



Fence in the Toddler.
Perhaps the greatest privilege is the wonderful resource of having all outdoors, but this is a privilege which the mother of young children is apt to neglect. She herself must be in the kitchen or near it during much of the day, and she must have her babies where they are within sight. It often follows that country little folks spend most of the time hanging drearily around the kitchen where they are in the way and where the air is not always good.

But what else can the busy mother do? She can apply to her children the lore she has learned about little chicks. Fencing will keep little children safe from automobile haunted roads, from wandering cows, from running out of sight of their mother's eyes. And there is no farm in the country where there is not enough discarded material of one kind or another lying about to inclose a spot, say twenty feet square, though it might be larger to advantage. It is better if there is a tree to furnish some shade for hot days, but if there is none near enough to the house, a piece of old paper roofing or a section of old corrugated metal roofing, or some old boards with ends and ends of shingles put over them, will furnish shade for hot days.

Little children wish and need to be doing something with their bodies and hands every minute they are awake. The problem is to provide them with something to do which cannot hurt them, which will help them to grow, and which will not be too upsetting to the regularity of the family life. To begin with, if a load of sand is dumped in one corner of the baby yard, and some old spoons and worn-out utensils contributed from the kitchen, there will be many hours of every day during which the fortune of a millionaire could give the little folks no more happiness.

A piece of planed board can be nailed upon four stout sticks driven into the ground and another on higher sticks put before it, and the little folks will have a bench and table which cost but a few cents, and are as serviceable as the pretty painted ones which cost ten times as much. Pottery clay can be bought for a few cents a pound and for a variation from the sand pile plays, young children will gladly turn to clay modeling. If the clay is kept where it can be obtained easily, it is possible that one or more of the children may show some stirrings of native ability and begin to try to reproduce the animal life of the country. If the mother has time and ability to supervise play, so much the better, but if she is so busy that she can only call out from the kitchen a suggestion to make some little cups and saucers, or a bird's nest and eggs, this will serve very well for a beginning.

If four strips of wood are nailed in the form of a square at one end of the little table and a pan half full of water is set securely down into the square so that it will not tip over, another great resource is added to the play yard. With an apron of olefin, a spoon and an old tin cup, it is an abnormal child who is not happy and harmlessly busy for a long time each day. Any ordinary child a few years of age loves to play with water in this way and learns steadiness of hand and sureness of eye which go a long way toward insuring agreeable table manners at an early age. As he grows older a fleet of boats made of bits of wood or walnut shells vary the fun. An apron can be made in a few minutes out of a few cents' worth of table olefin. If the mother is very busy she can simply fasten it together at the shoulder and back with safety pins.

Children under four delight in climbing, and if possible provision should be made for that. A wooden box can be set a little down in the ground, so that it will not tip over, and the edges padded with a bit of an old comforter, so that the inevitable bumps are not too severe. The smallest children, even the baby who cannot walk, will rejoice endlessly in pulling himself up over the edge and clambering down into the box, thereby exercising every muscle of his body.

Little children cannot co-ordinate their muscles quickly enough to play ball with much pleasure, but if a large soft ball is suspended by a long cord, they can swing it back and forth to each other with ever-increasing skill, and they should have a rubber ball to roll to and fro on the ground. If a ground the little folks will find much fun in trying to walk along it, and thus acquire a considerable addition to their capacity for walking straight and managing their bodies. A pile of hay or straw to jump into will save the little gymnasts from bumps and bruises.

Nothing in this baby yard need cost a farmer's family more than a few cents, nor take but little time and almost no carpentering skill. And yet, the suggestions made cover a very complete outfit for the outdoor exercises of children under five or six. Any mother who makes this provision for play may be sure not only that her own little children will play

A FRENCH PATRIOT.
The following poem, "Vive la France," is one of the tenderest pictures of patriotism that has come out of the Great War:
*Vive la France;
Franceline rose in the dawn grey,
And her heart would dance though she kneel to pray,
For her man Michel had holiday,
Fighting for France.*

She offered her prayer by the cradle side,
And with baby palms folded in hers she cried:
"If I have but one prayer, dear crucified Christ—save France!"

"But if I have two, then, by Mary's grace,
Carry me safe to the meeting place,
Let me look once again on my dear love's face.
Save him for France!"

She crooned to her boy, "Oh, how glad he'll be,
Little three-month-old, to set eyes on thee!
For, rather than gold would I give," wrote he,
"A son to France."

