Sunflowers as a silage crop would appear to have a place in the farm economy in Northern Ontario. The Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Kapuskasing in that district, in his report for 1921, remarks that sunflowers produced the cheapest ensilage owing to the large yield per acre. He adds that sunflowers will undoubtedly become of great importance as a feed for live stock and as a substitute for corn in the North. Five acres of sunflowers were sown at the station the last week of May on fall-plowed winter-manured soil. One acre, which was treated with 200 pounds of nitrate of soda when the plants were two inches high, gave a yield of 24 tons 416 pounds per acre. Another acre, which was treated with one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda at the same time, yielded 22 tons 825 pounds per acre. A third acre, which received no nitrate, yielded 19 tons 800 pounds per acre. These three acres were sown in drills 36 inches apart and the plants were thinned to six inches apart in the rows. The other two acres of the five sown were sown in drills 42 inches apart and the plants thinned to six inches apart. The yield was 17 tons 825 pounds per acre. The average yield per acre of the five acres sown was 19 tons 1,200 pounds; the cost per acre $78.13, and the cost per ton $3.99.

The experiments at this station embraced practically every line of farming and a large amount of information is to be obtained by studying the report, which can be had free by applying to the Superintendent, at the Station, or by writing to the Publications Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Suggestions on the Winter Feeding of Steers.

While the series of pamphlets on the winter finishing of steers being issued by the Dominion Experimental Farms each and separately deal with some particular province, they all contain matter of interest and value generally. Conclusions gathered from Pamphlet 20, "The Winter Finishing of Steers in Western Nova Scotia" which are of general interest, are quoted:—That a relatively small percentage of animals sold are properly finished for the block, but that most profit is secured on well-finished animals; that the scrub steer is not a profitable feeder; that dehorned cattle are more profitable than horned animals; that it pays to finish steers as rapidly as possible after ten or twelve months of age; that heavy steers are more profitable than light ones; that there is a limit to the amount of feed steers can make profitable use of; that molasses is valuable as a substitute for succulents in the ration, as a conditioner and appetizer, and as a relish to roughage more or less unpalatable; that a combination of roots and ensilage gives better results than either roots or ensilage alone; that the good beef type is more profitable than the dairy type; that too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of the use of a good pure-bred sire; that it is more economical to feed steers in loose box stalls or in the open shed than tied in the stable; and that farmers are well advised to feed largely on crops grown on the farm.

The Dawn of Wisdom.

Now let me go into my one-time foe
And by my treatment of him clearly show
I have grown big and wise enough to know
I was, or could have been, the erring one.
Then if he spurn me well, I shall have done
One of the bravest things beneath the sun.
People of every size make stupid breaks;
None but the big acknowledge their mistakes.

Stickland Gillilan in "Success."

BOYS LEARN HOG MARKETING.

Lawrence Rae and George White, of Kenton; Max Gillis and Charles Wilson, of Lenore, are the best boy hog raisers in Manitoba, as determined by a contest held by the Provincial and Dominion Governments. Along with forty other boys, they earned a trip to Winnipeg, where they were entertained and instructed in marketing by the United Grain Growers. The contest was part of an educational plan to show farmers the kind of bacon type hogs that are demanded by the British trade. The winning boys are in the front row of the group of people who are looking at the hogs.

The Sunday School Lesson

NOVEMBER 19

Jesus the Friend of Sinners, Luke 7: 37-48. Golden Text—Faithful is the saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.—1 Tim. 1: 15 (Rev. Ver.).

Lesson Setting—Our lesson to-day forms part of the third preaching tour of Jesus of Galilee. If Jesus was the friend of publicans and sinners, he was also ready to be the friend of Pharisees and so we find him in our lesson a guest in the house of one of the Pharisees. Jesus never identified himself with any class or against any class as such. He was ready to meet the seeking heart anywhere. The lesson throws a splendid light on Jesus as the world's Saviour. No lesson shows more clearly his sympathy with the last and the least and the lost, and the principle involved in the parable, that great forgiveness involved great love, seems to throw wide open the gates of mercy.

V. 37. A woman in the city . . . a sinner. "Behold," says Luke, indicating something more unusual than even the presence of Jesus in the house of the Pharisees. This woman was one of the outcasts of society, greatly sinned and doubtless greatly sinned against. When she knew that Jesus sat at meat. Jesus was not a stranger to her. Somewhere she had seen or heard Jesus and his words or manner or look had changed her whole life. She felt her whole life condemned, but great hope as well as great repentance filled her soul. In the same way she must make it all known to Jesus. In the Pharisee's house. The customs of the time permitted a stranger to enter the courtyard and even the room where the feast was held. But such custom of access did not sanction the entrance of such a woman with such a reputation, and least of all into the house of a Pharisee. The woman knew all this, but something in her heart drives her on. She feels that Jesus will understand. An alabaster box of ointment; part of her shameful equipment, but now the symbol of a new passion and the expression of thoughts she cannot express.

