

DA LAGS IN ROAD BUILDING

ANCE OF ENGLAND SHOWS WHAT TO AVOID.

Men See Great Contrast to Built and Well Maintained Highways of France.

soldiers, who took part in during the autumn of the frequent signs of "trucks." They were very "not being marked" by the firm did not have and, even if he did, it was easy to shakedown. Thus, as these trucks in the whole, these trucks are not profitable but, if it had been an ad-

shields, however, as the French roads are in all weathers. They are not only against the rough and motor trucks but traffic brought by the same con-

under the same con- they are nearly all "trucks." A good which is good in bad and construction, we are and France, although we on being a very pro-

in Old Sections. an argument to say is due to the fact still a "new" country, that some of the oldest have the worst

due to the continuance of the old system of the road-building and the same system has and found want- refuse to profit by the experience, which the as follows:

incredibly had state of towards the lat- 17th century appear- cited by Macaulay. to the state of the ap- roads by statute in- of roads of turpise maintenance of roads appear to have effect-

that the Canada High- of the late session, of statute labor and of in Canada. Toll- found unsatisfactory to which there here. themselves under- of roads, we

millionaire. of Andrew Car- of the most of our midst. the second of Rockefeller were more than side. His gifts total- he was his dislike of change. Libraries of Twenty-five cents? He often went in his pocket, in it not be pestered, in an amusing in-

an American Ambus- was astonished to upon him. I found me a shil- "Come, thought I might never see "Come, "matter" re- "My cousin's wait- "I haven't a

unfortunately die- smoking, and another tale, it when he was ap- by a card- "What is my "This is my "I have, however, "I would not up- did not intrude his "I had sent for "I subsequently be- "I was during the con- "I don't drink," said "I refused to smoke, "I was interested, "I worked too hard "I had heard of "I had, and end-

three months' "I don't work!" "I had only "I told "I had only

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.

B. B.—I would like to ask if sweet clover should be sown in the fall or spring to get best results. If sown on bean ground should the ground be plowed after the beans, or simply dragged in good shape?

Answers—As a general rule the seeding of sweet clover in the spring gives better results than if it is sown in the fall, especially under climatic conditions prevailing in Ontario. Bean ground should be plowed, disked and thoroughly harrowed in preparation as seedbed for the clover. I would not advise deep plowing, but just a medium depth so that a firm, fine seedbed can be obtained.

I would advise you to use a nurse crop with the sweet clover, such as provided by a bushel of spring wheat or barley to the acre. In order to insure a good catch you will do well to sow about 250 lbs. of fertilizer analyzing 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid, and approximately 2 per cent. potash to the acre.

Answers—The general treatment for stinking smut in wheat is to immerse the seed in formalin solution. Proceed as follows: Into a barrel that contains about 40 gallons of water pour a pint of formalin (40 per cent. formaldehyde) and shovel the wheat that is to be treated into an open mesh bran sack, filling the bag about three-quarters. Set the bag into the barrel of formalin mixture and leave it in there for 20 minutes. By this time the liquid will have penetrated the spaces between all of the kernels and will have killed the disease spores or seeds which stick to the kernels of wheat. Take the bag out and spread the wheat so that it can dry rapidly in order to prepare for sowing.

Mink is best during November to the end of January. The fur depreciates during February. Mink is fair in the fall, when trapping is, of course, easiest. But the prime fur is taken in the period from mid-winter to March. A good condition may be expected up to about the first of June.

Air-slacked lime is an excellent disinfectant to scatter over the hog pens and yards. Let the sow and litter run out on sunny days. Sunshine imparts health and vigor to the young pigs. Lumps of salt should be placed within the reach of the small pigs, and a little sulphur mixed with their food. Pigs are very fond of coal cinders, and they will even eat coal itself; this assists digestion. A supply of pure, fresh water must be put before them at all times, which, added to regularity in feeding and provision for good shelter, will prevent diseases from spreading in the pens.

A simple, effective way of labelling canned fruit is to write the kind of fruit the jar contains upon a paper bag the right size to slip over the glass jar. This also helps preserve the fruit for a long time by shutting out light.

Cabbage and nearly all root crops may be stored in the ground.

The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON OCTOBER 5.

John and Peter Become Disciples of Jesus—John 1: 29-42. Golden Text, John 1: 43.

