THE OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF 1926

JANUARY.

2. Premier Pangalos sets up military dictatorship in Greece. Floods in Europe take tremendous toll in human lives and property.

4. Rumanian Crown Prince is forced from his country for political causes.

7. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux is re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons at the preliminary session of Parliament.

8. Canada's Fifteenth Parliament was [illegible] by Lord Byng.

9. Duncan Royal Commission com[illegible] of Nova Scotia coal [illegible] recommends sale of coal in Ontario and the leasing of wharves on the points of the company.

15. Premier Baldwin outlines plan to develop more electrical energy in Great Britain.

[illegible] of 50,000 horsepower on [illegible] River is announced by Hydro Electric Commission.

28. Terrific blizzard expects over Ontario. Session of Chinese nationalists in [illegible] Kuo-Min Party [illegible]

FEBRUARY.

1. Lloyd George is re-elected chairman of the Liberal Parliamentary party.

[illegible] are made to Canadian [illegible] Tariff [illegible] Sixteenth Ontario Legislature [illegible] France and Belgium face German [illegible] to the League of Nations.

[illegible] miners [illegible] United States [illegible] Council.

[illegible] shown in C[illegible] 25. J. G. Gardiner [illegible] of Saskatchewan.

MARCH.

[illegible] Premier Ferguson's resignation as a Minister of the Crown.

10. The case of the States on the Great Lakes against Chicago's diversion of water is presented to the Supreme Court at Washington.

14. Manitoba plans electric railway to Red Lake gold camp. Air flight from Cape Verde to England is safely completed by Alan Cobham, British aviator.

23. Legislature passes appropriation of $5,000,000 for Northern Ontario gold development work.

APRIL.

1. British Government proposes to [illegible] disarmament [illegible]

9. Hon. [illegible] Lawrence River development is begun in the United States.

11. Omaha Hydro boys [illegible] from Quebec [illegible]

[illegible] Bank of Montreal [illegible] Parliament [illegible] Senate [illegible] Hudson [illegible]

[illegible] workers get [illegible] increase in wages.

[illegible] is reached by [illegible] workers and owners and [illegible] announced.

MAY.

1. [illegible] Government coal [illegible] at midnight last night, [illegible] all work in the mines [illegible] strike of a million [illegible] government has proclaimed a state of emergency and [illegible] are busily working ready for the [illegible] general strike.

[illegible] on. At midnight [illegible] 5,000 [illegible] become effective [illegible] are the strike's [illegible] Only a few English [illegible] are being published and [illegible] of distribution.

[illegible] Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile [illegible] Expedition left King's Bay, Spitzbergen, at 10 o'clock this morning [illegible] over the North Pole to Nome, Alaska, in the dirigible Norge.

[illegible] The British general strike ended [illegible] after nine days duration.

9. Captain Roald Amundsen and [illegible] of his officers on the Polar flight of the dirigible Norge arrived to day at Nome, after safely passing over the North Pole.

21. Further important changes in the automobile tariff were announced to day by Hon. James Robb in the House of Commons.

FIX UP THE WINDOWS NOW

BY G. P. WILLIAMS

[illegible] woodwork of a window sash is relatively perishable. Ten years of weathering on the sash and putty may have both in very bad condition. In fact, no sash should be permitted to go ten years without overhauling.

The writer has just finished going over all the sash on a farm, some of which had received no attention for ten to fifteen years. In some cases the putty was entirely gone, and half the panes were missing and the sash badly weathered, and in two sash cross pieces had rotted or had been broken out.

These sash from five different buildings were put in excellent condition at insignificant cost. The amount of work done can be seen to be considerable from the fact that nearly ten pounds of putty was used. The fall has been very wet, and all this work was done on rainy days. Half a dozen sash were taken out and dried in a light dollar—in fact, as many as ten were handled at a time. When dry these sash were given a thorough coat of linseed oil, then possibly the next day they were scraped well to remove weathered wood and crusts of putty.

The sash are now clean, filled with oil and in good condition to receive the putty so that it will adhere firmly and dry slowly. In applying putty the writer prefers a wide plaster scraper, using the entire width rather than stringing out the putty as usually done from a narrow-edged putty tool. The "green hand" can work faster and soon be doing a serviceable and surprisingly smooth job with this wide-edged tool. Keep the putty on glass to hold all oil, and never try to work putty in any atmosphere that is not warm—say seventy degrees or over.

After the putty job had been finished, the next work day the sash and putty were given a coat of white lead and oil, and, later, a second coat. In some cases three or four coats of oil or paint, or both, were necessary to fill and coat the sash in durable fashion. This has put all sash in good shape for winter and for several years ahead.

