POVERTY OR PROFUSION

Such is Farming, Depending to a Large Degree Upon the Attitude of the Farmer.

BY E. M. MOORE.

As I come in contact with men and women living on farms [illegible] what they are doing as farmers, I am filled with wonder as to why they are living on a farm at all. [illegible]

In so many cases [illegible] are barely able to make [illegible] living, pay taxes and interest, and [illegible] small payments on debts. [illegible] homes are commonplace at the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

moral improvement, to say nothing of the pecuniary reward which always comes to the man doing this kind of work. Then there is a pure-bred live stock breeder, the man who settles his choice upon one or more breeds of live stock and proceeds to do really creative work in making better the breed or breeds in which he is interested. When he gets a real vision of what he may be able to make of his selected breed and then has an abiding inspiration that he can attain to his ideal, he literally has the world by the tail. He gives himself to the study of his breed; he delves into pedigrees; he familiarizes himself with blood lines and finally, he selects the type and breeding which most nearly promises to produce the ideal he is looking forward to.

Here is the great field for adventurous experimentation in combining various blood lines, to produce greater excellence; here is the great opportunity for initiative in adopting a different line of breeding than commonly followed; and, when success crowns these explorative breeding excursions, there is a satisfaction in attainment unequalled by the greatest success in any other field of endeavor. This is the life of the creator, and such a life must become infinitely rich in directing the laws of nature to produce the better things, and in the satisfaction in having produced something more worth while than anyone else, up to this time, had been able to do.

The man who simply farms to make money is likely to shift about from one type of farming to another and oftentimes changes from one job to another so that the farming industry, as such, would be really better without such men engaged in it at all. Such farmers make for no permanency in agriculture; they are little interested in the social and moral life of the country, and, in the long run are, to a great extent, responsible for the rural discontent and for the growing contempt for the things really worth while in connection with farming.

But the man who sees nothing else in farming besides just making money, who really attempts to do creative work, either in growing a better grade of crops or producing a higher class of live stock, or building a more productive sort year by year, is most likely to be interested in the living conditions of his home and community and to give what is best in himself to make possible the permanency of agriculture in the fullest sense.

Produce Infertile Eggs.

One item of special importance to the successful management of the poultry flock is to produce infertile eggs for market just as much of the year as possible. This is another reason why the male bird should be disposed of just as soon as the breeding season is over.

Infertile eggs possess a very distinct advantage of keeping better and shipping better. Infertile eggs, even if exposed to much heat during shipment, show no germ development; hence, embryo development and growth cannot be present to spoil the quality of the eggs. It is a fact that eggs are often transported from the farm to the point of shipment in open wagons or in open [illegible] hot summer days.

At other times they are displayed in store windows where the hot sun shines on them and subjects them to a very high degree of heat [illegible] or they may be kept in warm [illegible] for longer or shorter intervals.

All of these conditions are such that if the eggs are fertile germ development will start, and then when the temperature is reduced, embryo development will cease and death of the embryo will follow. Such eggs will be carried out as a total loss and will not only seriously detract from the quality of the shipment, but will materially lower the price which is paid for them.

If the general practice of eliminating the male from the laying flock as soon as the breeding season is over and the just hatched [illegible] saved is followed throughout this country, it would mean the saving of thousands of dollars for the farmers and poultrymen through the elimination of losses from germ development. It is a practice which cannot be neglected.

You can't get something for nothing in this world. Don't forget to feed perennial plants from which you expect to get blossoms.

Whitewash That Sticks.

A whitewash that can be applied with an ordinary sprayer and that when dry will not rub off on clothing may sound too good to be true.

Both these qualities are claimed, however, for whitewash made according to this formula. It is further stated that the mixture is snow white, that it dries quickly and adheres strongly to wood, brick, stone or concrete.

Directions for making are given as follows:

Slake two pecks of lime with boiling water, adding the water slowly and stirring constantly until a thin paste results. If water is added too rapidly, or if the mixture is not well stirred, the paste will be lumpy.

Add one gallon of salt to the lime paste and stir thoroughly. Add water to bring the whitewash to the proper consistency for spraying.

Just before using add to each pailful of whitewash a handful of Portland cement and a teaspoonful of ultramarine blue. Adding these materials earlier will cause the whitewash to appear streaked.

The cement makes the whitewash adhere strongly to any surface, whereas the bluing counteracts the grayish color of the cement and results in the snow-white appearance so much desired in the poultry house.