"Come, now, be good, little stray nauterelle,
For we're going by-by to thy papa Michel,
But I'll not say where, for fear thou wilt tell,
Little pigeon of France!"

"Six days' leave and a year between!
But what would you have? In six days clean,
Heaven was made," said Franceline,
"Heaven and France."

She came to the town of the nameless name,
To the marching troops in the street she came,
And she held high her boy like a taper flame
Burning for France.

Fresh from the trenches and grey with grime,
Silent they march like a pantomime;
But what need of music? My heart beats time—
Vive la France!"

His regiment comes. Oh, then where is he?
"There is dust in my eyes, for I can not see—
Is that my Michel to the right of thee,
Soldier of France?"

Then out of the ranks a soldier fell—
"Yesterday 'twas a splinter of shell—
And he whispered thy name, did thy poor Michel,
Dying for France."

The tread of the troops on the pavement throbbed
Like a woman's heart of its last joy robbed,
As she lifted her boy to the flag, and sobbed:
"Vive la France!"

IF ANIMALS COULD TALK.
What Stories They Could Tell of Century-Old Events.
If animals could talk, says Le Pele-Mele, Paris, they would be able to tell us first-hand of events that happened a hundred years or more ago.

The Russian eagle, for instance, that hovered over the freezing, famishing soldiers of Napoleon while they were retreating from Moscow in 1812, still may be living, for eagles frequently pass the century mark.

Crocodiles which were in the swamps of the West Indies when the first explorer set foot on the islands, are basking there yet, and in the ocean still are whales that frequented the coast of France when Joan of Arc was a child, and when, in 1415, Henry V. of England, landed in Normandy with a great army and seized Honfleur. These whales, if they could talk and cared to, could tell us that those days there were large whale fisheries along the Basque coast, in fact pretty generally in the Gulf of Gascony. For whales live several centuries, while elephants rarely pass one hundred years; but carp and crows sometimes live two centuries.

Speaking of birds we may recall that parrots and swans often become centenarians, and it is not unusual for a long-beaked heron to reach 60. Geese and pelicans live half a century; the humble sparrow frequently sees 40, while pigeons, canaries, stocks and peacocks often reach 30. Partridge, pheasants, nightingales and larks live nominally from 15 to 18 years.

WORLD'S SMALLEST RAILWAY.
Miniature Line in North-Western Canada is Profitable Enterprise.
The Grand Island Railway, which stretches from end to end of an island in the Athabasca river, is probably the smallest in the world. The entire length of the track is a quarter of a mile, and the rolling stock comprises two well-worn lorries.

Merchandise is taken to the island in boats or scows, transferred to the railroad and shipped again by water at the other end. Customers load the cars themselves and propel them by their own power across the island. The owner says his enterprise returns thousands of dollars a year, and he claims that it is not only the smallest, but the most profitable railroad in the world.

A wooden spoon is best for cake because the round handle does not tire the hands.

Alfalfa is the cheapest home grown feed to produce milk. There are 212 pounds of digestible protein in one ton and the average yield per season is three tons per acre. Alfalfa, by adding nitrogen to the soil, gives as much as it takes.

MINARD'S LINIMENT for sale everywhere.

National Educational Conference

Twelve outstanding addresses by the best known public men and women of Canada, the United States and England.
REPRESENTATION is being asked from every public organization in Canada. If any organization is being overlooked let us know. In addition ample provision is made for individuals who will attend the conference in their own capacity.

Address Any Inquiries to
The Convening Committee
505 ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS.
Winnipeg, October 20-21-22

THE AIM
To direct public attention to the fundamental problems of educational systems in Canada.
To consider education in its relation to Canadian citizenship.
To undertake the establishment of a permanent bureau to guide and assist the educational thought of the country.

plauded, and made up their minds to contribute liberally to his collection, and yet, vaguely, an undercurrent of sympathy for him stirred continuously beneath their holiday mood.

The professor, having exhausted the possibilities of a pack of cards as far as he was able, began the manipulation of three billiard balls, essaying their appearance and disappearance at his will. But here his hands had lost their dexterity, and not once or twice, but many times, did the balls slip from his fingers and fall on that tiny square of silt which he humorously called his "magic carpet."

His audience, standing around him in a wide ring, began to feel more and more sorry for him. They felt that the end of his performance would now come as a relief to them; the spectacle of his departing skill strained their sympathy a little too tightly for it to be comfortable.

The professor himself seemed aware of the kindly tolerance with which he was being watched, and it appeared to unnerve him still more. His efforts with the billiard balls failed more and more signally, till at last he sorrowfully apologized to the throng for his clumsiness, and passed on to the next item on his program.

