

OBILIZING" BRITISH WOMEN

DIFFICULT AFTER-WAR WORK IN OLD LAND

Department of Ministry of Women Problem of Making Content With 33. "Lize" about 1,000,000 workers in the great task special department of the Labor, says a London Women's pre-eminence in organization. One of the of their problems will be a munitions worker earning from \$18 to \$20 a week. She is called on to do a former task as a family on \$1 to \$1.25 a week. Officials realize that the hand problems construction period, and girls and women in a munition work- They are opposing to adjust themselves to of things as best they willing to make sacri- construction as they did

ment Aid. It is a big problem, admitted to give long notice of dismissal discharge large num- has decided to give \$475 a week for after she stops war that time she does not payment. This is the edge the Government provide to carry the the transition period, helping the situation, the new organization

problem of demobiliz- wakers the country into eleven labor into a district council close touch with the These council's representatives of district in which employment agency, es will organize com- for the needs of the town. The Government re- associated Press that difficulties could be the first six months that time, he said, to be much unem- satisfaction over high cost of living. help to relieve the

THE FIG

China in Large Quan- tain and France. everywhere in China have become an im- port, amounting \$1,000,000, valued at about \$100 a bushel. This is a very and close price. The yield as a bushel, placed days, then covered to immunities, com- then sorted into sizes in diameter, form length. Most women, who re- sists costs a day, particular about well cleaned, of color, and the is apparent when prices vary from \$10 to \$15 per picul depending on the collecting season in April, as prices for the trade are high. This accounts main producing are north of the the birdies are having one picul

with they are shin- of their inven- tion, and Han- Shantung are in this trade, are shown to an excellent field of brushes. It is better develop- ment have not Brussels. Although in its into Brussels of the Americans literary cortege party. Then at intervals of 10, and then a Brussels, the blown by 30 the way for a tiled corridors. recorded, had of the parade, their handker- sowing past, and his and some stalwart

PRACTICAL FARMING

Handy Farm Equipment.

When there is a little spare money to spend for equipment that is very useful on the farm, some of the following articles might be considered: Four thermometers can be used on every farm to good advantage; one for the churn, one for the boiler, one for the living-rooms in the house and one to suspend near the most frequently used door-step. It is quite necessary to have a thermometer to use in churning in order to do the most satisfactory work. If there is any danger of vegetables in the cellar freezing during severe weather, the thermometer will act as an indicator when danger approaches and immediate protection can be furnished in the nature of lanterns or oil stoves to keep the temperature up to a safe level.

Frequently farm homes are over-heated and there is no attempt made to regulate the temperature during the winter. A thermometer to aid in keeping the temperature around the comfortable and healthful sixty-eight degrees, will be very desirable for the health of the family. There is nothing more interesting than occasionally following the trail of the mercury on the porch. In spite of the fact that it is a commonplace subject, there is nothing more im- portant or interesting than the weather on a farm.

Farmers who never own an alarm clock manage to get up early from a force of habit, but when city helpers appear on the farm a little jingling on the gong is necessary to start business going at the right time. The alarm clock can be used by the house- wife to time the cooking and baking of various household necessities. When running an incubator or looking after sick live stock the alarm clock may be used to arouse the farmer at a certain hour during the night when attention to the work may be necessary to avoid serious losses.

The electric flash-light possibly have more practical uses on a farm than in the city. The driver of an automobile will never wish to light any matches around the machine, either in the garage or at any stop on the road. If an examination of the car is necessary it is very dangerous to use a lighted match to help in determining the trouble. The flash-light is safe and furnishes an abundance of bright light just where it is most needed. When quick trips to the barn are necessary at night, the handy flash-light is less bulky and safer than the oil lantern. During sickness a light may be needed quickly in the home without electric lights and it will save time to have a flash-light by the bed. A substantial flash-light may save serious accidents on the farm while working around horses at night, and it is a great convenience and safeguard in the home whenever fire or thieves are suspected. It is just one of the handy farm helpers which are not absolutely necessary but yet very useful.