Any farmer can put every sash on his farm in first-class shape during winter weather by taking them out a few at a time and working them in any dry place, such as a heated cellar, shop, or on newspapers laid down in the farm kitchen. While the windows were out, I covered the apertures with old doors, board covers, odds and ends of sheet metal, etc. Keep the sash inside in cold weather until the putty is set well and the paint is dry.

9. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux is re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons. Colonel Noel Marshall dies in Toronto.

10. Sixteenth Canadian Parliament is opened by Viscount Willingdon.

11. Ontario financial report shows deficit reduced to $389,986. League decides that interallied control of German armaments will cease Jan. 31, 1927.

17. Britain sends fleet and lands marines to cope with Chinese situation. U.S. Senate approves Illinois River channel project, but refuses to authorize diversion of Great Lakes water by Chicago.

18. W. D. Ross, of Toronto, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

25. Emperor Yoshihito of Japan dies and Prince Regent Hirohito succeeds.

29. A new treaty is signed by Italy and Germany whereby each agrees to settle all disputes peaceably.

A NEW ONE-PIECE DRESS.

Very smart is this one-piece dress becomingly fashioned of silk or fine woolen material. Skirt fullness is introduced by inverted plaits at each side seam. The only adornment is a button trimmed band placed at the medish left closing. The shaped collar, vestee and long dart-fitted sleeves are attractive features of this dress. The narrow belt at the back fastens at the sides, thereby giving the fashionable bloused effect. No. 1474 is for Ladies and Misses and is in sizes 16, 18 years, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 38 requires 3¾ yards 39-inch material, or 3 yards 54-inch. Price 20 cents the pattern.

The designs illustrated in our new Fashion Book are advance styles for the home dressmaker, and the woman or girl who desires to be dependable for taste, economy will find her desires fulfilled in our patterns. 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.

How I Sell Eggs.

Two years ago, after selling all my winter surplus eggs to a local grocer and drug-store fount in, I learned from the druggist that the groceryman was charging his customers five cents more a dozen on the guarantee that the eggs were strictly fresh eggs right from the farm.

"If he could commercialize a guarantee on a cinch why not I?" I thought. I had a neat guarantee label printed on one gross of cartons that held one dozen each, and offered my product direct to the consumer at five cents a dozen above the local market, with a rebate of two good eggs for each bad one found with an additional rebate of two cents for each carton returned in good condition.

At first I sold a few from house to house to advertise and get started. Now nearly all of my customers come out from town in their automobiles, sometimes in the evening after the day's work or just an excuse for taking a pleasant ride, and they usually put in a standing order for so many each week to be delivered on certain days if they do not call for them before.

In this way I nearly always know in advance just how many I am going to need to supply my regular customers. I get several orders over the phone each week to be either delivered or called for next day while taking a pleasant evening drive. I have found unqualified success this season. The cartons of selected eggs have literally sold themselves.—Mrs. V. B.

Steadfast.

Thou must be like a promontory of the sea, against which though the waves beat continually, yet it both itself stands, and about it are those swelling waves stilled and quieted.—Marcus Aurelius.

About a ton, or even more, is usually lost by the rotting of hay stacked on the ground. Why not stack the hay on a concrete floor sloping slightly from the centre to all four sides? Then all water will drain away from the bottom hay and you have that last ton, a ton of good feed instead of two loads of manure. The work can be done in spare time. The cement and sand or gravel for a good floor should not cost more than $8 or $9. It will save more than that the first season.

Sunday School Lesson

January 23. Prayer in the Christian Life, Mark 1: 35; 14: 32-36; Matt. 6: 9-13. Golden Text—Ask, and it shall be given unto you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.—Matt. 7: 7.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE MASTER'S EXAMPLE IN PRAYER, Mark 1:35; 14:32-36.

II. THE DISCIPLES TAUGHT TO PRAY, Matt. 6:9-13.

INTRODUCTION—It may be confidently asserted that prayer, particularly individual personal prayer, has a greater place in Christianity than in any other of the world's great religions. If we inquire the cause of this, it is undoubtedly due to the complete "personalizing" of religion which we find in Jesus Christ. Prayer occupied an extraordinary place in the life of Jesus. We find him often so absorbed in prayer to be unconscious of the presence of others round him. And we find him also instructing his disciples in the elements of prayer. He taught that prayer should be in private and simple, at the centre, not on the circumference of life. Moreover, he gave his disciples a form of prayer which is still the perfect pattern of devotion.

