

At Home

Come in & Chat Awhile
—Ruth Raeburn.

Dear Georgie:

In last letter we discussed the unique profession of being an Aunt. This time we will take a look at the "Housekeeping Profession".

In 1924 the Toronto branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society secured the old Beverley Street Nursing Mission House, in Toronto, converted it into a Centre, furnished it with all needed equipment, engaged an experienced graduate in Domestic Science and Household Arts, and opened the Centre in June 1925, with ten assistants prepared to take training.

The first two weeks the students visit many social and health agencies throughout the city in order that they may obtain a broad idea of the civic machinery through which, or in co-operation with which they would later have to work. This fortnight's survey is followed by five busy weeks filled with lectures and practical work in household management, food problems, personal and social hygiene, marketing, budgeting, child care, simple nursing and social work. At the end of six months they are given a pin showing that they are visiting Housekeepers, and at the end of the year they receive their certificates.

All students in training remain in residence at the Centre, receive a small weekly payment, and are maintained at the Centre.

A very fine type of woman is going in for this kind of work and it is interesting to know that experience in the Centre has shown conclusively that the mature woman of twenty-five to thirty-five years of age, with a moderately good education, some previous experience and knowledge of food problems, and of a more than average degree of intelligence makes the best trained housekeeper.

Arrangements for a trained housekeeper are made with the Centre, and payment for her services—if any—goes not to herself, but to the institution. The Centre specifies the hours, limitations of duties and deals with other co-operative agencies whose co-operative services may be necessary.

The Visiting Housekeeper is demonstrating that it takes as many brains to run homes successfully as it does to run a business.

Good housekeeping is one of the fundamentals of good citizenship because of its powerful re-actions on the life of the family, and through the family on the community life. Men who are not fed right, never housed nor cared for comfortably, who see their children also ill-fed and ill-cared for, their money ill-managed and often squandered are apt to be the disgruntled upsets of society, we sometimes call them Bolsheviks.

These matters may seem small but are primary causes of economic, social and political unrest.

The Centre is demonstrating the dignity and desirability of housekeeping as a profession and it is just another big avenue opening in front of the educated women of Canada.

There are so very many families in all portions of our Dominion that have very little knowledge of what money can buy, or what foods on which to expend it to get the largest amount of nourishment for the family, or how to cook it, or in what manner to conduct a well-run home that there is a great need for the Housekeeping Profession.

If the "Professional Aunts" or the "Housekeeping Profession" would not meet your particular need, Georgie, perhaps the job of "Professional Mender" might appeal to you.

There are so many men in towns and cities and in the rural places too, who have no one to repair their clothing, and a great many of them would be only too glad to patronize a "Professional Mender." Also, there are many mothers who have but little time for mending, and some who dislike the job, who would welcome a Professional Mender in their locality.

A little originality in advertising, a table of rates which one could plan by experimenting; the exercise of one's ingenuity in devising schemes most suitable to one's self and customers, and the ability to do a good job, ought to bring in a nice weekly sum.

We would be very pleased, Georgie, to hear just what you tried to bring in extra cash, or, if any of the readers of this letter have found some unique way of making pin money, won't they please pass along the suggestion, for by so doing we are helping to bear one another's burdens.

Yours truly,
RUTH RAEUBURN

ERGOT, ITS CAUSE AND CONTROL

(Experimental Farms Note)

Ergot is an important disease of rye, wheat, barley and many kinds of wild and cultivated grasses. Besides reducing the yield and quantity of the grain, the ergot bodies cause sickness or death when eaten by animals or the domestic fowl.

The disease is caused by a fungus parasite, the spores of which enter the floral parts of the plant when these are open at blossom time, and the result is the development of the ergot bodies instead of the kernels of grain. These blackish bodies mature as the plants on which they grow, mature. Some of these fall to the ground, while others find their way into the threshed grain, and in this way the fungus is returned to the soil. In the spring, each of the ergot bodies on, or near, the surface of the soil, send out several stalks which, in turn bear many tiny, light spores. These are shot out of the spore bearing cavity, and carried upwards by air currents and insects, to the floral parts of susceptible plants. Under moist conditions, these spores send out tiny threads which grow into and fill the place where the new grain would have developed. At this stage, the fungus exudes a large amount of sweet, sticky honey-dew, and with it thousands of spores, which spread the fungus. Insects, attracted by this honey-dew, carry the spores on their body to the floral parts of other plants. Rain and wind also help to spread these spores. Warm showers, followed by sunny periods produce favorable conditions for the spread of the disease. After some days the honey-dew stage comes to an end, and the familiar hard, black ergot bodies form.