The keeping in repair of wire fences is necessary on the stock farm and so the wire stretcher is a handy tool, both in repairing and building new fences. Not many farmers own wire stretchers and they would be able to keep their fences in better condition if they had ready access to this handy tool. In many communities a substantial wire stretcher might be purchased in co-operation with several neighbors. It is not a tool that is very needed frequently and yet it is very necessary in keeping the farm fences in repair and in building new fences. Tools of this kind last almost indefinitely and a farmer with a fair-sized acreage can afford to own one as the yearly expense of owning such a tool can be spread over a large number of years.

Windows are often broken in the house, barn or poultry houses and if there is no glass cutter, putty, or glazier's points handy, the window may stay broken for a long time, even though there are plenty of pieces of glass on the farm that might be cut to fit the space formerly filled by the broken pane. The glass cutter and the putty knife are handy tools for the farmer and needed at the most unexpected time at any season of the year.

Both the step-ladder and the high ladder are necessary equipment that will be needed frequently. The step-ladder will be handy in picking fruit, pruning and repairing work around the house and barn. The high ladder is valuable in fire protection. If a barn catches on fire it is very handy to have a quick means of getting up on the house to protect the roof from the sparks. In case of a small chimney fire spreading to the roof of the house, the farmer with a high ladder available might be able to save his home even though the house might be burned if a trip to the neighbor's to borrow a ladder had been necessary.

The portable fire extinguishers are practical and may save much trouble due to fire on the farm. In the barn, the auto garage or in the home they can sometimes be used quickly to stop a fire that might cause serious damage to life and property. The presence of a fire extinguisher will give an added safety to many farm homes. There is a limit to the

purpose and the above mentioned articles are not absolutely necessary but they are a practical investment and worth all they cost to the farmer.

Careful Milking Pays. "I notice when you get to the end of the milking of each cow that you do not do much stripping. Is that the way you generally do?" an experienced dairyman asked me one morning.

"Well, I guess I get the most of the milk," I answered, "and when one is in a hurry he cannot be too fussy." "I suppose you do not realize how important the final part of the milking is," he told me. "In what way does it pay to strip a cow?" I inquired. "In your case," he told me, "you are especially interested in the amount of butterfat you get for your milk. Now, the last milk that comes from a cow is particularly rich in butterfat, and if you are fussy and get every drop of the milk, you will find that at the end of a year you will have made an appreciable extra quantity of butter when you have more than four or five cows."

"Yes, I weigh all of the milk that I get," I told him, "and I also test each cow's milk once a month, but I did not think the little that was left by not stripping would be very much. But since you called my attention to it I can see that, while perhaps the loss at one or two milkings might not be much, the total for a year would be considerable."

All of the record-breaking cows," he said, "are milked to the last drop, and as I stated before, its being richer in fat, it makes the butterfat record look big when the totals are read."

"It's strange how one will get careless when he is in a hurry," I said. "But I'm going to be more careful after this. I can see you're right."

"Then there is another thing that the ordinary farmer does not do," he added. "He does not know how valuable it is to massage the udder before and after milking."

"Is there any particular method to use?" I asked. "Well, I suppose each expert has his method, but any sort of a gentle massage around the upper part of each teat, before milking, stimulates the milk flow, and some milkers declare that tipping the bag while stripping makes the milk flow more freely. Anyway, if you practice massage before and after in an easy, gentle manner, in any way that seems good to you, it will certainly make a better milk flow, and, as in the case of stripping the totals will prove that it is not waste of time. If it did not pay to do these things you may be sure that they'd never bother with them, as is done with most of the record-breaking cows."

"I've read of it, but did not know that it would be practical for the dairyman with a few cows," I remarked. "If it is worth doing for those cows that give large milk production, it is surely good for the common cow," he explained. "And then, again, there are many persons who complain because they have cows that dry off too soon. Now if they are careful to strip such cows and also massage as I have explained to you, there will be fewer cows that stop producing before they should."