Prayer is not easy but hard, and becomes harder perhaps as life goes on. Our minds become preoccupied with cares and duties; our sense of need becomes increasingly complex and oppressive; we find it hard to focus our minds upon God and upon eternal things. Sometimes, too, we fall to thinking that work will take the place of prayer, and if we have a little success we begin to depend upon that. But Jesus never allowed work to drive out prayer, nor did he let success steal between himself and God. We would need, therefore, to keep his example before us, and to find in the words which He taught his disciples an escape from the perplexity and burdensomeness of our own minds.

I. THE MASTER'S EXAMPLE IN PRAYER. Mark 1:35; 14:32-36.

Ch. 1:35. The first instance selected of Christ's own habit of prayer is from the beginning of his public work. He had on the previous day produced an extraordinary impression in Capernaum. In the morning, while preaching in the synagogue, he had healed a demoniac. Immediately thereafter he had raised Peter's mother-in-law. In the afternoon and evening crowds of sick lined the streets, and Jesus had gone on healing till far into the night. Next morning, when the crowds began again, he was nowhere to be found. No one knew why or where he had gone. At last Peter found him in the desert praying. He had gone out there to find strength for the tasks of the new day. Clearly, therefore, neither work nor success was regarded by Jesus as a substitute for prayer. He retired continually from the crowd and from the world, and drew the strength and grace of his life from the Unseen. The more public his life was, the more it needed to be hid with God.

Ch. 14:32-36. The second instance is from the closing hours of Jesus' life, when the Saviour is wrestling in Gethsemane against the last assaults of Satan. He had wished his disciples to be with him on that dread occasion, and so in a sense they were. But in the end Jesus had to fight the battle alone. Saying to the disciples, "My soul is exceeding sorrowful even unto death," he goes deeper into the shadow spaces of the garden, and there falls on his face and prays. So he wins the last victory, and rises triumphant and serene. None of his followers will ever know the depths and heights of Jesus' life of prayer. Whether in the wilderness or in the garden, he goes further than we can follow. But from his example we see where alone, both in life and in death, strength can be found and reliance placed.

II. THE DISCIPLES TAUGHT TO PRAY, Matt. 6:9-13.

We are not surprised that the disciples expressly asked the Master to teach them to pray, Luke 11:1. They saw the extraordinary place which prayer had in his own life, and they wished to know the secret. We cannot within our space take up the Lord's Prayer in detail, but it may be helpful to draw attention to certain general features.

V. 9. True prayer, as Christ taught it, originates in filial acknowledgment of the Fatherhood of God. "As God is in heaven, prayer must be reverent, inspired by the spirit of awe. As he is our Father, prayer must be simple and trustful. Our first and supreme desire should be that God's name be kept holy. He has revealed to us his character, and we must pray never to dishonor it by word or deed."

V. 10. God's supreme purpose in the world is to reign in human hearts and in human society. Therefore, we must pray for the coming of his reign, and for all events and processes in the world to be so overruled that the will of God may operate here, even as it does in the higher world.

V. 11. But Jesus, while teaching men to seek first the kingdom of God, teaches also that the simple necessities of life are to be expected from the Father's hand. He refused to turn stones into bread, for he asks us to expect our daily bread in the appointed way of labor. Nevertheless, he reminds us that for life and strength to labor we depend on God, without whose blessing nothing can succeed.

V. 12. We cannot go on our knees without the fact of our sin rising before our minds, and therefore confession will form part of our prayers. And as we cannot expect God's forgiveness if we are ourselves unforgiving, we must prepare for prayer by freely pardoning those who may have offended us.

V. 13. Finally, we must ask to be kept from temptation, and to be led away from evil. For snares beset our path, and only God's hand can save us.

Thus, when we ourselves know not what to pray for as we ought, we have the Lord's Prayer to direct us, and to keep us face to face with the great realities.

King Best Shot in Family.

King George at 61 can outshoot any of his sons. In one drive the King aggregated for 112 birds.

TOOLS—LEARN TO USE THEM

BY PETE GELLERT.

Learn to work with tools, boys. The younger you are when you start handling them, the better off you'll be when you grow up. This is the age of motors, and engines, and labor saving machinery of every nature. On the farm or away from it, but especially on a farm, a fellow has to be something of a mechanic to get along.

The best place to learn to use tools is around the farm shop, if there is one on your farm. Grandfather was quite a mechanic in his day—he couldn't have run his farm without anvil, tongs, hammers and all the other tools necessary around a forge. Here's where you learn the fundamentals that will help you play with more intricate machinery later, if you can get into a vocational training class at high school, do so. You will learn how to make chisels, staples, hooks, bolts, wagon parts, knives, cultivator shovels, and many of the other tools needed on farms.