And now some of the vanished extensiveness returned to him. He did amazing things with coins, making them disappear into the breeze, recovering them from the trimming of ladies' hats, and finding them on the tips of little boys' noses, in gentlemen's pipes, and in all other manner of unlikely places.

He was working more confidently now. For his succeeding feat he borrowed a gentleman's hat, and from it he produced an astonishing variety of articles—paper fans, imitation flowers, national flags, and such like things, incongruous to the interior of a hat.

(To be concluded.)

Perfume of White Flowers.
According to the investigation of a botanist, out of 4,300 species of flowers cultivated in Europe only 420 possess an agreeable perfume. Flowers with white or cream-colored petals, with white or cream-colored odors, are told, are more frequently odoriferous than others. Next in order come the yellow flowers, then the red, then the blue, and finally the violet, whereas only thirteen varieties out of the 308 give off a pleasant perfume. In the whole list, according to this authority, 3,380 varieties are offensive in odor, and 2,300 have no perceptible smell, either good or bad.

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day of the year.—Emerson.

SALT

All grades. Write for prices.
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

RAMSAY'S PAINT

"The right PAINT to PAINT right"
MEANS: Less frequent painting—RAMSAY'S Paint can be applied by anybody
For Sale by All Dealers

Let PARKER Surprise You

PARKER'S know all the fine points about cleaning and dyeing.
We can clean or dye anything from a filmy georgette blouse to heavy draperies or rugs. Every article is given careful and expert attention and satisfaction is guaranteed. Send your faded or spotted clothing or household goods to

PARKER'S
We will make them like new again.
Our charges are reasonable and we pay express or postal charges one way. A post card will bring our booklet of household suggestions that save money. Write for it.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, Limited
Cleaners and Dyers
791 Yonge St. Toronto

CLARK'S PORK & BEANS

AND OTHER GOOD THINGS

A wise economy—
Save on meat bills by serving "Clark's" Pork and Beans. More strengthening than most meats, — cost less, — enjoyed by all.

Save work, fuel & worry.
Partly guaranteed by the Government Legend on every can.
Taste, Chili or Plain Sauce.
Sold Everywhere.
W. CLARK, Limited, Montreal.

A Tasty Occupation.
Ma, what is dad's business?
Why, son, he is a tea sampler; he samples the different kinds of tea.
Ma!
Yes, my son.
Do you know what I want to be when I grow up?
No. What, my boy?
A tea sampler.

HIS BIG TRICK

AN ENGLISH SEASIDE STORY.

I.
Even when the holiday season is at its busiest, the little seaside town of Brimport is never more than comfortably full, so you may at once discern that it is not a really fashionable resort.

None the less, Brimport finds marked favor with a particular section of the populace, which, if small, has the trick of being conspicuous. Strolling performers, wandering elocutionists, nomadic fiddlers, and street acrobats—all such members of the ragged fringe of professional art will always readily champion the merits of Brimport.

And yet never do they linger there, for the place is far too small to support a stationary horde of entertainers. The shabby ventriloquist, the minstrel in his dingy finery, alike realize that, what with the limited number of visitors and the constant stream of newly-arriving artists, there is not enough patronage to go round if any of them tarry in the town.

So that rarely does any performer sojourn in Brimport for more than a day, and at nightfall he passes on, and yet he is well content to do so.

For the charm of Brimport for these people is not financial, but geographical. Brimport is the first link in that chain of seaside towns, big and small, which stretches along the coast for forty miles.

At Brimport, therefore, the experienced wandering performer begins his annual summer tour, secure in the knowledge that ahead of him are sufficient towns to absorb the whole of his alfresco season. And thus it is that, one bright morning, Professor Busco stepped hopefully out of the train at Brimport, and bearing his scant luggage beneath his arms, made his way direct to the beach.

He was an old, little man, with long, wavy, grey hair and eyes which twinkled humorously. His clothes had evidently been good once, but now they were faded and shabby, though well brushed. For the rest, he had a courtly, ingratiating manner, and, aged as he was, there was still a touch of distinction in his bearing.

Arrived on the beach, the professor surveyed the carefree holiday throng

WIRELESS PHONE IN TIMES OF PEACE

THE MOVEMENTS OF ZEPPELINS WERE EASILY FOLLOWED.
Success of System Proved Under War Conditions Holds Great Promise For Future.

