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"Salada" will yield you generous value for
your money.



Your Problems
Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law
Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Economist.—1. To use the liquid from a can of peas, take about one-half cup of the peas, mash through a sieve and add to the liquid. Then add 3 tablespoons of cornstarch and 1 cup of milk. Bring to the boiling point stirring constantly. Cook for three minutes, remove, and season to taste. Serve with sodas or toasted cubes of bread. The liquid from the peas, beans and so forth contains much of the vital elements and, therefore, should be saved for future use. This liquid also contains much of the valuable vegetable protein and, if it is discarded, the food value of the product is lessened. To cream peas, drain the liquid from a can of peas and add to this liquid one-quarter cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of cornstarch. Blend in a saucepan and bring to the boiling point. Cook slowly for three minutes, then add the peas and heat until the boiling point is reached. Serve. 2. Buckwheat being now to the front and its delicious cakes so popular for breakfast, you might try



INTERNATIONAL LESSON
NOVEMBER 11.

Lesson VI. Nehemiah's Prayer.
Neh. 1:1-11. Golden Text, 1 John 3:22.

Verses 1-3. Nehemiah receives bad news concerning conditions in Jerusalem. Chislev—The ninth month of the Jewish calendar, corresponding to part of November and part of December. Twentieth year—Though no name is given, the reference must be to the reign of Artaxerxes I (Neh. 2:1), king of Persia from B. C. 464-424; hence B. C. 445 or 444. Shushan—Or, Susa, the ancient capital of Elam, selected by Cyrus as one of the capitals of the empire founded by him. Palace—Or, "castle," as a court official Nehemiah lived in the royal palace. Hanani—A brother, or, at least, a near relative of Nehemiah (compare Neh. 7:2). Men out of Judah—Hanani himself may not have visited Jerusalem, but he received news from men who had come from the land of Judah; and, believing that Nehemiah would be interested he brought the news to him. Escaped—Captivity of Jewish exiles who had returned from Babylonia prior to the days of Nehemiah; perhaps during the earlier years of Artaxerxes's reign (Ezra 4:11, 12). They had made an attempt



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2 and 5-lb 16, 20 and 100-lb cartons sacks 130
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the following compound to serve with them. Place in a saucepan 1 cup syrup, 1/2 cup water and 2 tablespoons butter. Bring slowly to the boiling point. Cook for four minutes and then beat hard with a Dover egg-beat-er. You will find this a good substitute for the butter and honey or syrup.
Country Girl.—1. The best law book for the Canadian farmer is entitled "The Canadian Lawyer," price \$2.00, by C. S. Valentine, price \$1.65, is a good book on the subject. 3. The name chosen for the farm should be suggestive of something connected with it. You may find a suitable name among the following: "Clovermead," "The Lilacs," "Elmdale," "Riverside," "Sunny Heights," "Woodlawn," "The Maples," "Bellevue," "Springhurst," "Cedar Hedges," "Ashlands," "Oakwood," "Fair Haven," "Fernwood," "Braeside," "Meadowlands." Or you might incorporate your own name if you prefer.

to rebuild the city walls, but were hindered from completing it. Province of Judah. Afflictions—Conditions in Judah were bad during the century following the edict of Cyrus (compare lesson for Oct. 14); the population was small, there was much poverty, and the surrounding tribes were hostile (compare the books of Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi).
4. Nehemiah's grief. The story of the misfortunes of his fellow Jews and the grief of Ezra, Ezra 9:3-5; 10:6. Certain days—His distress was not relieved by one outburst of tears; he mourned bitterly for days. During these days of mourning he gave himself to fasting and prayer. God of heaven—Postexilic Jewish theology emphasizes the transcendence of God. The expression is not found in pre-exilic writings, nor was it ever used so extensively, but Nehemiah is very fond of it.
5-11. The prayer of Nehemiah. Great and terrible—Usual attributes to the God of heaven; he is terrible to his enemies. Covenant—Jehovah had always been loyal to the covenant established with Israel at the time of the Exodus. Lovingkindness—He always treated Israel with special consideration. Love . . . keep commandments—The attitude of Jehovah toward men is dependent on their attitude toward him; Israel he had treated more kindly than it deserved. Pray—The participle used in Hebrew denotes continuous action (verse 4); the same idea is implied in "day and night." Confess—Old Testament prayers contain much confession, which is an element in all prayer. In support of his petition Nehemiah reminds Jehovah of an earlier agreement and quotes words which he is said to have spoken to Moses. Scatter—The threat of dispersion is frequent in pre-exilic literature; the outcasts are the dispersed. Heavens—Babylonian inscriptions contain a similar expression, "the four quarters of heaven"; equivalent to "the ends of the earth." Place—Jerusalem, which Jehovah has chosen as his earthly dwelling place. These are the Jews struggling in Jerusalem. Redeemed—The Hebrew word is used of the freeing of slaves; the reference here is primarily to the deliverance from exile. Since Jehovah has done so much, he ought to complete the restoration (compare lesson for Oct. 7). Fear—The Old Testament term for true piety, which expresses itself in loving obedience. Thy name—Equivalent to the emphatic pronoun. To fear the name of Jehovah is essentially the same as to fear Jehovah as he has revealed himself in various ways. Prosper—In the interview already decided upon. Mercy—Or, "favor," that the king may listen sympathetically and grant the request. How the prayer was answered is told in the next lesson.

