

OME OF  
ETUAL PEACE

ATTRACTED TOURISTS  
FORE THE WAR.

ries Old, This Beautiful  
Witnessed Memorable  
Birthplace of Red Cross.

to be the capital of the  
nation. It is described by  
as follows:  
treaty on both banks of  
of Lake Geneva as a  
in contrast to the  
of the lake, Geneva is  
opolis of the miniature  
Switzerland, for Zurich  
in population by 50 per  
one in the capital: But  
whether before the  
other city of its size  
annually by as many  
was the main gateway  
famous playground of

recorded history goes  
Christian era, goes  
the Great, in his com-  
his first expedition into  
it as a stronghold of  
its growth has been  
in its leisureliness.  
twenty centuries. It has  
of only one hundred and

enjoys the distinction of  
the place of the Internats-  
but also has some  
in its past—the re-  
of the Reformation,  
became the per-  
whom Napoleon said,  
France would not have  
and the patriot  
trials Byron immor-  
Prisoner of Chillon,  
And John Calvin,  
a bear garden and  
school of piety," was  
here for a quarter of

the Patriot.  
most picturesque fig-  
of Geneva during  
Francis de Bonivard,  
of victorious friends  
dungeon at Chillon  
you are freed?" re-  
querry, "And Geneva"  
that his city was  
not home rejoicing.  
one beautiful picture  
city than the scene in  
on August 30, 1572,  
and brought news of  
the Huguenots on St.  
his pastors were  
to meet  
to be  
the reform, and the  
de Bore, who has  
the spiritual head  
directed the whole  
and pray for the

side as a site for  
of the league of  
of wooded park hor-  
some five miles  
of the city. Behind  
the snowclad Jura  
there are many vil-  
of the park which  
and for quar-  
and their acere-  
capital building it

Here.  
with the cross de  
did not talk about  
of course his family  
the formal citation,  
to tell them the  
and persist-  
silly," declared  
her teens. "What's  
and dodging, and  
of a hero, when you  
of you are?"  
"Yes, of course  
sented coolly. "The  
didn't give me my  
thing. Do you see  
about his heroism  
decoration for doing  
the fellows did who  
high to be noticed,  
the bravest thing he  
pects to do, treated  
together? At  
once. Before we  
(It never will get out  
So the members of "twenty"  
Have planned fun plenty  
At a regular Harvest Home Fete.  
You're invited!

The school hall was delightfully  
decorated, with emphasis on the  
autumn colors. Bright, tawny leaves  
banked the platform where the  
orchestra sat, and the globes of scar-  
let and orange balloons flamed among  
the soft tans and cornstalks stacked  
along the side walls. Depending from  
the ceiling and hanging in the win-  
dows myriads of gay red and orange  
paper lanterns swayed brilliantly.  
The dance program were "red  
ears" cut from cardboard, and tiny  
red pencils dangled from them. Some  
of the names of the dances seemed to  
pique people's curiosity, such, for in-  
stance as: The Cornstalk; the Scarce-  
crow Skitter; Farmerettes' Fancy;  
Popcorn Waltz; Orchard One-step;  
Pumpkin Pie Walk; Red Ear Dance;  
Harvest Home Revue.

A grand march, everybody stalking,  
stiffly round in time to the music, the

**YOUR PROBLEMS**  
BY  
MRS. HELEN LAW



Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 23  
Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Wants to Know: The Boer War be-  
gan in October, 1899, and ended May,  
1902. The number of men who went  
to South Africa from Canada totalled  
8,400.

No one can claim the distinction of  
winning the first V.C. The honor was  
first conferred by Queen Victoria on  
sixty-two persons of both the Army  
and Navy. The date was June 26,  
1858.

The Princess Patricia's Canadian  
Light Infantry reached the front on  
December 31, 1914. Arrived too late  
to participate in the fighting in the  
restraint from Mons.

There are eighteen universities in  
Canada; on the average, one to every  
400,000 of the population; about the  
same number as Great Britain and  
Ireland have with more than six times  
the population of Canada.