The utility of the wireless telephone and of the system of direction finding by wireless instruments (recently demonstrated at the Marconi works at Chelmsford, England, has been proved to be very great in war. It is hoped and confidently anticipated that their uses in peace will be equally great. Therefore the widest publicity for their systems is desired by the Marconi Company, who have been unable to speak publicly during the period of hostilities concerning the progress of their investigations. It is now common knowledge that by means of stations, placed in convenient parts of the French and British coasts, the movements of Zeppelins were followed without difficulty. A Zeppelin crossing to England during the night would speak to a German station by wireless, perhaps asking for its position. As soon as the wireless came into operation all the British shore stations could get the bearing of the hostile craft with respect to their own instrument; these bearings were immediately passed on to the Admiralty, where the bearings were plotted on a map, and in an exceedingly short space of time the position of the Zeppelin was accurately located. By that means also his course and probable intentions could be estimated.

Located Enemy Submarines.
Nor was this the sole use of wireless direction finding in this area. A submarine coming from the coast of the Belgian and German coasts could be located by the same means, and given a sufficient number of "positions," and the open passages through the German mine fields could be found—where the Hun submarine was there the mines were not.

For artillery work in the field the portable variety of wireless telephone was extremely useful, even in the western front, while open warfare where vast distances have to be covered, as in the Near East and on the northwest frontier of India, its possibilities satisfy the most exacting of military requirements. The smallest guaranteed range of the telephone station over normal flat country is sixty miles, but it is capable of carrying much greater distances in favorable circumstances. It can be transported either on four pack-horses or on a vehicle, and requires at most six men to work it. Steel masts thirty feet long are carried, supporting the transmitting and receiving apparatus can be permanently set up inside the vehicle. The generating set consists of a two-cylinder petrol engine driving a high frequency half-kilowatt alternator.

Now that the inventions of war time are being utilized to further peaceful ends, a long vista of useful purposes to which wireless telephonic and direction finding instruments can be put is opened up. Experts have said the directional wireless is the key to successful commercial flying through its capacity for overcoming obstacles to navigation provided by unfavorable weather.

Useful in Sparingly Settled Countries.
In the same way shipping will receive external assistance in finding the whereabouts when necessary, and in the wireless telephone will find a cheaper method of communication with the shore and with passing vessels than the permanent maintenance on board of a skilled wireless operator. Again, for work in countries of long distances and vast areas thinly populated, as for instance China, South America, and Africa, the Marconi Company anticipates a great demand will be made on their resources, as the possibilities of wireless telephony are more fully realized.

At their works at Chelmsford between 600 and 700 workpeople are employed on the making of instruments. Many of the larger parts are procured from other firms, as in the case of engines, but in the series of workshops it is possible to see transmitting and receiving sets in the process of manufacture from start to finish. In one shop—the carpenters'—the heavy solid cases in which the delicate instruments are afterward to be fixed are put together. In another, screws of various types are made. In still another, the parts are classified and stored. To be issued out later and assembled as a complete instrument, either by one skilled man, or by several girls who have been trained under the supervision of foremen to do each a special part of the work. Finally the instruments are fixed into their cabinets, either for use in aircraft, or on ships, or in the field. All the time the shops are being kept free from dust by a series of vacuum cleaners which are in constant operation.

A Tasty Occupation.
Ma, what is dad's business?
Why, son, he is a tea sampler; he samples the different kinds of tea.
Ma!
Yes, my son.
Do you know what I want to be when I grow up?
No. What, my boy?
A tea sampler.

Farm

Conducted by Prof. ...
The object of this department is to give our farm readers authority on all questions. Address all questions to the Editor of the Wilson Public and answers will appear which they are received. As space is limited a moderate reply is necessary. This paper is enclosed with envelope to be mailed direct.

L. B.—I have a ground that I wish to use as a permanent pasture, and what is the best mixture for this purpose, and best time to sow it?

Answer—For permanent pasture would recommend the mixture: Red Top 10 pounds, white clover 15 of 15 pounds per acre. To be sown, this fall if you have ground where you do not frost for some time. If you are in the colder section until spring. If the soil is this fall, scatter the seed the last week of spring. It is going off and the tilling of the land will be covering. You would get a nurse crop of wheat with the grass. The rate of about 1 bushel of this sowing this so that there will get a good spring.

C. W. G.—I am in regard to the sowing of sweet clover. It has been sweet time to sow it. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall. Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.

Answer—Sweet clover is difficult to handle unless sown with the wheat. You could sow it as a nurse crop with the young clover. The soil is a gravelly one. I would like to know if it would be better to sow it in the spring or in the fall.