

**RIGLEYS**  
After every meal  
Refreshes mouth and  
opens up digestion.  
Keeps the stomach  
content and cool  
and gives a pleasant  
flavor to the food.  
It is a delicate  
and refreshing  
flavor to the food.  
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# Efficient Farming

**THE STORAGE OF VEGETABLES.**—The successful winter storage of vegetables, although three simple, is often unachieved, chiefly as a result of improper care or neglect. Every attention may be given to growing and harvesting, and a desirable result obtained, yet it frequently happens that the vegetables are lost through carelessness or improper storage. The greater part of the crop is lost by rot or injury by wilting.

In general, the main requirements for the storage of most vegetables are: (1) a cool, dark, well-ventilated place; (2) protection from frost; (3) a high humidity; (4) a high relative humidity; (5) a high relative humidity; (6) a high relative humidity.

Winter injury may take two forms in practically all plants: top injury and root injury. Root injury may be directly or indirectly caused by frost, or, on the other hand, too much ventilation is given during dry weather, excessive evaporation is encouraged with a consequent wilting of the vegetables. During the winter, ventilation must be controlled to avoid freezing. Light should be excluded as it not only promotes growth but also encourages the keeping and eating qualities of the vegetables.

Broken bruised or diseased specimens should be stored with healthy ones as they will invariably rot and, in so doing, generate heat, which will help spread infection that may cause serious loss before it is detected.

The above, although constituting the general principles for winter storage, do not meet the requirements for all classes of vegetables, as the different kinds will not generally well under the same conditions. Accordingly the common vegetables may be grouped, as to their storage requirements, as follows:

**Roots.**—Potatoes, turnips, beets and carrots require similar storage conditions. They may be satisfactorily stored in well-ventilated bins with a covering sufficiently heavy to prevent frost injury, but, as a general rule, the best storage place is a well-ventilated, frost-proof, cellar. Small quantities may be kept in good condition by being packed in moist sand either in the cellar or in a place where frost or a temperature above forty degrees may be avoided.

Cabbages, although not injured by a light freezing, are usually of better quality if untouched by frost after harvest. Dry air and temperatures are very injurious. Cabbages will easily rot in a cellar. Where extremely cold weather occurs, an additional covering of straw and earth should be added as late in the season as possible. Cabbages may also be stored in a moist cool cellar.

Squash and pumpkins differ from other vegetables in that they should be stored in a dry place where the temperature may go as high as fifty degrees. An attic or an unused room

## GOING AFTER THE COWS

Many farm boys dread to go after the cows. Many a man who spent his boyhood days on the farm has unsatisfactory memories of this job of going after the cows. You can go into the pasture and they are not in sight. Calling loudly and patiently does not bring out a sign of them. A search on one side of the pasture does not reveal them. You cover almost every obscure spot in the woodland pasture and they are nowhere to be found. You begin to figure that they have broken down the fence and are in the neighbor's corn, when at last, in the farther corner of the field, lying quietly, chewing their cuds, in the late afternoon shade you find them.

They are not interested in going to the barn. They are more comfortable where they are, but after much loud hallooing—sometimes strong talking—you get them on their feet and after stretching and yawning they do not hurry for the barn, but quietly go to feeding. They have to be driven, persuaded to go.

In the late fall, when the October frost has colored the grass white, you find them after a long search in the early twilight, also lying down. Your feet are fairly stiff with the cold. You rush the first one you come to and stand where her body has made the ground warm. And then you try your voice and command of language to get the rest of them up and started. You are continuing to warm your feet. Now you will budge. You make a race for the next one, there warm your feet for a moment, and then to another.

There is a better way than this to get the cows. Have some appetizing food waiting for them in their manger. Many have some special care for them at all. They will have to go for them to open the stable door, but if not, a cheerful call will call them in without any persuading—and they will give more milk.

## Spouting

Raising turkeys is one thing, marketing them profitably is quite another. The marketing problem, despite the fact it is usually looked upon as one of the most unimportant, is a problem of no little importance, for it is the harvest, much or little for the season's toil.

Turkeys, whether sold for breeders at a fancy price or sold to the merchant for Thanksgiving or Christmas turkeys, need some special care along about the first of October, or either instance they should be kept on range as long as possible for health, but given very different care otherwise.