The earth's weight is estimated at  
1,256,195,670,000,000,000,000 tons.  
But no one has ever weighed it.

Yes, our brains are periodically re-  
newed, but the process is a gradual  
one. We are supposed to get a com-  
plete new outfit of brains every two  
months, but the new ones do not shake  
off the traditions of the old.

From August, 1914, up to the end  
of March, 1919, the net cost of the  
war to Great Britain has been put by  
Mr. Chamberlain at \$33,500,000,000.

"Equinox" means equal nights. The  
Equinoxes occur during spring and  
autumn, when day and night are equal  
in length nearly all over the world.

leaders finally breaking into a romp-  
ing one-step and the others following  
suit.

Then followed the "Scarecrow Skit-  
ter." A dilapidated old cornfield char-  
acter, in all his crudity of flapping  
black, was brought in and established  
in the centre of the floor. In the band  
of his shabby hat fluttered a handful  
of rusty crow feathers, and the fea-  
ture of the dance was for each boy to  
secure one of these, in passing, for his  
partner. The poor old fellow was  
nearly torn to bits in the process.

"Farmerettes' Fancy" was another  
name for "Ladies' Choice." All the  
girls were given tiny rakes, hoes,  
spades, and other farm implements,  
which they used as favors in choosing  
partners.

For the "Popcorn Waltz" the favors  
were popcorn chains for the boys to  
hang around their partners' necks.  
There was a temptation to devour  
these adornments as well as to use  
them for decorative purposes, and so  
they were a source of much fun. The  
orchestra at intervals in this dance  
made use of some contrivance which  
sounded like corn popping briskly  
over the fire. A shower of snowy  
white confetti from the balcony still  
further emphasized the popcorn idea.

In the "Orchard One-step" the boys  
were invited to pick peaches. The  
girls stood behind a high screen and  
thrust their right hands above it. The  
boys reached up, touched the "peach"  
they chose, and thereupon the girl  
thus designated one-stepped away with  
her partner.

Instead of a cake walk, a "Pumpkin  
Pie Walk" was announced. The con-  
stant could indulge in just as crazy,  
funny, or pretty dance steps as they  
liked. The reward to the cleverest  
and most amusing couple was a big  
pumpkin pie.

In the "Red Ear Dance" the girls  
were blindfolded, and asked to pick  
an ear of corn from a big basket.  
When vision was restored the girl  
holding the one red ear was acclaimed  
Queen of the Carnival, and was pre-  
sented with a bouquet of red roses.  
During the dance a red glow from the  
lighting arrangements flooded the hall.

The "Harvest Home Dance" was the  
supper dance. Paper costume caps  
suggesting fruit and vegetables were  
given out, and worn so that the whole  
room seemed to be filled with a har-  
vest medley. Tomato, carrot, corn,  
apple, wheat, squash, grapes, popcorn,  
watermelon, and blackberry were all  
represented.

**Solving the Father-and-Son  
Partnership Problem**

When I returned from agricultural  
college I took charge of Father's  
farm. I was the only boy in the  
family, and Father was at the age  
when he wished to be relieved of all  
active and strenuous duties.

Consequently, the major part of the  
management and operation fell on me.  
So far as capital and labor situation  
was concerned, ours was just the same  
as that of the manufacturer and his  
employee. We were in the production  
game just as much as the manufac-  
turer. The inherent friction that  
seems to exist between these two ele-  
ments of modern economic activity  
was in our relationship doubtless as  
much as in any. Yet in our case labor  
never suffered a lay-off, nor did cap-  
ital ever suffer a labor strike. How  
we managed it I shall try to explain:

In the first place, Father must be  
credited with having seen what it has  
taken a lot of manufacturers a long  
time to see, or at least to admit—  
namely, that labor is quite as essential  
an element to production as is capital,  
and just as much entitled to a share  
of the profits of production. Some  
fathers, like some manufacturers,  
have apparently been slow to recog-  
nize this fact.