An ordinary horse's strength, roughly speaking, is equal to that of about five men.
Grading potatoes for market increases the possibilities of sales and raises the price received. Keep the cull on the farms and save the cost of hauling.
A cheerful bed of tulips helps to welcome spring. There are many places in the home grounds where they will more than repay the cost and trouble of planting. Plant bulbs now, two or three inches deep in well drained soil, and when the earth first freezes cover them with a mulch of straw or manure, to be removed as soon as freezing weather is past next spring.

Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor 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. 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.

Henry G. Bell

THE GREAT PROBLEM

Less Livestock and More Grain or More Livestock and More Grain
Shall I cut down my livestock so as to be able to grow more wheat next year? This is a question in the minds of not a few Ontario farmers to-day. Britain must have more wheat, and the food of all the allies must be increased.

Scarcity of labor and high expenses all around tempt the livestock farmer to break up more acres for grain and to cut down on his stock. Before he actually yields to this temptation he should take into consideration five points, to wit:—
1. Meat and dairy products are essential to a well rounded diet; hence, there will always be a steady demand for them.
2. At present, prices of livestock and their products are well advanced, and only by keeping a good supply of livestock can roughage be most economically used on the farm.
3. The terrible war is destroying no small amount of Europe's best stock. It is said that at the present time the best herds of Holsteins are in America. When the war is over, Europe must turn to America to rebuild her livestock herds.
4. Experience has established the fact that our present acres can be made to produce greater crops, hence maintain our present quota of livestock and at the same time produce more.

Let us illustrate the last point. What a Typical Dairy Farm Did
The question the livestock farmer is asking is: How can I increase my income without giving up my production of livestock? He must find his answer in more efficient methods of the production of crops, larger yields of corn, small grain and hay, which are easily within his power if he but pays attention to the up-building of the

fertility of his soil by the use of fertilizers. Moreover, he can greatly increase the carrying capacity of his pastures by liberally fertilizing them. To illustrate our point, let us consider a typical dairy farm with its present carrying capacity and its capacity under more intensive methods of crop production. The size of this typical dairy farm is 176.4 acres, we will say, and its cropping system includes the following:

Yield of Typical Dairy Farm		Unfertilized		Fertilized	
Crop	Area	Yield per A.	Total Yield	Yield per A.	Total Yield
Hay	23.2@	2 1/2 tons	58 tons	@31-3 tons	= 81.2 tons
Pasture	113	days =	113 days	@17% increase	= 132.21 days
Barley	28.1@	45 bus.	= 1265 bus.	@62 bus.	= 2185 bus.
Succotash	7.1@	2 1/2 tons	= 19.3 tons		
Oats	55.1@	47 bus.	= 2590 bus.	@69 bus.	= 3802 bus.
Barley	9.2@	31 bus.	= 285 bus.	@45 bus.	= 414 bus.
Wheat	6.7@	14.5 bus.	= 97 bus.	@28.5 bus.	= 191 bus.
Minor crops					
Wheat & Home	13.2				
stead					
			176.4 acres.		