V. 38. Stood at his feet behind him. The guests reclined on couches at the table, with their feet towards the wall of the room. Weeping . . . anointed with the ointment; tears expressing her repentance; anointing expressing her love.

V. 39. When the Pharisee . . . saw it. If Simon had wished to measure Jesus and find out what manner of man he really was, this intrusion, however indignant he might be, seemed to furnish the opportunity he sought. This man, if he were a prophet. Simon thought that a prophet would have known the character of this woman and would have shown such knowledge by shrinking from her defiling touch. The only idea Simon had of holiness was that it held itself aloof. For she is a sinner. As Simon misunderstood Jesus, so did he misunderstand the woman. He utterly failed to read the meaning of her tears. She was a sinner once, but that does not describe her now.

II. Jesus Measuring Simon, 40-48.

V. 40. Jesus answering said. Nothing escaped Jesus from the time he entered the house of Simon. He noted the omission of the usual courtesies which the host pays to the guest. He read also these inward comments of Simon. I have somewhat to say unto thee. Jesus will not suffer this false judgment to pass unchallenged.

V. 41. There was a certain creditor. Jesus uses the parable as being a less personal, yet not less pointed way of teaching Simon the lesson he needed. Moreover, it made it possible for Christ to compel Simon to sit in judgment on himself. One owed five hundred pence . . the other fifty. Jesus does not mean that Simon's spiritual debt is less than the woman's debt. Simon would not recognize himself as being a debtor at all.

V. 42. When they had nothing to pay he frankly forgave them both; freely remitted the debts of both. Which of them will love him most. Simon can only answer, but he does not yet see the bearing of the parable. He has never thought of himself as involved in the parable.

V. 44. Seest thou this woman. Jesus proceeds to apply Simon's admission to his own condemnation and the woman's commendation. Thou gavest me no water. It was the usual custom to offer the guest water to pour on his feet to cool them after the heat of the journey. She hath washed my feet with tears. Simon's cold hospitality which omitted the usual tokens of welcome is contrasted with the boundless love of the woman.

V. 45. Thou gavest me no kiss. The kiss of peace was another token of hospitality which Simon had neglected.

V. 46. My head with oil thou didst not anoint; an act of special attention on the part of the host. What Simon withheld from the head of Christ, the woman pours lavishly on his feet.

V. 47. Wherefore I say unto thee. There was a deep reason for Simon's withholding and the woman's bestowing. The story of the soul of each lies behind. Her sins . . are forgiven. Jesus knew that the woman was prompted in her action by a deep penitence and a great love. Christ's answer to her is forgiveness. Jesus pronounces before Simon, his words of blessing. To whom little is forgiven . . loveth little. The woman in the mire saw her need. Simon in the desert of pride did not see his need of forgiveness from Christ, and therefore felt no love and therefore did not hear the gracious words of forgiveness fall for him from the lips of Jesus.

Application.

In this incident we see a severe contrast between Simon the Pharisee and Jesus. To Simon, this woman was an outcast and hopeless. To Jesus she was a great moral and spiritual opportunity. One time a stranger arrived at a certain town with intent to stay. At the pump as he watered his horse he fell into conversation with a quaint Quaker gentleman, who was passing by. "What manner of people live in this place?" the newcomer enquired. "What manner of people dist thee live among?" retorted the Quaker. "The people in the town I came from," answered the stranger, "were mean. They were narrow and ready to take an unfair advantage." "Then," said the Quaker, "I am sorry, for thee will find the same kind of people here." And so it turned ut to be. Again the Quaker chanced to be at the trough when another stranger came to the town. He too enquired about the disposition of the people and to him the Quaker put the same query. "Oh," said the stranger, "there are no finer people than those I left behind. I was sorry to leave them, but I was obliged to move on." "I congratulate thee," said the Quaker. "Thee will find the same fine people here." We find what we look for in human nature. Of every sinner Jesus said, "He also is a son of Abraham, she also is a daughter of Abraham." Let us have great expectations of others. Let us believe in the salvability of the uttermost.

SO EASY TO BE WELL AND STRONG

Take "Fruit-a-tives" The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

805 CARTIER ST., MONTREAL

"I suffered terribly from *Constipation and Dyspepsia* for many years. I felt pains after eating and had gas, constant headaches and was unable to sleep at night. I was getting so thin that I was frightened.

At last, *a friend advised me to take "Fruit-a-tives"* and in a short time the Constipation was banished. I felt no more pain, headaches or dyspepsia, and now I am vigorous, strong and well."

Madam ARTHUR BEAUCHER.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited.

Profit in Poultry.