After that I was careful to follow his advice, and I was pleased to find, through the help of the scales and the Babcock test, that he was right, and that my cows on an average gave enough more milk in the long run to pay for the extra work and time. Some day, however, I am going to install a complete and up-to-date milking-machine system.

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DOES YOUR CHILD GET HIS RIGHTS?

By Helen Johnson Keyes. This Age of the Child is making people think. Wase men and women are studying laws that protect children, making laws for his protection. The world is determined that children, the men and women of the near future, shall be given their rights.

By this, however, is not meant a training which will allow them to do as they please—to run wild. Such an education would not ensure their rights, but destroy them. Their rights are not acts of license, but a thorough training for life. Of course, at all times good parents have sought to prepare their boys and girls for usefulness in the world; but there is a decided difference in the way we do it and the way it used to be done. This difference, I believe, is a good one. It lies in the fact that we try to create favorable conditions in which a child may grow naturally, whereas, of old, people did not think much about conditions, but attempted to shape and mold the child himself by constant instruction, punishment, and rewards.

Our idea now is to make the soil that is the home life—as rich and fertile as possible for our youngsters. Like the farmer who grows and cultivates, waters, and drains his garden, feels confident of a good crop, so we, when we have made home what it should be, feel pretty sure that the characters which we have planted will grow into sturdy men and women.

If, however, we are careless of the home garden and let our children grow up in shallow or unsympathetic surroundings, not all the teaching, preaching, and punishing in the world will make them strong and fine, any more than water and mud given to ripe vegetables after they lie in the pan ready for cooking will make them large and of a delicious flavor if they have been grown in uncultivated soil.

By children's rights, then, we mean a thorough training for life, and they must receive this training in good homes—homes which are good for them. What does the home which is good for children have? It has a spirit of partnership, for this gives children the training in helpfulness and in the power to cooperate which is their right. All children older than three or four years can perform certain daily tasks of real usefulness. Mothers should study the powers of their children and give them to do that of which they are capable.

It is at this tender age that little people are most anxious to help, but because of their small size, blundering in it is natural to check them and perform the labor on their behalf. Then they grow up with the habit of not doing, and when they are older we blame them for selfishness. There ought to be a family council in which are discussed the best color for the new barn and the best fencing for the fields. The children must express their views, and be shown the reasons which guide their elders. Thus they will feel that the home is theirs and worth making sacrifices for.

The home which is good for children allows the young people to own and develop property, for so are cultivated a sense of responsibility, a perception of the manner in which we reap what we sow, and a respect for contracts. Give them a garden plot, or a calf, or a pig, or some poultry; let them have the care of these and the profits from them minus rent for the land or the price of feed which you have supplied. Make your agreement before they engage in the work, and then be true to it. If you take from them the crops, or the milk, or the eggs which they have produced, without paying them, you perform an act of injustice which will teach them dishonesty and lead them to conclude in their hearts that "might is right" in this life. You will deprive them of the training in honesty which is their due.

The home which is good for children gives them rooms of their own, as far as is possible. When children do not know from night to night in what room they are to sleep, when they keep their things in "any old place," sharing closets and drawers helter-skelter with other members of the family, they miss their rights—the right to a training in neatness and refinement which it is our duty to give them. You do not need to do much furnishing. If you give the girls an empty room, liberty to take what they like from the attic, a few dollars and some free time, they will create a cozy place of it. And this cozy place may make the girl of disorderly habits neat, and the girl of irritable temper sunny and good humored. It is at least worth a trial.

A decent mirror and good washing arrangements will make a sudden difference in your boy's manners; and good manners are the right of every child, for without them nobody accomplishes great things in the world. The home which is good for children must have a welcome for the boys and girls of neighbors. There are certain lessons which our young people need to learn in order to be successful in life which they can learn only from other boys and girls. They must measure their strength against that of playmates of their own ages, in order to learn self-control. They

The Sunday School INTERNATIONAL LESSON FEBRUARY 9

Lesson VI. Jethro's Counsel—Exodus 18: 1-27. Golden Text, Gal 6: 2.