Last August I saw a pair of boys haul two old flivvers back to their house. I wondered what they were going to do with these wrecks and asked them about it. They told me they had paid $8 each for the flivvers at an automobile graveyard, and that they intended to take the good parts of each to make one good car. In less than a week I saw the boys driving up and down the road in a fairly good looking flivver. They had given the good engine out of the car which had to body and placed it in the other one after removing a worn-out engine from it. Then they made use of what they had learned in high school. The radiator was soldered up, the body was given a coat of paint, new fenders were attached, and the boys were ready to flivver off to the fair.

How to handle and take care of farm machinery is another very important subject for farm boys to think about. From the farm lighting plant and the automobile motor, down to the one-horse cultivator, every piece of equipment needs attention and repair. Before snow falls, make it a point to see that every tool or gear is in the machine shed and under cover.

Check over every implement, and during the winter months spend your spare time in the tool-shed or at the forge, repairing the equipment on your farm. You will learn by doing so and have no trouble qualifying as a good mechanic by the time you grow up.

You can't become a good farmer unless you are practical. But you can become practical through early practice.

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobsson.

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FOR HOME AND COUNTRY

Women's Institutes Play a Fine Part in Immigration.

The Ontario Women's Institutes as one of the important phases of their work of home-making and community building are giving splendid co-operation to the Dominion and Provincial Governments in immigration activities. It is after perusing their planned program for the year that the many-sidedness of their outlook and practical sympathies comes to be understood at its full value.

Orphan and dependent children have enlisted the very active sympathy of the members, almost every Children's Shelter being assisted with money, food, or clothing. The Northern Institutes are very proud of the fact that a baby in the Burk's Falls Shelter took the first prize at the baby show. St. Joseph and Manitoulin Island also actively aided individual children with clothing, housing, and medical treatment as well. South Bay Mouth co-operated with the Junior Red Cross in their school to bring an eye specialist to the Island to examine, and where necessary furnish with proper glasses, all the children. Eastern Ontario continues to find good homes for immigrant boys, who are reported to be turning out exceptionally well, and the Armaindale orphans at the Government farm are receiving considerable help.

Welcoming newcomers to the neighborhood and instilling confidence is the most active phase of the work in many places. Pleasant Ridge features a reception for the teachers, the program being in charge of the girl workers who invite every family in the community to the delightful evening. An Indian worker was welcomed into the Branch at Severn Bridge.

For obvious reasons, much of the best and kindest things being done cannot be reported in full, but the [illegible] from Haldimand County gives some idea of what "just neighboring" as they call it, means. When a newcomer had a baby, the doctor said to the Institute, "That woman is very ill. If the Institute does not get a nurse for her she will die." The nurse was immediately installed, but the report merely said, "So many dollars for a sick friend." Similar reports come from Simcoe and York Counties.

In another case an Englishman, working on a farm for two years, sent for his wife and family, who arrived with nothing but their clothing. Delicately help was proffered and gratefully accepted in the spirit in which it was given. Another new Canadian settling on a farm had his family clothed until he could "get on his feet."

Such of the three thousand families buying farms under the Land Settlement plan as have come to Institute districts are being welcomed. Fine young women for domestic service continue to reach the hostel at Toronto and are quickly placed.

A letter was received from the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women, England, asking if similar service could not be rendered to more expert workers, such as milliners, dressmakers, practical nurses. After thoughtful discussion by the Provincial Board, and overseas women who have succeeded, it was decided that for those without capital the best plan for such newcomers was to equip themselves with a thorough knowledge of housework, such as all Canadian women need whatever their station in life, and avail themselves of the openings as assistant housekeepers for a year or two while becoming familiar with the country, meantime opportunities for getting established in their special lines could be investigated with better prospects of ultimate success.

Immigration on the Canadian cradle is therefore considered by farmers' most important and valuable helpers by Ontario Institute members. Steadily increasing attention is therefore being focussed on health and right standards of life in the home, the school, and the community. Outpost Red Cross Hospitals, in districts remote from other help, are being assisted into operation by the Branches of St. Joseph's Island, in North Bruce at Dryden, and various Northern centres. Baby Clinics are becoming a feature of many Fall and Spring Fairs, and an intelligent understanding of how to keep well is being fostered through the ever-popular [illegible] partmental courses in Foods and Feeding and Home Nursing.

AIMS FOR THE YEAR 1927.

To secure as full information as possible of [illegible] in Ontario girls and women employed as domestics in homes throughout the province;

(a) The Women's Branch, Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa;

(b) The Colonization Department of Ontario Government;

(c) The Provincial Board of Health;

(d) The Local Superintendent of Immigration;

To secure the fullest information possible of [illegible] Canadian families settled in Ontario [illegible]