For example, I was ambitious and  
enterprising and wanted to make  
some extra money when I was a boy.  
As Father had a fair-sized family the  
shop repair bill was very considerable.  
In view of these facts, I conceived  
the idea of purchasing a cobbling out-  
fit for a few dollars and doing the re-  
pairing myself. Father might just as  
well pay the money to me as to an-  
other, and at the same time it would  
permit me to make a little extra  
money for myself. Father agreed to  
my proposal, and in a short time I had

paid for the repair outfit and had  
made considerable money besides.  
Hearing of what I had accom-  
plished, another boy made the same  
proposition to his father. Instead of  
agreeing to it, however, the farmer  
purchased an outfit himself, and then  
made the boy, who was one of the  
oldest children of a large family, do  
the repairing without compensation.  
It is not remarkable that in a few  
years this particular "laborer" de-  
clared a "strike" and went off to the  
city for another job.

Father understood another point  
that many farmers overlook; he knew  
that the income from farming was  
always less to a single man than to  
a married man with a family, while  
in the city it is just the opposite. For  
instance, in the city the single man  
would pay rent possibly for only a  
single room, while the man with the  
family would require many. Also, the  
married man would have a heavier  
food and fuel bill. So, on the same  
income, the single man fares better  
in the city than the married man. But  
on the farm the factors of rent, food,  
and fuel are largely included in the  
total income. As the value of these are  
more to a man with a family than to  
a single man, the man with a family  
fares better on the farm than the  
single man. Knowing this fact, Father  
always sought to make my in-  
come as a single man on the farm  
equal to what I could make in the  
city.

Father did not donate me things or  
make it especially easy for me; he  
simply dealt with me on a fair and  
square basis. On my part, I helped  
to increase my share of the profit as  
the "labor" by increasing the profit  
that went to "capital."—F. C. S.

side, they travelled through the lands  
of the Roman Empire, and far to the  
East, ever seeking to bring the gospel  
to the next towns and into the regions  
beyond.

When you find a coon in a tree you  
may either shoot him or trap him.  
The way to trap him is to place your  
trap on a sturdy sapling, cover it with  
moss or leaves, then place the sapling  
against the tree. If there are a num-  
ber of coons in a hollow tree a good  
smoker will get them out where they  
can be shot.

**EFFICIENT FARMING**

**Stunts I Have Learned About Hog-  
Raising.**

There is no mystery in the business  
of raising good hogs. I have found 90  
per cent. of it to be merely common  
sense. In the corner of every hog  
house I have a sand bath, made by  
soaking a bed of sand with crude oil.  
The hogs roll in this in great enjoy-  
ment, oiling their hair and destroying  
an occasional louse that may be present.

The hogs get a little sulphate of  
iron in their drinking water to pre-  
vent worms, and have all the wood  
ashes, salt, and lime they want to eat.  
I ring hogs by lassoing them around  
the nose with a baling wire and hold-  
ing them while the ring is inserted.  
I have found by experience that the  
surest method of preventing loss from  
cholera is by use of serum. The double  
method, which is supposed to give per-  
manent immunity, has caused the  
cholera, instead of preventing it, in  
so many cases that it cannot be con-  
sidered entirely safe to use.

The safest plan seems to be to do  
everything possible to keep the hogs  
healthy by proper feeding and sanitation,  
and then, if cholera breaks out, vac-  
cinate immediately, with serum  
alone.

The success of this plan depends on  
being able to get serum as soon as the  
disease is discovered. About the only  
practical way to do this is to follow  
the plan of four counties in Illinois,  
which five years ago took definite  
steps to combat hog cholera by form-  
ing an association and buying a sup-  
ply of serum to be kept in cold storage  
at some convenient point in their  
district.

Proper feeds, sanitary quarters, and  
pure drinking water must be provided.  
The successful hog raiser also knows  
that it is essential to have the pigs  
well broken to eating before they are  
removed from the sow.

All that is necessary is to make a  
small opening in one corner of the  
pen, so that the small pigs can enter  
an enclosure where the sows cannot  
follow. A mixture of dry ground feed  
and milk may also be placed in shallow  
troughs for the young animals.  
They learn to eat and drink at an  
early age when this practice is follow-  
ed. Then when weaning time comes  
they miss their mothers very little.