V. 29. "John" is, of course, John the Baptist, about whom this story is told. John, the disciple and afterward the great apostle, is not mentioned in this lesson by name, but it is supposed that he and Andrew were the two disciples of John the Baptist mentioned in v. 35 (compare v. 40). It is most interesting to learn from this narrative that they and others who afterward followed Jesus had been attracted by the preaching of His great forerunner. John the Baptist's preaching is like that of the Old Testament prophets, full of zeal for righteousness and of the expectation of the speedy coming of the Saviour. The hope of the prophets had been long delayed but never abandoned. There were many in Judea and Galilee in those days who were looking and waiting with passionate longings for the Saviour, who would deliver them from their foreign oppressors and restore the ancient kingdom. John the Baptist declared that the time was at hand.

But, like the prophets, he believed and preached that the preparation for the coming of the Saviour must be by repentance. For only the righteous could enter into His kingdom. His first act would be one of judgment, and He would destroy all sinners. Now, when he recognizes Jesus the One whose coming he had foretold, he calls Him "The Lamb of God." He must have been thinking either of the lamb offered in daily sacrifice at the temple, or of the Passover lamb, both of which represented to the Jewish mind the removal or forgiveness of sin and the saving grace of God. The Passover stood always associated with the deliverance from Egypt. John thinks first, not of the kingdom which he expects the Christ will establish, but of the taking away of sin. Everything, he knew, depended upon that. For where sin remained there could be no salvation. Christ's kingdom could only come in the fullness of its power when sin was banished.

We may suppose that John the Baptist was here (vs. 29-34) talking to a group of his disciples. He points out Jesus to them as Jesus is approaching. This is the Saviour Christ of whom he has been telling them, and upon whom he had seen the dove descending after His baptism. He would have them believe in and follow Jesus. He would not have known Him, he said, but for the sign of the dove, and yet there is evidence that he had known Jesus as a kinsman of blameless life before this event. See the stories of the baptism in Matthew, Mark and Luke.

V. 37. "The two disciples" Jesus invited them to come to His dwelling, and they spent the day in conversation with Him. This was the beginning of an acquaintance which was to transform their lives. It is remarkable that John, who is the writer of this Gospel, gives the name of one of these two disciples, but not of the other. He says also in v. 41 that Andrew "first finds his own brother Simon," and the suggestion conveyed by the words "first" and "his own" is, apparently, that the other unnamed disciple also found and brought a brother to Jesus.

Who was the other disciple? Readers of the Gospel story will almost unanimously reply "John the Baptist." This seems most likely to be the true answer. John modestly withholds his own name. But just as Andrew found and brought Simon, so John found and brought James. It was Jesus who gave to Simon the surname "Cephas," which in Aramaic means "stone," and of which the Greek equivalent is "Petros," from which we get "Peter." Jesus recognized the sturdy strength of this Galilean fisherman, and it was not long after this meeting when He called him to be His follower. To John and James He gave the name "Boanerges," which means "sons of thunder," recognizing in them the fiery passion and eloquence which made them famous in after years.

The home of Peter and John was Bethsaida on the lake of Galilee, a little north of Capernaum. Later, at the time of Jesus' ministry in Galilee, Peter was married and living in Capernaum. Both were fishermen. Their education was that of the pious Jew; they learned much of the history and moral teachings of the Old Testament. The language spoken was Aramaic, a sister tongue to the Hebrew, but in the school they may have learned some Hebrew, as Jewish children in Jewish schools still do. They were not, of course, highly educated, and the learned Jews of that time would have called them "unlearned and ignorant men" (Acts 4: 13), but they had the elementary knowledge of the synagogue school, and they appear to have also learned to speak the Greek language, which was widely used in the world of that day. The father of John and James is mentioned in Matt. 4: 21 and Mark 1: 29, and their mother, Salome, in Mark 15: 40 and 16: 1.

Progress: If you will write to the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Bulletin 273 you will obtain information regarding the building of a Community Hall in your neighborhood, the method of applying for the Government grant and other procedure. The Bulletin contains plans of four different types of buildings to serve as a guide. The Community Hall with its Athletic Field will prove a great boon to your district and you are to be congratulated on your enterprise. Write again.

YOUR PROBLEMS 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, 27 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

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Reader: To amuse your children on rainy days, give them some modelling clay. With this they can make cups, saucers, vases, and all sorts of interesting things. This will keep them busy for hours and help to educate their faculties. The clay is made of a cup of flour, a half-cup of salt, a teaspoon of alum, and some cake or candy coloring. Mix with water until it molds but will not stick to the hands. The clay may be used over and over kept some time if it is wrapped in a damp cloth when not in use. Pasting pictures in a scrap book is another rainy-day diversion.

Three School Girls: Please suggest some new contests for a "Freshman Frolic" to be given by the sophomores, shortly after college opens.