With these figures of actual gain in hand, then, let us re-estimate the typical dairy farm in order to ascertain what would be possible, under an intensive method of handling. Results have been obtained showing what can be done on a farm approximately the size of the one in question, which closely approaches the typical 160-acre farm so common in this country. The results show that what can be done by properly balancing the crops already harvested from the typical farm in question. In the third column is recorded the average yield per acre obtained by adding to the present yields what has been found possible at the Ohio Experiment Station as a result of the judicious use of fertilizers. When the same acreage of crops as was grown on the typical farm is estimated at these increased yields, the results are shown in the fourth column. Remember, these figures of increase in crops are not merely theoretical estimates, but they are based upon actual accomplishments. They actually show how the livestock farmer can fertilize his fields and increase their livestock carrying capacity.

To Maintain an Average
The average amount of feed consumed by the dairy cattle in the experiment in question was:
Roughage, 5,840 lbs.
Grains (made up of corn, barley & oats) 542 lbs.
Pasture 186 days per cow
The increase in fertilization subtracting the original amounts obtained per acre from the various crops, from those obtained at the larger yields per acre after the crops have been fertilized, we find the following gains due to fertilization:
Hay 22.2 tons
Corn 920 bushels
Oats 1220 bushels
Barley 129 bushels
Wheat 94 bushels

Re-fertilizing the Typical Farm
With these figures of actual gain in hand, then, let us re-estimate the typical dairy farm in order to ascertain what would be possible, under an intensive method of handling. Results have been obtained showing what can be done on a farm approximately the size of the one in question, which closely approaches the typical 160-acre farm so common in this country. The results show that what can be done by properly balancing the crops already harvested from the typical farm in question. In the third column is recorded the average yield per acre obtained by adding to the present yields what has been found possible at the Ohio Experiment Station as a result of the judicious use of fertilizers. When the same acreage of crops as was grown on the typical farm is estimated at these increased yields, the results are shown in the fourth column. Remember, these figures of increase in crops are not merely theoretical estimates, but they are based upon actual accomplishments. They actually show how the livestock farmer can fertilize his fields and increase their livestock carrying capacity.

Keep fresh, clean water supplied daily.
Keep the nests clean. Burn the old nests to destroy vermin.
When there is old plaster or mortar to be had scatter in the poultry yard. A few fruit trees can be grown in the poultry yard. There is no better place for plums.
Pale, soft combs or dark or purple combs indicate trouble. Healthy fowls have bright red, firm combs.
The late hatched chicks should not be fed with larger stock but by themselves, or they may fail to receive a proper amount of food.
Hens must be well cared for during the autumn and winter months for curing meat on the farm.

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It is safe for us to assume that the increase in amount of corn fodder obtained would counterbalance the amount of succotash grown under the first system. Now, dividing this surplus amount of feed by the amounts of roughage, grain and pasture required per cow, the hay and pasture figures show it possible to increase the dairy herd by eight additional animals. This means that the typical dairy farm, from the products of fertilized crops, can maintain 21 head of high-grade stock instead of 13, as under the old system. It also means that beside increasing the dairy stock, there is a surplus of 898 bushels of corn to sell, 1170 bushels of oats, 101 bushels of barley, as well as an additional 94 bushels of wheat. Necessarily, this increase in grain production would make it possible to greatly increase the number of hogs kept, and possibly the number of sheep, but we shall not estimate any increase in the number of these animals, but shall estimate the value of the surplus grain at the following prices:

Corn	898 @ \$1.10	= 987.80
Oats	1170 @ .55	= 643.50
Barley	101 @ .60	= 60.60
Wheat	94 @ 2.00	= 188.00
Total		\$1,880.00

Such an addition entails very little expense, with reference to labor, since the time the grain is seeded. What is possible on one dairy farm is equally as possible on the beef animal farm, since more feed both in the crib, in the granary, in the silo and in the hay-loft means that it is possible to raise or fatten off a larger herd of meat animals each year.

best results in eggs. See that fowls have sufficient room for proper exercise.
Put the poultry house in proper condition without delay. Make the roof watertight and the sides water and wind proof. Do this before cold weather.
Gather a lot of road dust now while the weather is favorable and put it away in boxes or barrels. The fowls will enjoy this in the dust boxes during winter.
The water in the runs must be kept free from contamination or disease will result.
Chicken mites, the night pest of poultry, may not always leave the fowls before daylight, as commonly supposed, but may remain in the feathers in such numbers as to make poultry possible carriers of this pest to unfested places.

water to 100 pounds of meat. It is a good precaution to boil and skim the mixture. Salt-peter may be added to preserve the natural color of the meat but is harmful to the health, even if used in small quantities. Brine does not easily freeze but meat cures more rapidly if it does not become too cold. The bacon will cure in from 22 to 30 days, while the heavier hams need from 40 to 60 days. Freshen cured meat in lukewarm water for six hours. Dry and smoke with hardwood or corncobs for four to seven days. It is safer to let the fire go out at night. Well-smoked meat keeps best in a cool, dark, dry, well-ventilated place.