Control

Controlling the disease becomes a matter of eliminating the ergot from the seed and from the soil. Complete separation from the seed is possible by immersing the grain in a solution of common salt, made up by dissolving forty pounds of salt in twenty-five gallons of water. On stirring the grain, the ergot bodies come to the surface, where they are skimmed off and then destroyed. The grain is then washed at once, and dried quickly, to prevent injury to germination. A combined salt-formaldehyde treatment must not be attempted.

A succession of crops susceptible to ergot should be avoided as far as possible. It is very important to avoid sowing either rye or durum wheat after ergot infested crops of these grains, since these two crops suffer most severely from the ergot disease. The common wheats in use are rarely affected to any extent, and the same is true of barley and oats. Brome, western rye,



Dr. Dorothy Logan who was fined \$500 last November for making a false declaration that she had swum the English channel, photographed as she arrived recently to appear before the general medical council, which allowed her to retain her status as a practitioner.

lolum and other wild wheat and rye grasses, which are commonly found about the borders of fields, are also attacked by the ergot fungus.

Drill seeding is much preferable to broadcasting for, in addition to burying the ergot bodies deeply, the period of blossoming is shortened, thereby reducing the chances for infection. A mixed early and late rye should not be used, nor should the close planting of early and late varieties be practised. Deep ploughing after a badly infested crop, is recommended, in order to bury the ergot bodies which have fallen to the ground during harvest. If these are deeply buried, they will not be able to germinate successfully and produce spores. Care should be taken that the ploughing should be sufficiently deep to prevent the ergot bodies being brought to the surface by subsequent cultivation. Early harvest lessens the number of ergot bodies, which fall to the ground. It is also a very profitable practice to mow or destroy other grasses which are susceptible and growing nearby; the mowing to be done while they are still in blossom. These wild grasses are very often the principal source of infection. No suitable variety of rye, or of wheat, has yet been found to be resistant to the ergot disease.

Judge: "Speeding, eh? How many times have you been before me?"
Speeder: "Never, your honor. I've tried to pass you on the road 'once or twice,' but my bus will do only fifty-five."



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Bentnick Council

Pursuant to adjournment council met on June 4, 1928, as a Court of Revision of the assessment roll. Appeals were received from R. H. Fortune, Oscar Monk, Thomas Milligan, Ben Coutts, Joseph Brown.

Magwood—Hopkins: That appeal of Thomas Milligan, owing to the situation of property, be held over for further consideration.—Carried.

Magwood—Hopkins: That assessment of R. H. Fortune, Lots 10-11, Con. 3, N.D.R., be confirmed.—Carried.

Magwood—Bailey: That assessment of Oscar Monk, Lot 9, Con. 5, be reduced \$150 on land.—Carried.

Bailey—McCaslin: That assessment of Joseph Brown, Lot 45, Con. 3, N.D.R., be reduced \$50 on land.—Carried.

Magwood—Hopkins: That assessment of Ben Coutts, on old house, Lot 62, Con. 3, N.D.R., be struck off roll.—Carried.

Court adjourned till next regular meeting.

Communications were received from Department of Agriculture re appointing of Weed Inspectors, and Norwich Union Insurance Society.

McCaslin—Bailey: That we renew insurance policy with the Norwich Union Co., the fee being \$265.50.—Carried.

Magwood—Bailey: That Weed Inspectors be paid at the rate of \$2.50 per day while performing their duties, and that they be notified to attend Weed Inspectors' Convention at Markdale. Those appointed are James Hewitson, Robert Johnston, Archie Park, John F. Dodsworth.—Carried.

Magwood—McCaslin: That we buy a new No. 4 grader from the Ingot Iron Co., Guelph.—Carried.

Hopkins—McCaslin: That James Walsh be paid \$10.00 for one lamb killed by dogs and H. R. Riddell \$1.50 for inspecting.—Carried.

Magwood—Hopkins: That voucher No. 5 for \$624.46 as certified by Superintendent be paid.—Carried.

The Councils of B. & S. met on May 17, at request of commissioners and decided to each spend \$225. The road was divided into four sections, two patrolmen of each Township being in charge of road. H. W. Hunt.

R. C. Knight, engineer, being present opened tenders for Schenk's bridge and the following tenders were accepted and contracts signed: Hugh Watt, tender for excavating, abutments and flooring at \$1802.00; Sarnia Bridge Co., steel superstructure at \$5940.00



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FOR that reason it behooves us modern feminines to look to the care of our wheat blonde or raven black hair... whichever the case may be. Smart, alluring, subtly distinguished coiffures by specialists in beauty culture.