The key to good breeding—that is, good purebred stock—lies in good management for breeders. Keep such turkeys on range as long as possible and feed very little fattening food. A diet of wheat, corn and milch is good, given very sparingly to avoid an over-fatting of the birds. Grains are of first class quality, thoroughly cleaned and free of snuff and grit, it is better to toast them in an oven to a light brown before feeding. Fat, it is well to remember, is an objectionable feature in breeding turkeys.

Turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas trade should be fat, yet providing this fat condition and paying the turkeys is not an easy matter, for it is well to remember no fat turkey is long a healthy one. To produce a fat turkey, therefore, and at the same time a healthy turkey, one must be careful about this fat condition by degrees, and not abruptly.

Exercise is essential for health, therefore such turkeys should be kept on range as long as possible and given fattening food only at the end of a period of two or more months, gradually increasing the amount till turkeys show prospects of getting fat by marketing time.

## Sheep Notes

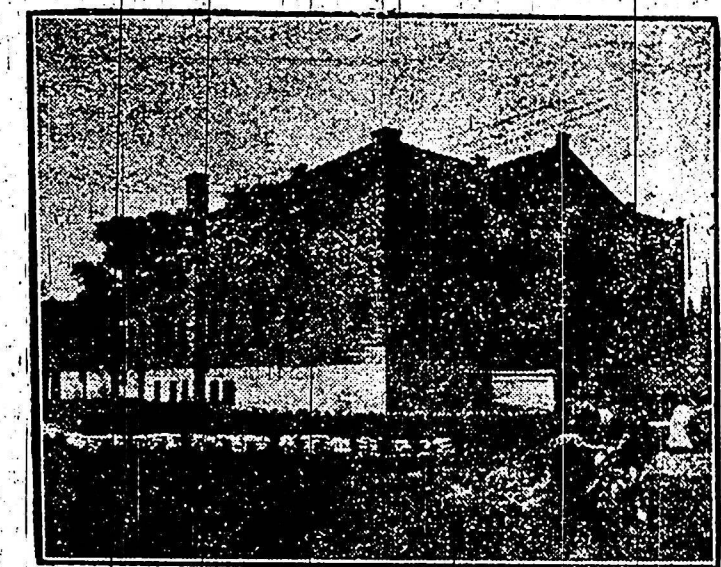
Every flock has its inferior ewes. A portion of these should be sold off every year and their places taken by the choice of the lamb crop. How many to cull out will depend upon the number of sheep the owner wishes to keep. If he desires to cut down the size of his flock then he should cull closely. If, on the other hand, he wishes to increase, then only the very poorest are eliminated.

Fall is a good time to do this work. The inferior animals can be readily picked out then. Ewes with unsound mouths, injured udders, or faulty type should either be put in the fattening pen or sent immediately to market.

## Illustration Stations in Ontario

The Illustration Stations conducted under the Dominion Experiment Farm system are being constantly extended in number year after year. Special attention was paid to Ontario, seven Stations in all being established, two in Eastern Ontario, at Bourget, Russell county, and Curran, Prescott county; and five in Northern Ontario, at Temiskaming county, namely at Junction, Genier, Matheson, Porquis Junction, and Valcarlos. The total number of Illustration Stations in Ontario in the system was increased in 1923 from 89 to 125.

To find a slow leak in tire, remove inner tube and pump it up as much as it will stand without bulging. If immersion in water fails to show the leak, it will usually be the case with a slow leak, hang the tube up in a place where it will not be disturbed. A day or so later when it becomes plain that some of the air has escaped, pump it up again. The slow escape of air will gradually enlarge the small leak until it becomes large enough to produce bubbles when the tube is immersed in water.



Trenton has now been named the "Hollywood" of Canada since the Ontario government has established a motion picture bureau there. Here is the studio, which is fully equipped for work.

## DUTCH EDITORS VISIT TO CANADA

Canada was visited recently by a delegation of Dutch editors, H. C. J. A. Baron Van Lamsvoerde of "De Fryd," T. Ciosson of "De Standaard," J. M. J. Brussee Niwwe of "Rotterdam Courant" and H. J. Brussee, the chief of the editorial staff of "De Post." They had one broad purpose solely in view, namely a close investigation into the success of Dutch settling already in Canada, and a study of Canadian conditions with a view to returning and establishing a Dutch settlement of some volume in Western Canada.