Very interesting are the contents of the report for 1921 of the Poultry Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms. Experiments in nearly every direction relative to the raising and keeping of poultry are chronicled with particular attention to the cost of the various methods tried out. From figures compiled from monthly reports received by the Poultry Division, we learn among other things that the average number of hens per farm in British Columbia is 105.8, in Quebec 50, in the Prairie Provinces 40.2, in the Maritime Provinces 39.4, in Ontario 35.7, and in the Dominion as a whole 54.1. The relative cost of keep last year is given as follows:—Quebec, $2.91 per hundred pounds; Maritime Provinces, $3.17; Ontario, $3.10; Prairie Provinces, $2.42, and British Columbia, $2.88. The highest price during the year received for eggs was at Smithers, British Columbia, namely, $1.30 per dozen, and the lowest in the Prairie Provinces, where in some sections a minimum of 15 cents per dozen was reached. From further evidence supplied by farmers to the Division, it is gathered that the average price received for eggs for the year was in Quebec 63 cents, in the Maritime Provinces 54 cents, in Ontario 52 cents, in the Prairie Provinces 45 cents, and in British Columbia 50 cents, the average for the entire Dominion being 53 cents. After pointing out that, based on these average prices, it would take only 4.9 dozen eggs to pay for the feed for one hen in a year, and that a very moderate yield would ensure a profit, the Dominion Poultry Husbandman is led to say, "With this direct evidence gathered from the farmers' own reports it seems that one may point with confidence to the poultry flock as being surely one of the most profitable branches of farm work." A card addressed to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will secure a copy.

Let thy great deeds be thy prayer to thy God.—Frances S. Osgood.

He is not fit to live who is not fit to die, and he is not fit to die who shrinks from the joy of life or from the duty of life.—Theodore Roosevelt.

The Public Health Nurse

In the modern movement for health reform one hears a great deal about the Public Health Nurse.

What is a Public Health Nurse and in what way does her work differ from that of the bedside nurse whose sphere in life is now so well known?

The bedside nurse gives her attention solely to the care of the sick. She acts under the direction of the physician in whose charge the patient may be, follows his orders in regard to diet and medicine and attends to any other matter designed to effect a recovery. When her patient is well the nurse takes a similar duty with another patient. The bedside nurse carries on her work either in the home or in the hospital. Her work is concerned with those who are ill. For such work the nurse must be adequately trained. Usually the training consists of a three years' course of instruction and practice in a general hospital.

The duty of a Public Health Nurse is of a different character. For the main part her work is directed towards the preservation of the health of those who are well. She works in a public capacity and is employed in a community either by public health authorities or by a responsible body acting with their sanction. Her duties to a large extent depend upon the nature of the community in which she is working. If it be in a section of a large city her work will be somewhat different in character to what it would be were she in a rural community.

The Public Health Nurse should have had training for her duties similar to the training of the bedside nurse, and in addition she should have taken a course of study in the application of the principles of hygienic living and the means of bringing them to the proper attention of the public. The work of the Public Health Nurse may embrace such matters as visiting, nursing, maternity and infant welfare, tuberculosis nursing. But any of these or other subjects may be studied and practiced as a specialty. When the Public Health Nurse works in a general way she sometimes is called upon from time to time to give bedside care to the sick. This, however, is not looked upon as her chief function. Whenever practicable she instructs a member of the family how to care for the patient in order that her time may be free to attend to her other duties. If during her visit the nurse should observe conditions in the home not conducive to the rapid recovery of the patient and to healthy living she calls attention to the and endeavors to have them set right.

A highly important part of a Public Health Nurse's duties is the care of the mothers and children by giving instruction to the mothers upon the best means of caring for their own health and preserving that of the children.

In the schools the public health nurse assists the school physician while he is making physical examinations of the children and afterwards makes visits to the homes to assist the parents in carrying out the doctor's instructions for the improvement of the health of the children. If there is no school doctor the nurse refers to the family physician all children with symptoms of ill health or evidences of physical or mental defect.

She teaches the principles of personal and home hygiene and promotes the formation of good health habits by the children in the school. She also helps groups of mothers and older children who are brought together for this special instruction.

In some of the larger cities of Canada, Public Health Nurses are employed at Child Hygiene clinics, Well Baby clinics and in other capacities the nurse's efforts in each case being directed towards the maintenance of the health of the people of the community. So valuable are the services of a Public Health Nurse that many large firms, such as big stores and manufacturing establishments employ Public Health Nurses solely to assist in looking after the health welfare of the employees. This is very strong evidence in favor of the work that such a nurse can do. Big businesses are conducted in a manner that will yield the greatest profits and the managers of such businesses realize that the health and vigor of their employees is one of the best assets they can have to efficient management of their respective establishments.

It is not intended in this article to give a full outline of the many spheres in which the Public Health Nurses are valuable, but the cases here cited will serve to show what a great field of opportunity lies before humanity in their employment.

No sermon can be as eloquent as a beautiful life.

Observing the nicety with which a cow picked the cotton out of a boll, an inventor got the idea of what promises to be a really successful cotton picker. His electrical cow has a rough imitation of revolving brushes, the suction of a high-powered vacuum cleaner, and a group of long, flexible necks. The machine, operated from a tractor, enables four pickers to cover eight rows at once, and to pick clean and about five times as fast as by hand.