We give special attention to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Hair Cutting and all our work is done on a strictly satisfied customer basis.

R. Whitmore
Tonsorialist
Durham, Ontario

The following accounts were paid:

Sawyer-Massey Co., repairs, \$13.19; Municipal World, revised statutes, \$15.00; Reeve and Council meeting Sullivan council, \$15.00; H. Patterson, freight, grease \$1.23; Joseph Whiteman, 40 rods fence, \$10.00; George Purvis, 40 rods fence, \$10.00; W. Patterson, 40 rods fence, \$10.00; J. Birstein, tile, \$41.00; Fred Jacklin debentures Elmwood school \$308.93; Department of Highways, inspecting cement, \$2.79; Charles Schaab, repairs, \$5.75; Robert McCaslin, 2 days \$6.00; Alex. Hopkins, 2 days \$6.00; Geo. Magwood, 2 days \$6.00; Charles Bailey, 2 days and phone, \$7.05; W. J. Adlam, salary, postage and equalizing Durham school, \$106.25; one meeting of council, \$15.00.

Council adjourned to meet Tuesday, the 3rd day of July at 10 o'clock.

J. H. CHITTICK, Clerk.

READ WHAT THIS IS

Your money back or good results, by using Mrs. Sybilla Spahr's Tonsilitis, for sore throats, cough, bronchitis, whooping-cough, catarrh, head colds, and tonsil diseases.—McFadden's Drug Store. (1)

Hard to Please

Maid—"But, sir, why do you write so much?"
Master—"I am an author—I write novels."

Maid—"Fancy taking all that trouble when you can buy a novel for sixpence!"