The situation in the Netherlands as presented by them is this. The entire arable area of Holland is settled and subdivided by farms, among them many until this can go on no longer. Many sons of agriculturalists have absolutely no prospect of being able to secure farms in their homeland, and in addition there develops a supply of agricultural labor which is in excess of the demand. This has, for years, resulted in a migration of some volume.

The Netherlands own colonies are, climatologically, too uninviting to the pursuit of the agricultural activities to which these Dutch farmers have accustomed, and hither to this flow has gone in the main to the United States. The last United States quota law reduced the Netherlands immigrant quota by some three quarters, permitting only 1,887 to enter in the year. A new bill has been introduced, and it is his opinion that the Netherlands most desirable and suitable land for Dutch settlers.

Uniformly they stress the fact that the constituent of such a movement would be almost purely agricultural. The emigration from Holland, which has always been in progress, shows every tendency of increasing, and it is not intended to be stopped. The age of the departing emigrants is, however, particularly successful in mixed farming and dairying, and the editorial delegation is looking more especially to the Dominion suitable for such purposes. The Netherlands Dutch settlers have already located.

Canada has already a not insignificant Dutch population, located for the main part in the Province of Ontario. In all, Canada has 17,506 citizens of Dutch birth. There are 50,612 in Ontario, 20,222 in Manitoba, 14,833 in Saskatchewan, 11,508 in Nova Scotia, 9,490 in Alberta, 3,633 in New Brunswick, 3,300 in British Columbia, 1,413 in Quebec, 239 in Prince Edward Island, 34 in the Yukon Territory, and 1 in the North West Territories.

Most Successful Farmers.—The Dutch are successful farmers both in their native land and when transplanted to the North American continent. In Holland large flocks of sheep and cattle are kept, and wheat, oats, barley and rye raised, whilst Dutch fax and dairy products are also raised. Sugar-beets, tobacco, and hemp are all grown extensively, whilst market gardening and fruit culture are very profitable and have large followings. With experience in these diversified lines of farming.

## TRAINING OUR CHILDREN

**Don't Enter Into Children's Quarrels and Arguments.**  
BY HELEN EGGER GREEN.  
"I don't like Dick's mother," declared one when her Aunt Emmy-Lou and I were having a little heart talk.  
"And why not, dear?" we wanted to know.  
"Well, every time she fellows get into an argument, she always holding her hand out to me, and she says, 'Can't you play without quarrelling?' And then out she comes with her matters. Seems pretty nice, doesn't she, always saying, 'Don't quarrel, Dick'—not any more!"

After Aunt Emmy-Lou left, I thought, "Well, I know one thing, I never going to have my boy's friends dislike me, if I can help it." And I deliberately walked into the house and closed the door, leaving a crowd of youngsters in our front yard having a most heated argument.  
When Sonny hopped in a while later, "Gee, Mother, you're a brick!" only smiled, for I knew why he thought Mother a "brick."

## The Sun

### The Prodigal Son, arise and go

ANALYSIS.  
I. HOW SOULS ARE LOST—ER'S GIFT, 11-16.  
II. HOW SOULS ARE FOUND—ER'S GIFT, 17-24.  
INTRODUCTION.—Jesus, gaining of his ministry, came to reclaim the erring. Instead of avoiding them and the sinners, they company had ever homes. It was not for until the lapid came to its business, and he and to go to them. In broke through every barrier narrow and ungracious his time had set in between and the sinners. Jesus' "loves" was just being like the God one must seek and the good of every day.

This is the lesson taught of the Prodigal Son, who, after having been cast out by his father, returns home and is welcomed with love and forgiveness. The prodigal son's journey is a metaphor for the human condition, where we often stray from the path of righteousness and then seek redemption through the love and grace of God.

### The Economy of the Silo.

The silo is the cheapest and most efficient means of storing feed for winter. It allows for the preservation of crops like corn and clover, which would otherwise be lost or sold at a low price. The silo also provides a controlled environment for the feed, preventing spoilage and ensuring that the animals have access to fresh, nutritious food throughout the winter months.

### Feeding of Bees.

Two of the essentials for good wintering of bees are young bees and ample stores. To secure the first, a natural fall flow or an artificial flow produced by feeding is required to stimulate brood production. If ample stores are lacking, they must be provided by feeding. The feed supplied may be either honey or a sugar syrup, and in making the latter one should use a 5 or 10 pound honey pail of syrup over the frames, the cover of which pail has 3 or 4 holes in it pierced by a fine wire.

