

EFFICIENT FARMING

Autumn Poultry Items.
It pays to store up a bushel of dry sand in the fall before the freezing weather. This will serve as fine grit for the baby chicks that are hatched next spring before the ground has thawed.

The use of green feed in the winter ration not only helps to keep the birds healthy, but it seems to influence the fertility of the eggs produced the following spring. The most vigorous chicks seem to come from hens that have plenty of green feed in the winter. Now is the time to get the mangolds, cabbages and all the cull vegetables available for poultry feed. At the present low price of oats, more sprouted oats will probably be used in the laying houses this winter.

Patch the leaky poultry house roofs. This will improve the condition of the litter in the houses and help to prevent colds and roup. Hens can stand cold weather but dampness will soon undermine their vigor.

Isolate the first hen that shows signs of a cold and it will help to prevent other cases. Place the sick bird where she will not be forgotten and neglected at feeding time. Remove the mucus from the nostrils and rub the swollen part of the head with camphorated vaseline. When a hen has a lump near the eye it seems largely due to the clogging of the nostril because of the cold. Prompt attention is necessary to avoid the loss of the bird.

The full dry mash hopper in the laying house takes a lot of worry out of poultry management in stormy weather. Then you know that the hens will be properly fed for health and egg production even if they cannot use the range. Hens do not gorge on mash to the exclusion of other feeds. It looks expensive to keep feed before them at all times. Experience proves that it is the most economical method. It is not just the cost of feed but the difference between the production costs and the returns that determines the profits.

The farmer with a small flock can often use commercial mash to good advantage. Others raise part of the ingredients of the mash. Then it pays to buy other necessary materials and make the mixtures at home. You know what is in the home-mixed mash and I think that home-grown grains can be sold quite profitably in the form of egg-making machines.

Be careful not to feed mouldy corn to hens. Spoiled wheat is another cause of sickness. When cleaning out all bins it is best to burn or bury any spoiled grain before the poultry finds it.

An Indictment Against Horns
Dehorning is a feed lot and market requirement, says Pamphlet No. 15 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which continues: Horns are a handicap to commercial cattle. They add to the cost of production and discount the selling value of the animal. From the calf pen to the block horns are a bill of expense to the producer and feeder. They are of no value to the farmer, the butcher, or to the exporter. On the other hand, they are often the cause of unprofitable, discontent and injury in feed lots and stables, causing the placing of second-class goods on the market, cause serious losses in killing, and, when all classes of live stock are pastured in the one field, result in damage, and sometimes even death, to young colts, sheep and lambs. In addition, every year thousands of dollars are lost to the farmer, directly through a lack of that even temperament in the herd so necessary to economical production and an equal chance for every animal, and indirectly through the cut in market price levied on bruised and torn

cattle. Instances of loss incurred are given in substantiation of this indictment, and economical methods of dehorning described, in the pamphlet which can be had free by applying to the Publications Branch of the Ottawa Department.

In view of the economic importance of dehorning, the Dominion Live Stock Branch in co-operation with other federal and all provincial live stock organizations, is giving Dominion-wide publicity to this project during the month of October in a concerted effort, simultaneously effected in all provinces, to rid the industry of horns on commercial cattle.

A Real Hallowe'en

Write the invitations on yellow correspondence cards, pasting a Jack-o'-lantern sticker in the upper left-hand corner. Use the following rhyme:

"Goblins and ghosts will frolic 'til late,
This night in my house at half-past eight.
Cover your eyes if you mind ghostly sights,
But chance it to choose you a mate."
Put the date in the lower left-hand corner, your name and address in the lower right-hand corner. Seal the envelopes with black cat stickers.

Decorate with corn-stalks, pumpkin Jack-o'-lanterns and black cats, hats and witches which can be cut from crepe paper. Candles stuck in bottles may have black cat shades.

Should the guests dress in costume, begin the party with a grand march, the masqueraders forming in pairs and marching to the music of a quick march. Most of the fun and entertainment ought to be forthcoming from the actions and antics of the masquerades. A talking-machine can be depended upon to furnish the necessary music. Play singing and musical games, using such old tunes as "Com-

A "Jack" Supper Party

A notice in the weekly paper invited everybody in town to a Jack Supper and Party on Hallowe'en.

Every Jack you know'll be there for you to greet!
Everything for supper will be there to eat!