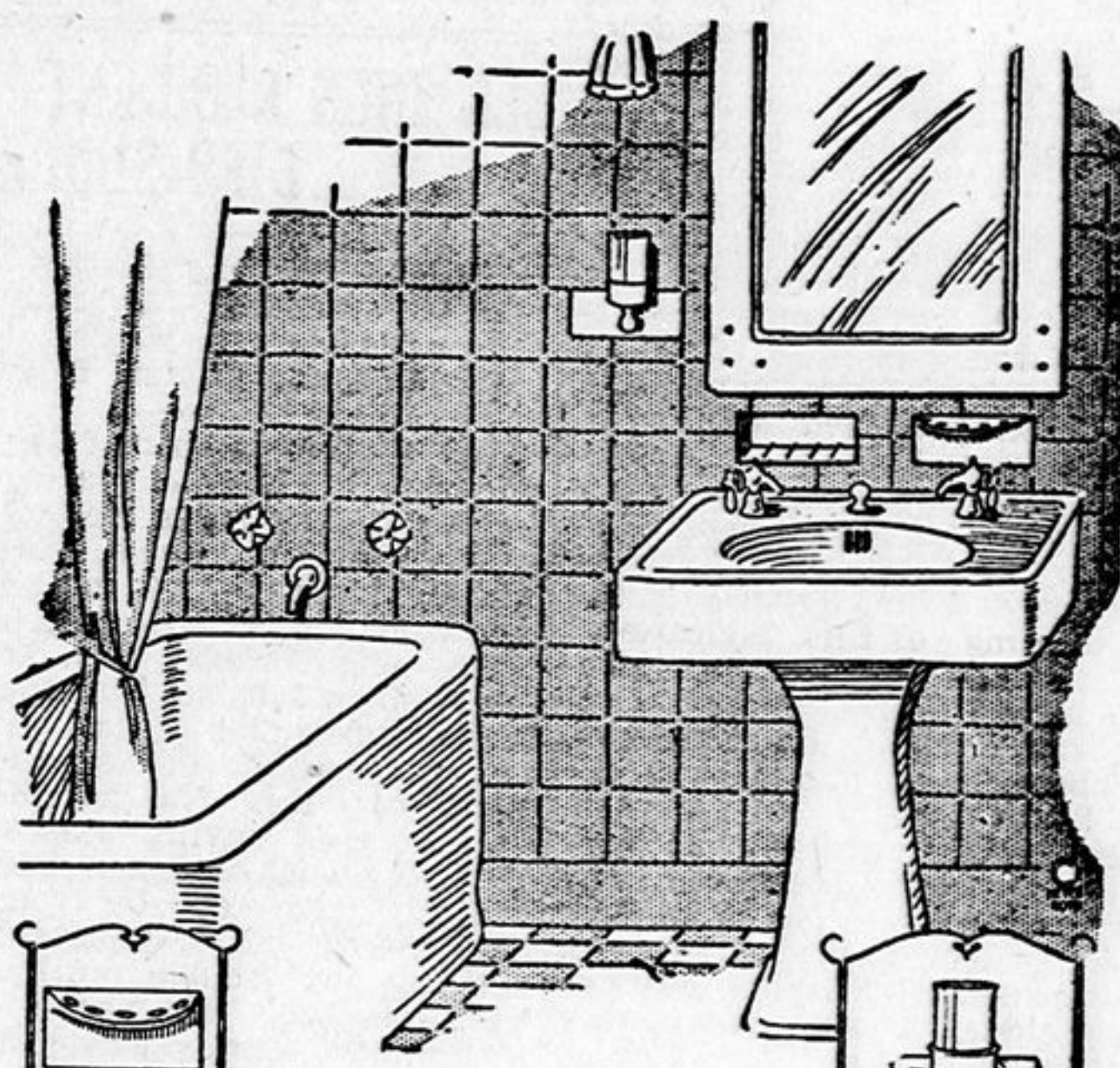


Dr. F. W. Barbour, former president of the Canadian dental association, has announced a discovery which is hailed as revolutionizing dental technique. By his discovery false teeth are made to stay in place by means of suction for "marginal retention" for use on either the upper or lower jaw. By this the vulcanite plate formerly covering the palate of those who had used to interfere with diction and the sense of taste, will be done away with, relieving considerable discomfort, it is said.

Meek Artist (indicating cowherd) "Er, Mrs. Jones, have you noticed this?"

Resourceful Charwoman — "Indeed I've, sir, but I thought as 'ow, you being an artist you'd be annoyed if I destroyed such a work of art."

It will pay you to advertise in The Chronicle.



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Cross & Sutherland plumbing fixtures stay in repair. We handle everything from soap-dishes to showers, and every item is the utmost that honest, skilled effort can make it.