A second wife may get more petting, but the first flivver gets all the polishing.

Paint chicken roosts with creosote and then go in the house after dark and watch the lice come down off the fowl's body and down the legs. It will kill all the vermin that get on the perch.

We would not dwarf our children's bodies by giving them only the sweets they crave for food. Would we distort their minds and disfigure their souls by giving them only pleasure in its most superficial and selfish form?

S.S. LESSON

July 5. The Beginning of Foreign Missions, Acts 12: 25 to 13: 12. Golden Text—And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.—Mark 16: 15.

ANALYSIS.

I. ANTIOCH DECIDES TO SEND THE GOSPEL TO THE WORLD, 1-3.

II. THE GOSPEL IN CYPRUS: LIGHT IN CONFLICT WITH DARKNESS, 4-11.

INTRODUCTION.—It was a red-letter day in Christian history when the great new church at Antioch,—itself the first-fruits of the Gentile world, and aflame with spiritual zeal—decided that the gospel was not for itself alone, but was to be shared with the whole world.

The step of sending forth Barnabas and Saul is all the more remarkable because, when it was taken, there was no possibility of forecasting the glorious results which these men were to achieve for God in Asia and in Europe. Nevertheless, the decision was felt to be in direct line with the sure guidance of the Spirit, and this consideration prevailed. Barnabas and Saul were released for special service, and the gospel of Jesus Christ, hitherto confined to Syria, was launched amid the teeming populations of the Græco-Roman world.

As for the men chosen, the church could not have acted more wisely. Barnabas and Saul had already won their spurs in the field of evangelization, and in every way the Spirit seemed to mark them out as the men supremely fitted to hold and to keep the confidence of the church in this larger venture of faith.

I. ANTIOCH DECIDES TO SEND THE GOSPEL TO THE WORLD, 1-3.

V. 1. The church at Antioch had from the start the great advantage of possessing a large nucleus of spiritually gifted men, who as "prophets and teachers," that is, inspired preachers and catechists, had notably contributed to the progress of Christianity in its midst. Some of these men had come in at the beginning, when Christianity was founded at Antioch (Acts 11:19-21); some, such as Barnabas and Saul, had come in later, Acts 11: 22-26. Among the former we are possibly to reckon the Symeon and Lucius, of whom this verse speaks. Missionary ardor had brought these men in at the first, and it is not to be thought that, when things had got under way at Antioch, they would desert the former enthusiasm to spread the Gospel everywhere.

V. 2. As might be expected, the decision to send missionaries to Asia and Europe was preceded at Antioch by serious deliberations. An earnest effort was made to discover the mind of Christ as revealed through the Holy Spirit in the community. Consequently, the church fasts in preparation for a revelation. When the revelation comes, it takes the form of a clear conviction that Barnabas and Saul have been marked out by God for the task of foreign evangelization. The Holy Spirit declares itself through human fitness: Barnabas and Saul had not their equals for this particular work. The Holy Spirit also declares itself through the confidence which the church has in its inspired leaders: Barnabas and Saul were completely trusted. Finally, there were prophecies in the church which pointed to these men as elect instruments. On every ground, therefore, the Spirit said: "Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them."

V. 3. The ordination and commission were solemnly given, after fasting and prayer. Fasting prepared for the decision; prayer asked for divine guidance; finally, the laying on of hands signified that the missionaries went forth, not in their own strength, but with the authority and the blessing of the Church, fulfilling Jesus' words, "You have not chosen Me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you; etc.," John 15:16.

II. THE GOSPEL IN CYPRUS: LIGHT IN CONFLICT WITH DARKNESS, 4-11.

V. 4. The sense of being sent forth by the Holy Ghost is very strong in Barnabas and Saul. In his Epistles, St. Paul always declares that his credentials consist not in personal wisdom or eloquence, but in the plain facts of the Holy Spirit's presence. Here, 1 Cor. 1:17, and especially 2 Cor. 2:15 should be read.

V. 5. From Seleucia the port of Antioch, the travelers crossed the sea to Salamis, the nearest port in the large island of Cyprus. Here, from a very early time, Greek settlers had established themselves among the native population. The missionaries begin by addressing the Jews in the synagogue. Naturally, they would take for their subject, the Messiahship of Jesus. They would seek to show that Jesus was the Saviour promised in the Old Testament, and that salvation was not to be obtained by the law, but only through God's grace in the Messiah.