1-12. The Reunion. "Took Zipporah, Moses' wife." The narrative assumes that Moses had sent his wife and children back to Midian, probably after the incident recorded in 4: 24-26, in which there appears to have been a serious disagreement. Now Jethro, having heard all that has happened, desires to reunite the divided family. "Gershom and Eliezer." The two sons of Moses had been given names suggestive of his suffering and of his faith. The little company of travelers reached the encampment of Israel "at the Mount of God," that is at Horeb.

The latter part of verse 11 seems incomplete and should probably be read as follows: "For in the thing wherein they (the Egyptians) dealt proudly against them (the Israelites), he (God) hath destroyed them." 12-27. The Course of Judgment. "What is this thing that thou doest?" Moses, thus far, is the sole judge and administrator of Israel. His father-in-law first suggests and then gently rebukes and advises him. It is to Moses' very great credit that he accepts the criticism and advice so kindly given. Over and over again Bible history shows us that the divine inspiration, the servant of God, is not necessarily perfect or free from limitation or error. Indeed, Moses shows his divinely inspired good sense in his willingness to learn. The problems of leadership and of government, whether in church or state or commerce or industry, are always complex and difficult. No man requires greater wisdom than the judge or legislator or ruler, and a man, therefore, should approach his task with greater humility.

15-16. "The Statutes of God." The great faith of Moses is seen in his answer to Jethro. He remembers that divine assurance which came to him in his vision at Horeb, that God would be with him. And so, whether in the camp administering judgment, hearing evidence in the cases brought before him, surrounded by the thronging people, or alone in the mountain, in prayer and fasting days and nights in prayer and meditation, he believes that God is still with him. The people, too, have come to look upon him as a minister of God. So it is that, with entire simplicity and without presumption, he says: "The people come unto me to inquire of God." Such indeed should be the sense of responsibility borne by every judge and lawgiver, and such the confidence which the common man should be able to enter the court of justice.

25. In accordance with the advice of Jethro, Moses "chose able men out of all Israel" and associated them with himself in the administration of government. In that he began the organization of the national life of Israel. The hours of enslavement and oppression men and women had brought out of Egypt, is now being welded into a disciplined and organized whole. The character of those who were to be chosen is well described by Jethro, and sets a high standard for public men of every age and nation. "Thou shalt provide out of all the people," he said, "able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating unjust gain, and peace shew over them." The people were divided and subdivided, but the exact form of the organization is not perfectly understood. It is probable, however, that the thousands, hundreds, and fifties, represent groups of families rather than of individuals. Most remained supreme ruler and judge.

During the year 3,680 samples of seed grain, 6,174 samples of potatoes, 1,912 samples of flower seed, 5,198 samples of fruit trees, and 386 samples of other trees and shrubs of superior varieties were sent out for trial at the home of individuals. Special distribution was also made from some of the Farms of tobacco seed, corn and vegetable seeds and strawberry plants. These are, briefly, some of the many records of the Experimental Farms recorded in the report for the period mentioned. This report constitutes a brief review of the year's progress in the various lines of work under way at the Central and twenty Branch Farms and Stations.

Heart Treasure. I have no pearls nor diamonds, Rubies red nor emeralds fair, But I have filled my heart as in a casket With jewels rare! The lingering light of the evening heaven, The tender gleam of the evening star, The melody clear of a thrush in dusk, The laughter of children heard afar, The flushing of the eastern sky, The scented whisper of the moon, A pied winged blackbird swinging a reed, The farmer's cheery song out-borne, All these I've gathered as treasure store, My heart within.

There is no one thing that adds more to the dignity and general appearance of a farmer than to drive into town with a pair of large, well matched draft mares, hitched to a comfortable rig. Our farming of today demands strong, prompt walking horses, and invariably the man who keeps light teams, does not give his farm good cultivation.