Curing Meat on the Farm.
In curing pork on the farm, be sure that the hog has been properly slaughtered and then chilled without freezing for at least 24 hours. Hams, shoulders and sides make the best smoked meat and should be trimmed of all three-cornered pieces and ragged edges. These small scraps make good sausage but poor ham. Rub the meat well with salt and leave overnight. Pack in a clean hardwood barrel with the heavier hams at the bottom, the shoulders next, and the bacon on top. Good brine can be made from 10 pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar or molasses and four gallons of



Bedtime Stories
Dick and His Sister.
My hair is very short and straight, Without a kink or curl; But brother Dick's is full of waves— We wish he'd been the girl. And he is just as tired as I Of hearing people say "Mine should have been the curly hair, And his the other way."

Doing Things Well.
Carl stood watching some children in a garden blowing soap bubbles, and he had never seen such big ones before. They were as large and round as a balloon.
Carl was the kind of boy that thought he could do anything as well as anybody else without asking the way to do it, so, not wishing those children to get the better of him, he shrugged his shoulders, said "Hi!" expressively and ran home slopping on the way to buy a penny slopping at the little shop around the corner. Then he put a piece of toilet soap in a basin of water and began to blow. Alas! the results were ordinary little bubbles!

It was an effort to do it, but, as there was really nothing else to do, Carl ran back to the garden and called through the wicker gate: "I say, would you fellows mind telling me to just how you mixed your soapy water to get such wonderful bubbles?"
"Easy as coasting in winter," answered one of the boys, coming forward and inviting Carl to join them. "You take a piece of white Castile soap about the size of a walnut, cut it up in a cup of warm water and then add a teaspoonful of glycerine. Stir all this well together and then blow through your pipe, if you have one."
"Oh, I have a pipe," said Carl, "Fall to, then," said the group, and Carl found that he now could blow as big and round and many-colored ones as the others and they lasted a long time in the air.

THE LETTER
It had been a hard day. Up in her own room at last late that night, Joan acknowledged the truth. She was glad that no one remembered that it was her birthday. She did not want it celebrated; she wanted to forget that she was thirty. By and by mother would remember, and be half heart-broken that she had been too sick to know when it came; but by that time Joan would have herself in hand and not mind—much. She was ashamed of herself that she minded at all; life ought to be growing richer and wider all the time, even if it had not brought just what one expected. Joan acknowledged that—it was part of her creed. It was just that she was tired out, with everyone sick at once, and all the strain of it; she would behave herself as soon as everyone was better and things were in running order again.

Suddenly she remembered something. Ten years ago she had written a letter to herself, to be opened on her thirtieth birthday—all the girls had done it. Flo Stanfield had opened hers last week—she had telephoned to tell Joan, and had laughed at her girlish prophecies. Joan sat very still, thinking back to the girl she had been ten years ago, joyous and care free, so sure that the great joy of life was even then at her door. It seemed to her that she could not open that letter—the thought of it hurt her all through. But Joan was no coward. She rose resolutely, took it from its drawer in her desk and turned up the light.
It was a long letter—longer than she had remembered—what letters they did write when they were twenty, and how funny and childish the handwriting looked! She had not realized that it had changed so much since she left school. Slowly she unfolded the pages and began to read.
She ran it through once—twice—and a strange expression deepened in her eyes. Had she really been like that ten years ago—such a careless little butterfly, so absorbed in herself, understanding so little of life? Why, the child lived in prison! Just the little narrow group of girls and boys who went together—no slightest glimpses of the great, breathlessly interesting world outside, of all the things there were to know about and feel, no consciousness of the deep, throbbing heart of the world!
"Why, it would be dreadful to be back there!" Joan cried in amazement. The letter dropped from her fingers, and she sat thinking; but the book in her eyes was very different.

In 1606 absence from church on Sunday in England was punished by a fine of 1s.
Cabbage, squash, boiled potato peelings, and cut clover or alfalfa (the latter steeped overnight and fed with the mash), are all useful poultry feeds for winter.