Intelligence tests are amusing and interesting but should be interspersed with games. For test No. 1, distribute paper and pencils and have some one read the following paragraph, slowly and distinctly: "It is agreeable to witness the unparalleled ecstasy of two harassed peddlers endeavoring to gauge the symmetry of two peeled pears." As the sentence contains many of the real puzzles of the spelling book, it will be interesting to see how many of the words will be correctly spelled. Test No. 2: Write the following words, one under the other, down the left side of a strip of paper: Rich, summer, out, dark, new, weak, front, come, good, love, male, after, tall, north, above, open, sour, sick. Distribute the papers and explain that at a given signal the word that means just the opposite to each word in the column is to be written in a corresponding column. The writer then signs his name and deposits the papers as they are handed in and the first person handing in a correct list is the winner.

Hostess: A "nut-gathering" would make an inexpensive jolly little party in honor of the friend who will visit you in October. Use correspondence cards for the invitations and glue at the top of each half an almond shell with a face marked upon it in ink. Below this nut head draw the rest of the figure in ink and write this inscription: Pretend you're a squirrel for once. And join my nut-gathering stunts. Friday, October the tenth, at half-past eight. First Stunt: Suspend from chandelier a coconut decorated with a comical face and a pointed paper cap perched on top of it. From a distance of ten feet each person is allowed three blows at this cap with a light rubber ball; the object being to knock Mr. Coconut off completely off; prize, coconut kisses. Second Stunt: Nut Exhibit. Eight varieties of nuts are represented by objects, the guests recording guesses in slips of paper. 1, a bit of butter on a plate. 2, a stout, old-fashioned stick. 3, a can of canned peas (indicated on label). 4, a single pea. 5, a map of South America with the outlines of Brazil especially prominent. 6, a picture of a typical English stone wall. 7, a cup or can of cocoa. 8, three ears of corn arranged to form the letter "A". Answers: 1, Butter; 2, hickory nut; 3, pecan nut; 4, peanut; 5, Brazil nut; 6, English wal-

Bedtime Stories Where the Leaves Go. "Why are you dancing?" cried Mr. Squirrel, poking his head out of a hole in the tree. "Don't you know? Don't you know?" chuckled the five little brown wood elves. "Tis time for us to gather the leaves."

"I'm to have the oak leaves," cried the first, turning a somersault. "I'm to have the poplar leaves," cried the second, springing into the air and clapping his hands over his head. "I am to have the maple leaves," cried the third, rumpling his hair. "I'm to have the chestnut leaves," cried the fourth, spinning round like a top. "I'll have a suit with buttons, too. And all my children dresses new!" he chanted. "And I'll have carpets soft and fine. And covers for my bed, with mine!" sang the second. "And I will have a coat and vest— For boots and shoes I'll use the rest." sang the third. My wife shall have a Sunday frock, And I shall have a brand new smock." sang the fourth. "What I will do, I shall not tell— But little leaves I'll use you well." sang the fifth. Round and round in the moonlight spun the five little merry men, singing and hopping, and singing and hopping, and skipping and singing, until all the birds looked out of their nests to see what all the excitement was about. Then along came Mr. Owl, who is night watchman in the woods. "Too much noise here. Too much noise here." he cried, waving his red lantern. At this the little elves stuck out their tongues and scampered off into the shadows. And when you see the leaves flying along the streets and roads you'll know that the little merry men are skipping close behind.

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nut; 7, coconut; 8, acorn. Prize, a peanut doll. Of course, a nut party would hardly be complete without a peanut hunt, and there could be also a peanut race in which the object is to transfer the peanuts from one end of the room to another on the blade of a table knife. In still another peanut contest the object is to pitch ten peanuts into a narrow-necked jar at a distance of about twelve feet. To choose partners for refreshments pass a basket of English walnuts, each little nut with a painted face and a patriotic cap of some sort, white sailor caps, blue sailor caps, naval officers' caps, infantry caps, artillery caps, Red Cross nurse head-dresses, Scotch tam-o'-shanters and bonnets, Anzac hats and French sailor hats, only two of a kind; the nuts being hollow, in each a conundrum, in its mate the answer. For refreshments serve nut bread sandwiches, peanut butter sandwiches, hot cocoa, coconut macaroons, and peanut brittle.

Well, that's a knock-out blow for me!" said Earle Eaton, coming into his father's office holding a newspaper. "Edward Horton has defaulted at the First National for sixty thousand dollars! I'd as soon have suspected you of it, dad. He has always seemed to me the very pillar of honesty. I can't understand the sudden moral collapse of such a man."