Vs. 6-9. But not all Jews who had gone abroad were pious or looking for the divine salvation. Some were frankly and utterly irreligious, and the only use they made of their Bibles was to treat them as books of oracles by which to tell fortunes, and so make money. Such a Jew was the Elymas, who, when Barnabas and Saul reached Paphos at the other end of the island, set himself against them. Sergius Paulus, the Roman proconsul, had shown a praiseworthy disposition to treat the missionaries with kindness; but Elymas, fearful of losing his own ascendancy, sought to prejudice the proconsul against them.

Vs. 10, 11. The holy indignation of Saul—who is here for the first time mentioned by his Roman surname of Paul (Jews living abroad were accustomed to adopt surnames)—now blazes forth. He denounces Elymas as having sold himself to Satan for mean gains. He protests against his blasphemous interference with the work of God, and predicts that he will suffer blindness for his sin. And so it comes about. We should think of the punishment as symbolical in its meaning. If men sin against the Spirit of God, calling that which is good evil, and that which is evil good, the time will come when God will withdraw all light from their souls, and they will be left in the "outer darkness."

V. 12. The proconsul has no doubt now of the truth of what the missionaries proclaim, and he becomes a believer. Thus a notable convert from heathenism is gained by Paul in Cyprus.

Annuals may well serve as experimental plants to help determine where low shrubbery should be set permanently. If more time and brains were used in planning our gardens they would look much better.

Packing Market Eggs.

It has often been said that success in the poultry business depends very largely upon attention to a large number of more or less minute details. This is just as true to-day as it ever was. More than that, as time goes on and we learn more and more about the hen and her products, the number of these details is constantly increasing.

One of the details that is very important on any farm from which eggs are being shipped is the proper packing of those eggs in the container in which they are to be sent to market.

Packing needs to be considered both from the point of view of as complete protection as is possible for the eggs and with the idea of making the contents of the package as attractive in appearance as the package and the condition of the eggs will permit.

Eggs should always be packed with the large ends up. They appear to carry better in this manner, with less breakage, than when packed small end up. Also they will rattle less in the filler, and the general appearance of a layer of eggs is much better when the top of each egg nearly fills the space in which it is placed.

It is also claimed that packing on the small end allows the yolk to rise and rest against the air space so that the egg appears much better when candled. Packing should always be done in a well-lighted room so that any porous or thin-shelled eggs may be easily seen and excluded.

Duna.

When I was a little lad;
With folly on my lips,
Fain was I for journeying
All the seas in ships.
But now across the southern swell,
Every dawn I hear
The little streams of Duna
Running clear.

When I was a young man,
Before my beard was gray,
All to ships and sailormen
I gave my heart away.
But I'm weary of the sea-wind,
I'm weary of the foam
And the little stars of Duna
Call me home.

—Marjorie L. C. Pickthall.

Indefinitely Postponed.

This conversation printed as a joke is plausible enough to be accepted as genuine:

"Johnny, did you enjoy the book I sent you?" inquired his aunt.

"I haven't looked at it yet," replied the boy.

"Why? Don't you like it?"

"I don't know. Ma said I'd have to wash my hands when I read it."

What is down out of sight in the earth? A farmer wondered about it. He took a bar, made a deep hole in the earth and filled it with fresh loam. Then he dropped some carrot seed into the hole. They came up all right, and when he went to thin them he pulled up roots one and one-half feet long. This leads him to conclude that we have some richer land down out of sight than any we are now tilling, and that subsoiling is the best way to bring it up. Maybe he is right.

TWO LACE-TRIMMED FROCKS FOR THE SUMMER WARDROBE.

1115—Filmy georgette with shirred godets of cobwebby lace fashion this frock of exceptional charm and grace, which is worn over a slip of white crepe. The pattern provides a pointed collar and long, plain sleeves, with which, by omitting the godets, a tailored street frock may be made. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 38 bust requires 3⅝ yards of 36-inch material, with 1½ yards additional for the godets. Price 20 cents.

1001—Printed silks and flowered chiffons, that are contributing so much individuality to the frocks of the season, is charmingly expressed in this afternoon costume. Lace of a lovely design forms a deep band on the lower edge of the frock and finds its way into the shaped yoke. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 38 bust requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch or 40-inch material. The pattern provides long sleeves. Price 20 cents.

Our Fashion Book illustrates many frocks just as charming as the two pictured here. Price of the book 10 cents the copy, including a coupon good for five cents in the purchase of any pattern.