Cross & Sutherland



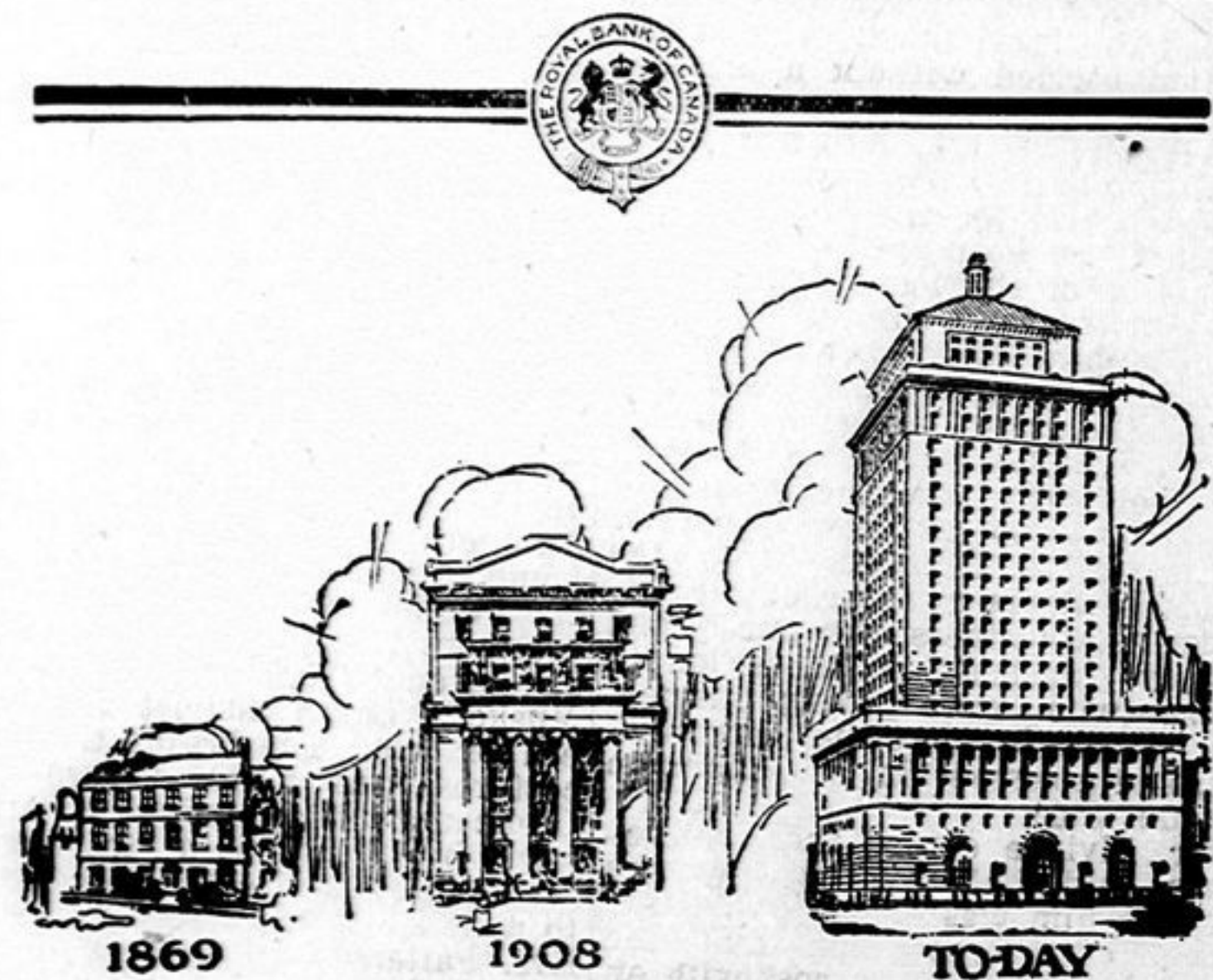
It only takes one wreck. **INSURE!**

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Durham Branch - - J. A. Rowland, Manager

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JOHN MCGOWAN

The People's Mills Durham, Ontario

OTHER PAPERS' OPINION

A Vicar Who Talks Too Much
Ever since he came to Toronto few years ago Worshipful Brother Rev. F. Ward-White, priest-vicar of St. Alban's Cathedral, has periodically indulging in public outbursts on public questions, calculated to supply the news headlines than promote the cause of Christian fellowship. He is apparently one of those who think that the Pope is responsible for crop failures, blizzards and all ills that may assail the community. On several occasions St. Night has learned of the oration his truculent and often formed utterances have caused his fellow clergymen of the Anglican Church in Ontario. The Anglican clergy have a most admirable record for moderation in utterance and toleration, and it is doubly tressing to them as well as to the laity that such sermons should be heard from the pulpit of the cathedral-church of the senior Diocese of the province.

Small wonder then that members of the Anglican Synod have given expression to disapproval of the Vicar's excessive contribution to public discussion. His subject was the piffing movement for a Canadian-born Governor-General. Anyone can make himself ridiculous by taking a movement seriously, but the piffing movement went beyond the bounds in that direction when he said that the Pope was "back of it." It is quite a pity that the Anglican Synod plotting for a Canadian born Governor-General, and would deny one of their own race because their seniority in the settlement of Canada. Then the Pope expelled from Italy by Mussolini, was come and live in Quebec and in this vantage point would govern-governor-general who would turn govern Canada as a Roman State. A Catholic priest who said that it would be as good to say that the Pope was going the North Pole, made a prophetic commentary on this man's error. Incidentally the Vicar declared that Mussolini was determined rule and rule alone in Italy who must have been charming material for the King of Italy if he happens to be a subscriber to the Toronto newspapers. It was until quite recently the boast of the Fascists that they have saved the Crown, Italy; and Mussolini, though may have had minor differences with the Vatican, has always had fairly good working understandings with it in his general conception of law and order in Italy. In fact, much of the Duke's success is due to his astuteness as a sort of unifying factor between the Vatican and Quirinal. So we do not think the Pope is likely to come to Quebec just yet.

It is painful to Anglicans to be of nonsense being talked from out of their pulpits, especially when that nonsense seems to be dictated by unreasoning religious fanaticism. It is to be hoped that someone will induce the Priest Vicar, St. Alban's to speak with more sanity and Christian fellowship, future utterances.—Toronto Saturday Night.

Sir Arthur's Vindication

Sir Arthur Currie's libel action against the writer and publisher of an article reflecting upon his leadership of the Canadian Corps far as the general public is concerned. But there is no doubt that to-day the Corps Command stands higher in the estimation of the Canadian people than ever before. The Cobourg action dispelled many erroneous impressions cleared away a great deal of unfounded prejudice. To me, the outstanding feature of the action was the courage of Sir Arthur in carrying the matter to the civil courts. The verdict in his favor is most impressive because of the twelve men which comprised the jury. Ten out of the twelve were men who had but a casual interest in matters military and consequently if their inclinations were one way more than another would be on the side of the defendants.

It seemed deplorable that a leader of the composite group, Canada's citizen soldiers who brought glory and renown to the Dominion and did more than statesmen of a century toward acceptance by the world of Canada as a nation, should be called upon to defend his actions almost a year after the conclusion of the

Public Speech

Farm Youths' Association

Town Hall

Monday, June 18

SEVEN

Other Good

WILFRED ANDERSON, President.