"Why do you say 'sudden moral collapse'?" Earle asked his father. "There is no such thing as a sudden moral collapse, any more than there is a sudden death by disease. If you trace back far enough in either case you'll find there's a long train of causes. You remember when one of the sills of our summer cottage gave way last summer it looked perfectly solid on the outside, but the break showed that it was full of dry rot? Well, men are just like that. When you see what you call a sudden moral collapse you may guess the process of decay has been going on for years. A man meets his temptation to do wrong or his opportunity for honor on the level of his normal daily life. Honor and dishonor are not sprung on us. A crisis only reveals what is already in us. A man responds on the spur of the moment to his fixed habit of years."

"I am saying all this not because I went to make Horton's defalcation seem worse, although I never thoroughly trusted him in a business way, but because I want to impress upon you at the threshold of your business career the necessity of holding yourself up to the highest ideals of business integrity. Never try to hide behind the lame excuse that you were surprised into a wrongful act by some swift, sudden test that caught you off your guard. The world will take your moral failure as the true fruit of your character. And it won't be wrong in its judgment."

Watch Out for Adenoids. Health experts say that about 10 per cent. of all children have adenoids. They make children stupid, impair their health, spoil their looks, and do a lot of other mischief. Obviously, parents should watch for symptoms indicative of this trouble. A normal child breathes through his nose, whereas the air is strained, warmed and moistened. If a child keeps his mouth open habitually, it may be presumed that the nasal passages are obstructed, and this suggests adenoids. Up behind the palate is a moist cushion that helps to filter impurities out of the air one breathes. It is formed of so-called "adenoid tissue." When this tissue becomes abnormally developed, the overgrowth is termed "adenoids."

Under such conditions air breathed through the mouth reaches the throat and lungs unpurified, and is not sufficiently warmed and moistened. As a result, the child is liable to suffer from frequent colds, and a chronic nasal catarrh may set in. A child afflicted with adenoids is pale, often narrow-chested, and not strong and robust. The voice may be affected, and the facial expressions disfigured. There may be some degree of deafness, as well as loss of the sense of smell. If a child sleeps with his mouth open, snores a great deal, or has frequent strangling spells of coughing, adenoids may be suspected. Once the condition is ascertained, a physician should be consulted at once. A few months' delay may endanger the child's health, and may result in considerable malformation of the jaws and nose—a misfortune not thereafter to be corrected. The teeth in the upper jaw may become irregular and crowded, or may even protrude so as not to be covered by the lip. A child thus afflicted often looks stupid, or even half-imbecile.

Celery seed added to boiled summer squash gives the squash, which is apt to be insipid, very much more of a pleasing flavor. Keep your valuable papers in a place where they will be safe from fire, theft and flood. If you have no fireproof place on the farm, rent a box in a deposit vault down town. One of life's calamities is to have important documents destroyed beyond recovery. The farmer who meets you on the spot when he says he will; who has a good word for you when you are in a bit of trouble and backs it up with a kindly lift over the tight place; who can give a good reason for the faith that is in him, is the man to tie to. The best part of it is, this is a thing we can all work at. Are we doing it?

After supper the farmer rests. The apples are pared, the paper read, The stories are told, then all to bed. Without the crickets' ceaseless song Makes shrill the silence all night long. The housewife's hand has turned the lock; Drowsily ticks the kitchen clock As the household sinks to deep repose.

Webster on "Morale" MORALE (Mor-ahl) n. (F. See Moral, at the moral condition, or the condition in other respects, so far as it is affected by, or dependent upon, moral considerations, such as are connected with the conduct of the mind, as of a body of men, an army, and the like.) THAT is Dr. Webster's definition. Many of us know the word only in its war-time application. Webster dwells firstly upon the usage of the word "morale" as applied to the common-place happenings of every-day life. His allusion to its reference to an army comes later. And Webster is correct—meticulously so. It was his private-life morale that made such splendid soldiers of our boys when the time came for them to don the khaki. It was that, and that alone, that made them take the first step, and it was that which carried them through to victory. If their every-day morale had been neglected, the Army could have done little with them and success would not have crowned their efforts. The Gillette Safety Razor enters as much into the morale of every-day life as it did into that of the trenches. It helped our soldiers to maintain their confidence and bearing. It will do the same for you. The Gillette Safety Razor makes the daily shave come easy—there is no pulling or scraping—no honing, or stropping—just five minutes of perfect shaving comfort. And, afterwards, a chin that tells of morale and self-respect. Sold at most stores catering to men's needs. MADE IN CANADA. KNOWN THE WORLD OVER. 540 The Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Que.

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