Funny Farewells.

Whatever dallying may have preceded it, the actual parting of a Briton and his sweetheart is usually sealed with a kiss. To us this seems the natural thing to do, but other nations have different ideas. [illegible]

The Turkish lover [illegible] low, his hands crossed reverently on his breast. This is a dignified farewell compared with that of the amorous Japanese, who, on leaving his sweetheart, removes a slipper and brandishes it in the air! Lovers in New Guinea have the pleasing habit on parting of exchanging slabs of chocolate, while the lovesick man of the Philippine Isles vigorously rubs his sweetheart's cheeks before leaving her.

His Alibi.

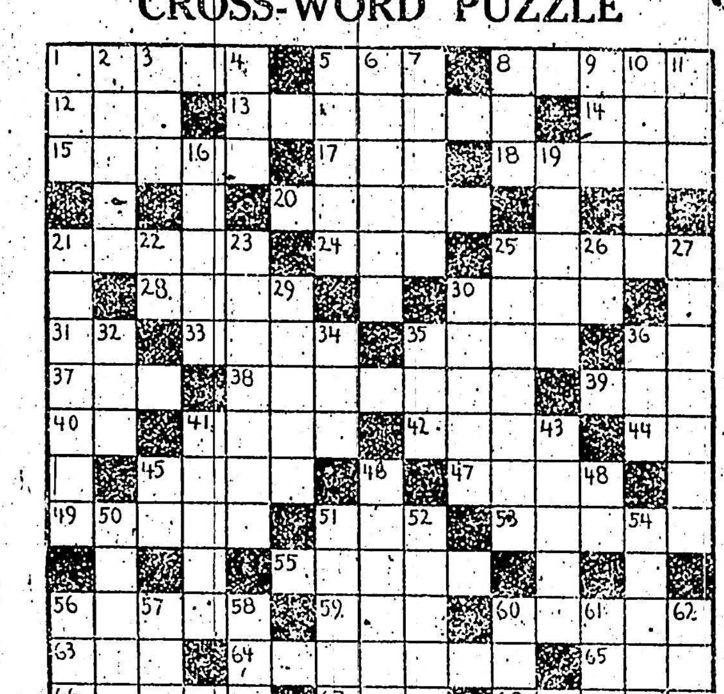
Judge—"Guilty or not guilty?"

Mose—"Not guilty, suh."

Judge—"Have you ever been in jail?"

Mose—"No, suh; I nevah stole nuthin' befo', suh."

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



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SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

HORIZONTAL

1—Compensation
5—Indistinct
8—Of the city
12—To be indebted
13—Allows
14—Southern State of U. S. (abbr.)
15—Smart
17—Appropriate
18—In good time
20—To emit fire
21—To bend
24—Before
25—Colors
28—Corner
30—Dull
31—Preposition
33—To separate
35—Spare
36—To exist
37—To pull
38—Wicked wretch
39—A fish
40—Preposition
41—To crack and roughen
42—Skillful
44—Prefix. Two
45—Part of a shoe
47—Outbreak
49—Weapon
51—Lair
53—To shut
55—To deck with gems
56—Smoothed
59—Nominal value
60—Property
63—Poem
64—Develops
65—Over (poet.)
66—To sprinkle with moisture
67—Golf term
68—Joyous

VERTICAL

1—Achieved
2—To be ready for
3—To procure
4—Investigator
5—Arrange in folds
6—Make known
7—High-priest's headdress
8—Employ
9—To shut out
10—To apportion
11—Refusal
16—Body of soldiers
19—Pertaining to birds
21—Atmospheric electricity (pl.)
22—Preposition
23—Marauder
25—Trade
26—Province of Canada (abbr.)
27—Unfruitful
29—African village
30—To postpone
32—A weight
34—Point
35—Cover
36—Evil
41—To end
43—Fixed compensation (pl.)
45—Pronoun
46—To feast
48—Preposition
50—Ostentation
51—Station
52—Cord-like structure of body
54—To brush up
56—Watch-pocket
57—Conducted
58—Condensed vapor
60—A tree
61—To dip in a liquid
62—To endeavor

WHAT SHOULD WE FEED OUR CHILDREN?

BY ANNA DEE.