The common notion that bone or  
muscle must have age to have strength  
is twin brother to the idea that a pig  
must live on half-rations for months  
to make him strong enough to stand  
full ration.

As soon as pigs have been put into  
the fattening pens in the fall they  
should be fed all that they will eat  
with a relish, for the shorter the fat-  
tening period the larger the profits.

**About Escaping.**

How many times we have read that  
a man, having committed some crime,  
is arrested and taken to jail. Then,  
either before or after his trial, he  
manages to trick the keeper and to  
escape from his prison cell. Away  
through the night he flees, trying to  
get as far from the iron bars and the  
stone walls as possible before the light  
dawns in the world and he is missed.

Perhaps he finds his way into a  
large city, and there buries himself,  
as he thinks, in the great crowds of  
moving humanity. He feels that one  
among so many could never be traced  
down. Perhaps he goes into the moun-  
tain fastness, and there isolates him-  
self, thinking that if he keeps far  
away from the haunts of men he will  
be safe.

Perhaps he takes passage on a  
ship and travels round the world, in  
the belief that if he goes far enough  
it will be impossible for anyone to  
follow him and bring him back. The  
man tells himself that he has escaped  
and thinks of himself as being free  
again.

But that man has not escaped. He  
is not free. There is no escape and  
there is no freedom in the whole world  
for him. He may not be held prisoner  
by the iron bars and stone walls, but  
there are stronger bars that bar the  
doors of life than those of iron, and  
these are thicker, higher walls than  
those of stone. He may not be in the  
keeping of the jailer who stands  
outside the door, but there is another  
Keeper more watchful still; it is quite  
impossible to deceive or to pass Him.

Fear of detection and punishment  
bars the fugitive from all that is  
highest and best in life, bars him from  
the best society, bars him from the  
highest privileges, bars him from a  
man's place in the world, bars him  
from the company of his fellow men.  
The common judgment of his fellows  
is a wall that shuts him out of their  
lives and confines him in that narrow,  
hard life of a lawbreaker.

Conscience is a sentinel at the door  
of the heart, and conscience never  
closes its eye, and nothing within the  
soul escapes it. A man may deceive  
other men and hide from them his in-  
ward thoughts, but conscience can  
never thus be deceived. That man is  
the prisoner of conscience, whether he  
be in the wilds of the mountains or  
in the underworld of the great city.

There is no sin for which there is  
no judgment. We may call ourselves  
free and feel that he has escaped by  
making light of our sins or by hiding  
them from men, but we are prisoners  
still. We must answer to the Judge  
in the end.

Somebody and Sadie.  
Sadie had come home cross. That  
happened not infrequently, but it  
never failed to worry Ellen.  
"Somebody," Sadie declared sharp-  
ly, "ought to cut the lawn. It's dis-  
graceful. It looks as if we hadn't  
any self-respect at all. I should think  
with two boys in the family that we  
might keep things about the place  
looking decent."



**INTERNATIONAL LESSON  
OCTOBER 19.**

Jesus in Peter's Home—Mark 1: 29-39. Golden Text, Luke 19: 9.

"Simon's wife's mother." There is  
another reference to Peter's wife in  
1 Cor. 9: 5. Her mother was evidently  
a beloved and kindly member of the  
family. Her first act when she was  
healed of the fever, was to minister to  
her daughter's guests. Luke (4: 38)  
calls her sickness "a great fever." There  
was much marshy land in that  
region, especially where the river  
Jordan enters the lake, and malarial  
fever was common. No doubt the  
healing ministry of Jesus entered  
many another home besides that of  
Peter. He is still the great Physician,  
teaching by His spirit, care and  
thought for all who suffer, and  
prompting the gentle ministry of doc-  
tor and nurse in the homes and hospi-  
tals of our land.