### KEEP A FARM OFFICE

One of these can be bought for as low as \$3 or \$4 and is certainly worth the money. In this all business letters should be kept, the sheets, envelopes, flat and stood on edge. If the papers which come in can be divided into several classes, then division should be set in the main envelope. A group of letters arranged alphabetically, to serve the same purpose, but in a more limited way, one of the smaller lock files can be bought for less than a dollar.

When come letter-heads and printed envelopes. These can be purchased almost any price and they are of many grades. The best way to work out the heading definitely and jot it down on paper, then take the proposition to several printers for quotations. A light color or grey paper is often more attractive than plain white. If you can afford it, a small out of the home place or one of the prize animals should be worked into the heading. Often the same type and wording which appear on the letter may find more use than the letter which was intended for that purpose.

It will pay to get a large order of printing at one time, as 1,000 envelopes and letter-heads will cost less proportionately than 500. It will also pay to get two sizes of envelopes—one for straight correspondence, and the other for No. 10 size, which will take additional papers when necessary. Now everything is complete but the typewriter. You can learn to use one in a short time. Your first letter will not be a masterpiece, but it will be better than the letter which friend mentioned. If there is a young woman in the home who secretly covets the privilege of learning to write on a standard keyboard, why not turn that end of the business over to her? Usually a book of instructions, which shows how to print, is included with a typewriter. The machine itself may cost only \$10 or \$15—or it may be a brand new one and cost \$100. Suit yourself. But it should pay—and pay big.

One way to help people is to refrain from giving them advice.

## School Lesson

EMBER 2  
5: 1-24. Golden Text—1 I will my father.—Luke 15: 18.

and him off among the servants? No, for the boy's coming back shows that his heart is changed, and this being so, all can be forgiven.

So Jesus teaches the love of God to penitent sinners who return to him. Men do not know the love of God, and he yearns for the sinner to come back. Had they known it, would they have upbraided Jesus for going after the outcast and the lost? Surely they could not. The purpose of the parable, therefore, is to show the difference between God and the Pharisee and narrow Pharisee of the day. Jesus must go after the outcast, for they are his joy in heaven when sinners come back. We are to think of God as like the father in the parable. The sins of men are a tragedy to him, and the redemption of their souls is precious.

APPLICATION.  
How foolish was it of this over-privileged lad to leave home and plunge into a life of debauchery and excess? How disheartening and degrading to the name of God, who made and eating the hucks which the swine had eaten! Is any more so than the swine? Is any one who becomes carnal, the swine of the world? Is any one who leaves the path of righteousness, the swine of the world? Is any one who leaves the path of righteousness, the swine of the world?

The prodigal son could have said the same. The disenchantment of those who wander into evil ways is intended to make them stop, look and listen. The prodigal cannot to himself before he comes to his father. Experience teaches us that no verbal teaching goes very far home to the mark until it is driven there by the force of experience. The prodigal who has been manacled by drink and other things, but still better so, for otherwise the man would keep right on in his "chubby" condition, until, without knowing it, he should end at the painless hell of abject slavery to a mere appetite.

When his prodigal came back to his father he found forgiveness and restoration. The heavenly Father is able and willing to have unto the sinner, all those who come unto God, through Christ.

### Can Identify Apple Trees by Their Leaves.

The identification of varieties of apple trees, previous to bearing, from the character of the leaves, is being undertaken by the Horticultural Division of the Dominion Experiment Station, Farms Branch, according to the report of the Director. Up to the present time it has been found possible to identify sixteen varieties in this way. A system which identifies the leaves of the trees, and without waiting for the fruit, will be of great practical value to the orchardist as well as to the nurseryman. It is not infrequently happens that trees prove untrue to name when they come into bearing. By the system referred to, it will be unnecessary to wait for five to eight years until this stage is reached, but the young orchard may be gone over the year after planting and untrue varieties discovered. By the same method the nurseryman may positively identify his stock and thus prevent loss and disappointment to purchasers.

The Dard Sea contains nearly 25 per cent salt. There is no known fish that is able to live in as strong a salt solution.

Usually it is necessary to pump up the tube only two or three times in the greatest number of times in my experience was five.—D. S. B.

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