A successful [illegible] purebred stock raiser, was [illegible] me a fine bunch of Herefords [illegible] He told me with pride exactly [illegible] they were fed and the number of [illegible] they would gain in weight [illegible]. Suddenly I looked down at [illegible] five-year-old son, a stolid [illegible] faced child, and asked, "How [illegible] should your little son gain [illegible] month?" The father looked [illegible] a moment, then hesitatingly [illegible] "Oh, about five or six pounds [illegible]."

This father [illegible]. There are many fathers [illegible] many mothers who [illegible] of feeding [illegible] about what [illegible] as Johnnie [illegible] highchair [illegible] and gets a [illegible] the [illegible] that this [illegible] dows her [illegible] will be manifest [illegible] even in the [illegible].

During [illegible] years, [illegible] growth. [illegible] they are [illegible] and at the age of four [illegible] and inquisitive [illegible] are [illegible] which [illegible] to get away from [illegible] speed.

[illegible] the choicest foods [illegible] provides, is often [illegible] strong [illegible] but true nevertheless [illegible] milk. Do every [illegible] farm children get [illegible] a day which they should [illegible] their bones and teeth [illegible]

"Mothers [illegible] My children will not drink [illegible] they don't like it." Well [illegible] that they drink it [illegible] in custards, [illegible] creamed vegetables [illegible] her keeps on [illegible] of soda fountain [illegible] girl is eager for [illegible] when she can sip it [illegible] Another mother serves [illegible] caring cups. There [illegible] in seeing the [illegible]

Perhaps [illegible] vegetables are most [illegible] be overestimated [illegible] one of the richest sources [illegible] important vitamines [illegible] substances which [illegible] health. Spinach or other [illegible] at the top of [illegible] asparagus, string beans [illegible] and tomatoes [illegible] in the diet of every [illegible] be cooked in [illegible] of water, and this [illegible] thrown away. [illegible] to serve with [illegible] remainder should be [illegible] because this water [illegible] necessary for building [illegible] muscle. Potatoes [illegible] and eaten with the [illegible] served at least [illegible] Creamed or mashed potatoes [illegible] it possible to serve [illegible] necessary quart of milk a day.

Don't [illegible] They should be eaten [illegible] they are impossible to [illegible] fresh or canned [illegible] date. Apples, prunes, dates [illegible] in fact all of the [illegible] are indispensable.

Children [illegible] very little meat. It takes [illegible] desire for bland foods [illegible] and eggs and overtaxes [illegible] Use eggs instead [illegible] to digest, are more [illegible] children like eggs [illegible] many ways you can serve them.

[illegible] an excellent food, furnishing [illegible] for the never ceasing [illegible] blood. They can be [illegible] cooked cereals or the ready [illegible] Many of these are very [illegible] and give a pleasing variety [illegible] menu. Fruit served with cereals [illegible] appetizing and healthful.

Now what [illegible] frowned upon? What foods [illegible] upon the taboo list? [illegible] of coffee, nuts, spices [illegible] condiments, pie, cake [illegible] use of sugar and candy [illegible] of molasses or pure [illegible] a meal is permissible. The [illegible] eating habit is a serious one [illegible] satisfies the appetite and [illegible] the hunger for [illegible] meal-time; sugar irritates [illegible] linings of the stomach [illegible] the taste for milk and eggs [illegible] give to children [illegible] they themselves enjoy [illegible] they are depriving [illegible] pleasure if their children [illegible] sweets. What could [illegible]

Another [illegible] is that of eating at all [illegible] of the day. A mid-morning [illegible] mid-afternoon lunch of [illegible] sufficient in addition to [illegible] meals. Constant eating [illegible] child's digestive apparatus [illegible] the time and paves the way [illegible] digestion and stomach disorders [illegible] doctor bills in the years [illegible]

Mothers [illegible] "How can I induce my child [illegible] vegetables? He refuses [illegible] such conditions there is [illegible] an emotional scene [illegible] mind of the child [illegible] every time the food is [illegible] seems wise to guard against [illegible] event of this occasion [illegible] small amount and give [illegible] sufficient time to eat it. [illegible] the entire meal, without [illegible] fuss, and repeat [illegible] a number of meals. [illegible] the drama in which [illegible] is removed, and much [illegible] emotional reaction [illegible] stimulating an antagonism [illegible] the youngster, is avoided. [illegible] child specialist declares [illegible] may go without food [illegible] without the slightest [illegible] effort to induce him to eat [illegible] which every child requires.