There'll be lots of funny stunts; Make your plans to come, at once— Everybody! Everybody! toute de suite!

As if this weren't enough to stimulate attendance, the information was added that the object was funds to furnish the community centre that was needed in the village.

The town hall was hardly large enough for all the arrangements, and the committee almost wished they had used the schoolhouse.

The first Jacks that greeted the patrons were jack-o'-lanterns, real and by ones. The imitation ones hung thickly from the ceiling, and gave the real ones grinnings from the window sills and other vantage points.

The feature which first attracted interest, however, was the line of supper booths at one end of the hall. Each had a large sign above it identifying it, and its attendants were characteristic.

First was Jack Spratt's House. Next to that, Jack in the Beanstalk's, then Jack Horner's, and finally Jack Frost's.

Jack Spratt and his wife served cold sliced meat and potato salad; Jack in the Beanstalk presided over individual baked beanpots with steamed brown sold accompaniment; Jack Horner served apple, mince, berry, pumpkin pie; Jack Frost, dipped out the ice cream.

A certain price was charged for a portion of each food, and visitors could move progressively from booth

to booth till they had what they wished.

It was possible also to have a Flag-jack counter, where a famous local flapjack maker was kept busy "flap-jacking."

Jack and Jill in costume wandered in and out among the throng, dispensing water from a shirking pail. Another Mother Goose Jack was popular in the person of Handy Spanly, Jack-a-Dandy, with his booth of candy.

After supper, which, of course, was the main object, and in itself proved a great deal of fun, the other attractions of the Jack Party were appreciated. There was, for instance, "Shooting Jack Robbits." This sport consisted of hitting stuffed rabbits with baseballs at a given range.

Jack-be-Nimble managed a contest which consisted of jumping forward and backward over a very tall candlestick. The successful contestants were awarded woe wax tapers.

The ever popular grab bag took the form of a real live sailor jacky with his kit bag, which contained jumping jacks and Jack-in-the-boxes for the youngsters.

Fortunes, without which a Hallowe'en party would be incomplete, were uniquely offered. Large "Jack" roses of paper were fastened to a mock rosebush, and a pretty maid gowned in crimson bestowed these favors in exchange for a nickel each. A little written fortune was concealed in the heart of each rose.

Some of the young folks enjoyed games of jackstraws and slapjack in bread accompaniment; Jack Horner, as people have grown rather tired of the cut-and-dried Hallowe'en party, this affair proved a marked success socially, and brought in a generous sum as well for the community centre.

THE MASQUERADE PARTY

Here are some suggestions for masquerade costumes for the All Hallowe'en party:

Spanish girl, ankle-length (red or yellow), flowered and around hips; white waist, with elbow sleeves; black slippers with red stockings. Wear hair crossed high with a wide fancy comb, and arrange a red rose to droop over one ear.

A gypsy wears a very full skirt of gaily figured material, white blouse and soft sash of red wound around the waist. The hair is parted in the middle and worn in two braids, with a gay handkerchief wound over the head and tied under the braids in the back. Innumerable strings of gold and coral beads are worn. The stockings should be white, the slippers black.

The alchemist's costume is odd. A plain white dress can be used as a foundation and a border of letters sewed or pasted to the bottom of the skirt. Such words as "cat," "dog" and "ball" may be placed diagonally on the skirt. A large fan has the letters A, B, C on it. The letters may be cut from printed matter, or from black paper.

An Irish peasant costume requires a short white skirt, blue-and-white striped low bodice, white neckerchief and apron, gray stockings, high-heeled shoes and a handkerchief tied over the head.

A white witch wears a bodice and quilted petticoat of white sateen, with pinnies over the hips and a ruff around the neck. A pointed cat with streamers at the tip is worn. A black cat on the skirt and a bat on the bodice contribute the finishing touches.

Boys would like to dress as Captain Kidd in ragged short trousers and white shirt with frayed sleeves. A red sash is wound around the waist, a red handkerchief is tied around the head; a dirt stick in one of the wide boots completes the costume.

An Arab requires baggy trousers made of red cotton, fasten tightly around the ankle, a white shirt, red velvet bolero jacket, red sash, Turkish slippers and a red fez (hat).

A boy who can take the part could dress as a "flapper," using a girl's costume which fits him. Goggles worn wide open, silk stockings, gay sports skirt, sweater and hat will do. With a wig of bobbed hair and considerable "make-up" it would be difficult to identify him.