Among other things neglected in the care of horses in winter are the feed and water. This causes indigestion and impaction of the bowels. It may be prevented easier than cured. A heaping tablespoonful of sulphate of soda in the feed once a day will help correct the indigestion, and prevent impactions of the bowels. True, it is ahead for the horse used to considerable exercise that is put in the barn and not given any work. The salts will keep the blood in good condition. Livestock are rarely sick unless overfed. Why is this? The feeding methods practiced by the livestock man, and the exercise the horses get, are the answer. A lively horse is fed a certain amount of feed regularly, is watered regularly, and exercised regularly.

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THE TRAPPER.



How To Ship Furs. After your catch has been skinned and the pelts stretched and dried, the furs are ready for packing and shipment. Each skin, when placed in the bundle, should lie perfectly flat and should be thoroughly cleaned. One skin should not be placed inside another or it may be overlooked. In general, furs should not be folded or rolled for this destroys much of the good effect of the stretching. Furs should be shipped either by express or by mail, never by freight. If shipped by express the furs should be packed securely in a burlap bag or sack and the sack tightly sewn up. The burlap allows the air to get through and at the same time protects the furs fully. If sent by mail, the furs should be first wrapped in cloth and then in strong paper. The bundle should be fastened well; but not sewed up so that it is impossible for the postal authorities to inspect it if they wish, for then first class rates will be charged.

Each bundle or package should be carefully marked for shipment. The large fur firms offer trappers any number of their shipping tags free. The tags consist of outside and inside tags, on which the trapper writes his name and address. One tag should be placed on the outside of the bundle and the other on the inside. In this way, if the outside tag is torn off in transit, the trapper has still his name on the inside and his shipment will not be lost.

A few of the large fur houses not only buy furs but also sell complete lists of trapper supplies. Arrangements are made so that the trapper may buy whatever supplies he may need with his actual fur shipment and is not then necessitated to send cash with his order. Trappers have found that the best fur houses to deal with are generally the largest concerns. They can pay trappers the highest prices because they have facilities for selling the furs at the highest prices. Moreover, their business does much to prove their reliability.

Tommy Atkins pleaded exemption from church parade on the ground that he was an agnostic. The sergeant major assumed an expression of innocent interest. "Don't you believe in the Ten Commandments?" he mildly asked the bold free-thinker. "Not one, sir," was the reply. "What! Not the one about keeping the Sabbath?" "No, sir."

"Ah, well, you're the very man I've been looking for to scrub out the centeen."

Pure and Simple. Percy (after the proposal)—Have you ever loved before? Edith—No, Percy! I have often admired men for their strength, courage, beauty, intelligence or something like that, you know; but with you Percy, it is love—nothing else!

It is a well recognized principle that all grain crops thrive best in a fine, thoroughly worked seed-bed underlaid by a solid subsoil. The most important business of the dairyman is to increase the amount of manurial substances and apply them where they are most needed by the growing crops. The modern dairy cow must be handled with understanding and her owner must have knowledge of her wants and make every effort to supply them. Milk intended to be sent to the factories should be cooled as rapidly as possible to a temperature of about sixty degrees F. The sooner and more thoroughly milk is cooled, the longer and better it will keep. Five minutes a day really is enough to keep the milk in presentable condition, but added to this should be a detailed mauling once a week. In the five daily milks push back the cuticle with an orange wood stick and then rub a bit of cold cream into the milk. Be careful not to dig in the flesh with the orange wood stick but go at the task gently. The rest of the five minutes can be devoted to seeing that the nails are spotlessly clean. Never use saloons on the cuticle.

The Highest Price FOR RAW FURS to us, no matter what quantity. We pay the highest price, also express charges. Try once and you are assured of satisfaction. ABBEY FUR COMPANY 310 St. Paul W. Montreal, P.Q. Reference: Bank of Montreal, St. Henry. In business for 30 years.