After all [illegible] is a question of habit, and [illegible] have ever attempted to break [illegible] habit, you know

what a firm hold it [illegible] which you have never [illegible] not need to break. [illegible] child knew the taste [illegible] candy if you'd not [illegible] If he forms the habit [illegible] when a small child [illegible] like [illegible] The same is [illegible] which so many grown [illegible] just hate."

"You are the [illegible] children's habits. [illegible]

[illegible]

Why Not Tell Her So

[illegible]

"[illegible] work that keeps [illegible] wants the evening [illegible] it makes me [illegible] every time I see [illegible]"

The ghost [illegible] the other woman [illegible] ever told her that [illegible] children were [illegible]

"Well, of course I [illegible]," Mrs. Smith replied. "Why [illegible] that?"

"Oh, I just wondered [illegible] believed in saying [illegible] and you also [illegible] that [illegible] children were worth while. How would [illegible] help Ellen if [illegible] her so!"

A Utility Shower.

A shower given [illegible] bride-to-be who was keeping [illegible] village, was in the [illegible] dressed to a [illegible] A low-shaped [illegible] head and covered [illegible] less dust cloth [illegible] face being [illegible]

A [illegible] and the body [illegible] kitchen towel [illegible] handle. The rest [illegible] consisted of [illegible] gloves, and two [illegible] and visible pockets [illegible] pairs, a bread [illegible] broom, and [illegible] bungalow apron [illegible] door were a [illegible] clothes rack [illegible] cloths, dish [illegible] of [illegible] a [illegible]

Each article [illegible] ly and the bride [illegible] dress the [illegible]

Ironing-Board Cover.

Instead [illegible] ironing board [illegible] to pieces, I made [illegible] heavy unbleached [illegible] the shape of [illegible] inches longer [illegible] a [illegible] string of [illegible] the hem, which [illegible] easily removed [illegible] iron [illegible] the old style.

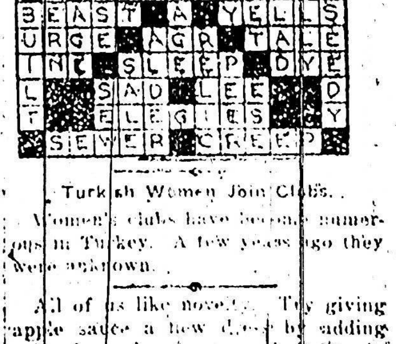
Another good [illegible] colored [illegible] [illegible] slip-shape, [illegible] over the [illegible] serviceable [illegible] used for colored [illegible] for white. Make a bag to slip over [illegible] when it is not [illegible] the cover of the board [illegible] ironing sheets [illegible]—C. W.

The Turning.

[illegible]

Are You Careful?

[illegible]



Turkish Women Join Clubs.

Women's clubs have become numerous in Turkey. A few years ago they were unknown.

All of us like novelty. Try giving apple sauce a new dress by adding several candy cinnamon balls to it. These not only add a pleasing flavor but color the sauce a fine pink.

HOME and COUNTRY

How the Institutes Are Helping Newcomers to Ontario

BY EMILY GUEST, TORONTO, PROVINCIAL CONVENOR.

Institutes and Immigration.

The members are pledging:

1. To secure as full information as possible of immigrant families settling in Ontario, or girls and women employed as domestics in homes throughout the province from:

(a) The Colonization Dept. of the Ontario Government;
(b) The Employment Labor Bureau;
(c) The Land Settlement Branch.

2. To secure as full information as possible, re children being placed in Ontario homes from:

(a) The Children's Aid Society;
(b) The Barnado Home;
(c) The Salvation Army.

3. To see that the children of immigrant families or those placed in homes by the Children's Aid Society or the Barnado Homes attend school regularly.

To report all cases of cruelty, neglect or overwork on the part of those employing help to the proper authorities.

To report to the proper authorities all cases of children or parents suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or who are mentally deficient, and when necessary to take any other action advisable.

To take an active interest in supporting local Children's Shelters and to co-operate with the Children's Aid Society in securing good homes for the children for adoption.

To familiarize Institute members with the immigration laws.

To emphasize through article written, through lectures and discussion, the importance of getting in touch with newcomers and leading them to realize that they have a part to play in advancing community interests.

To visit and welcome newcomers, whether native or foreign born, to the community, and into the Institute, where they may imbibe and contribute to the highest ideals of home-making and Canadian citizenship.

This is patriotism of a practical nature which is bringing increasingly valuable results.