"At even." When the sun set, ac-  
cording to their way of reckoning  
time, the Sabbath day was over. It  
was then lawful for them to carry  
their sick through the streets and  
bring them to the door of the house  
in which Jesus was staying. "He  
healed many." Such was the scene at  
the close of this busy day. The people  
lingered until darkness drove them to  
their homes.

"O, with what divers pains they met,  
O, with what joy they went away!"  
Many forms of sickness in the East  
to the present day, are regarded as  
caused by the presence of evil spirits,  
and especially insanity and epilepsy  
Jesus was profoundly interested in  
these poor sufferers, and restored  
many of them to sanity and health  
both of body and mind. Our mission-  
aries in the East follow the example  
of Jesus, and they find through atten-  
tion to the sick and through the  
agency of hospitals and dispensaries  
an open door to the hearts of the peo-  
ple. Their ministry, like His, is in  
preaching, teaching, and healing.

"In the morning." Although the  
Sabbath had been a busy day and its  
activities prolonged until after sun-  
set, yet Jesus was awake in the early  
morning, and seeking a quiet place of  
retirement for His morning prayer to  
God. Here, as always, He is an ex-  
ample to His disciples, showing the  
best way of beginning the day's work.  
Compare Psalm 5: 3, and Isa. 50: 4.  
The true humanity of Jesus and His  
likeness to us are nowhere more im-  
pressively shown than in His need and  
His habit of prayer. See Heb. 5: 7.

But the crowds which attended Him  
during the day were already seeking  
Him in the early morning. "All men  
seek for Thee," said Simon and the  
other disciples when they found Him.  
The answer of Jesus is characteristic.  
Instead of resting upon and seeking  
to confirm and enjoy His popularity  
in Capernaum, His heart goes out to  
the great untouching multitudes who  
have not yet heard His gospel. "Let  
us go into the next towns," He said,  
"that I may preach there also: for  
therefore came I forth." And so,  
turning His back upon the multitudes  
of Capernaum, He went forth with  
His disciples to go "throughout all  
Galilee."

**THE TRAPPER.**



**The Curious Coon and How to Trap Him.**

The big fur houses are always ad-  
vertising that they want good con-  
pels and will pay good prices for  
them. Every year boys make good  
pocket money trapping for this mem-  
ber of the animal kingdom, and if  
you are a novice at the game, here are  
a few suggestions about coons and  
coon trapping:

Coons live either in hollow trees or  
in holes, when no trees can be found.  
They are frequently found in corn-  
fields, too. They are possessed of great  
curiosity that often leads them into  
traps; for instance, a shiny piece of  
tin, a bright piece of glass, or a piece  
of white crochery frequently acts as a  
fascinating lure. Many trappers use  
these to bait traps set in shallow  
water of streams that the coons fol-  
low.

When you find a coon in a tree you  
may either shoot him or trap him.  
The way to trap him is to place your  
trap on a sturdy sapling, cover it with  
moss or leaves, then place the sapling  
against the tree. If there are a num-  
ber of coons in a hollow tree a good  
smoker will get them out where they  
can be shot.

Along streams, any hollow log,  
hollow stump, old boulder with a hole  
in it makes a good place to set your  
coon trap.

Coons like to eat fish, clams, craw-  
fish, birds, eggs, poultry, fruits and  
vegetables. They are particularly  
fond of grapes and corn and are some-  
times caught in great numbers in  
cornfields and vineyards. If you plan  
to make your sets in either of these  
places, go along the fences until you  
find coon tracks that show where the  
coons go through the fence. There set  
your traps. Cover them over with  
dirt. Sprinkle fish scent around.

Along stream beds that have high  
banks and shallow water it is a good  
plan to dig a number of holes into  
the banks at the water edge. They  
should be from six to eight inches  
deep. In the back of the holes fasten  
a piece of bait. In front of them,  
under water, set your trap.

Many men have never set foot in a  
schoolhouse since their boyhood. They  
know that their taxes support the  
schools, but they do not know whether  
the schoolhouse is in a sanitary con-  
dition, or whether their children are re-  
ceiving the best course of instruction.  
Are you that sort of a father?

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