WHAT JEAN LEARNED

"I am eighteen years old," Jean cried, "and I've never seen anything! I've never seen a steamboat or a subway or a theatre or an art gallery or a million other things that you read about. I love you dearly, really, Aunt Marie and Uncle Peter, but I've eighteen years old and I haven't begun to live, and I've got to go."

"But seeing things isn't living," said Aunt Marie. "And when everything was so nicely fixed about raising your salary at school and all."

"If seeing things isn't living, then 'child' has got to find it out for herself. There isn't anything left to see in that old schoolhouse. I know every crack on the walls, every board on the floor, every inch of the windowpanes—to say nothing of having known all the children ever since they were born. Don't think I don't love Green Meadows—I do. But I've run out. You have to change your crops, Uncle Peter; don't you see that girls need rationing, too?"

Uncle Peter never had failed Jean in her life, and he did not now, "I reckon so," he said slowly, "well have to let our girls go to school." So Jean went to the city. She got work easily and being quick to learn, soon made her way. She rode all ferries and in subways and up and down in elevators, and ate her luncheons in a cafeteria, and went to theatres and art galleries; and as for the department stores, she lived in one from half past five in the morning until half past eight in the afternoon. She wrote home so glowingly of all the new experiences that finally even Aunt Marie gave her up to the city. So when on September afternoon St. Jennings drove into the yard and deposited a girl and a trunk, Aunt Marie could hardly believe her eyes.

"You ain't sick, be ye?" she asked anxiously when Jean released her from a long, clinging hug. "Not a bit," Jean declared. "I'm thin, because among other things I've learned what a summer in the city is like. Before it was half over I knew, only I wouldn't be a slacker and give up in a hard place. So I stayed till summer was over. My, but I'm chock-full of wisdom and experience! But it can all be put into a nutshell—you can live extensively or intensively, but very few people can live both ways; there isn't time. And I'm made for intensive living—knowing all about everyone and loving every step of the road, and having time to enjoy them. Where's Uncle Peter gone—for the cows? I'm going to help him drive them home. It's one of the things you can't do in the city."

Both eyes were filled with tears as she laid down the newspaper one day last summer. "O Aunt Nani!" she cried. "Lairt it frightful to read about all this suffering and sacrifice and bloodshed! I realize it so much more, some way, since the boys we know are in it. And I don't see how their own people bear it at all! Do you, Aunt Nan? Take Mrs. Bates, for example. How can she bear up so calmly now that Tom is wounded? Why, I felt badly enough, when the news came, just because I'd always known him—and she's his mother! It seems almost hard-hearted of her. Just think if it were Brother Jack!" Aunt Nan surveyed her niece slowly for a long moment before she answered.

"My dear," she said then, "I have just been to see Mrs. Bates, and I'm sure she wouldn't mind if I shared a confidence with you—for one thing, because you will understand her better, and for another, because it may help you to do your best, as I'm sure it will me, both in bearing and in working here at home. She told me something that Tom said to her just before he left home. He hadn't spoken about religious matters—even to her. You know how boys and young men are. But he was telling her about his suffering, and he said this: 'Mother, I've thought a good many times about a talk our minister gave one Communion Sunday. He said that when we were remembering how Christ's body had been broken and his blood shed—and what for—we wanted to remember one other thing, too: that our bloods where being broken and our blood shed every day of our lives, even if it were only hit by bit and drop by drop. And he wondered us all to ask ourselves whether it was for anything worth while. That's worried me sometimes, mother, when I've got to thinking about what most folks' lives amount to in the long run. And that's one thing about this war—whatever sacrifice a fellow's called on to make, he'll know that it's for something that's worth it.' His life won't be drifting away on a lot of junk as it might here at home."

"So that, you see, Beth, is why she can bear up so calmly," as you say, when her son is wounded—perhaps dying 'over there.' Because she knows that whatever happens she is satisfied with the answer to the one big question of his life."

"Oh, thank you, Aunt Nan!" Beth said softly. "You've made me understand—and see—as I never did be- fore."