Domino costumes can be depended upon to disguise, and are worn by both girls and boys. They can be made of cambric or sateen, in one or in two colors, or of plain and figured material.

We store our apples in barrels, wrapping each apple separately in a piece of newspaper.

When witches fly, And the owlets cry, And the dog howls, "Ki yi, ki yi,"

When the black cat mews, as the night grows old, And the snake through the dewy grass glides cold, It has come, I ween, All Hallowe'en!

When husking corn save a good supply of shucks to mulch your tomatoes next summer after you have laid them by. This mulch keeps the fruit off the ground so it does not rot, keeps down weeds, and holds the moisture.

A wagon can be greased in this way with one-half the usual lifting: Remove the burrs from both wheels on one side of the wagon, then grease them. Let the wheels hang about two inches out. Go to the opposite side of the wagon, remove both burrs, and give the wagon a shove toward the loose wheels.

Sometimes it is hard to unscrew the top of a jar of fruit. It is said by plunging the top of the jar into hot water it will come off easily. We know that a good way is to pull out the rubber ring on any side it can be got hold of until the top loosens. The rubbers should never be used again, anyway.

The Sunday School Lesson

OCTOBER 29

World Wide Prohibition, Isa. 61: 1-9. Golden Text—Righteousness exalteth a nation; But sin is a reproach to any people.—Prov. 14: 34.

Lesson Setting—The chapter in which we study to-day of the standpoint of temperance is bound very closely to the preceding chapter. Both deal with the return from captivity. Chapter 60 shows the external greatness and glory of Jerusalem when the Gentiles shall come to her. Chapter 61 deals with the spiritual and inner mission of Jerusalem. It lays before us the spiritual programs of God's restored people. This program was fulfilled by Christ. The program is fulfilled by Christ. The program was fulfilled by Christ. The program is fulfilled by Christ.

V. 1. The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me. These words are the words of the servant of the Lord spoken of in Isaiah, chapter 61. The picture of the program outlined by the prophet is a program of service that has not its origin in the beginning and fails to reach its end. Service must be the life of God and the life to God. As priests were set apart to their sacred office by anointing with oil, so the servant is set apart by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Preach the good news, true news, good news, Meek; afflicted, broken-hearted, captives . . . bound. The mission of the servant is to be a mission of service to the needy. This involves breaking and entering conditions, but also the removal of the conditions that bring heart-breaking and enslavement. This means that people must sometimes be saved from themselves. World-wide prohibition is advocated because intemperance not only brings about social conditions that are heart-breaking, and soul destroying, but makes men and women helpless slaves. We must change the character of conditions by changing the conditions of character.

V. 2. To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord; the year of the Lord's favor to Zion.

V. 3. To appoint unto them that mourn, to offer or provide. Beauty for ashes; a crest of comfort on the head, denoting joy instead of ashes sprinkled on the head as a sign of mourning. That they might be called the men of righteousness. God's people, under God's blessing, are to become caks, instead of broken trees. A reference to such chapters as 28 will give us very clearly the prophetic attitude toward intemperance as a barrier in the human soul, and to all programs of service that seek to lift burdens and wipe away tears.

V. 4. They shall build the old walls. The mission of the servant of the Lord is to be more than consolation. It is to be a mission of restoration. The desolating effect of the Exile is to disappear. The people restored to God's favor are to become a restoring people. A society right-ly organized will be a productive society.

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Somebody's Home Burns Every Minute

Stand in front of a clock and watch the long hand creep steadily from minute to minute. Every time it passes a minute mark, say to yourself: "Another fire has broken out; perhaps somebody's dearly-loved home is being destroyed or some child is being terribly burned." Then add, "It could have been prevented."

Watch that clock hand ten minutes or more. "Another fire"—"another"—"somebody's home"—"some boy or girl"—"some hotel, with the people struggling to escape," "some factory, with dozens of hands thrown out of work"—"another"—"another."

That is the way it goes, minute by minute, night and day, throughout the year. When you wake up in the morning, you may be sure that there will be hundreds of fires before night; when you go to sleep at night, it is pretty certain that before morning there will be hundreds of fires some where in North America. If some minutes go by without a fire, others may have two or three, for there are 1,440 minutes in the twenty-four hours, and each day has an average of more than 1,500 fires.

There will be 1,500 more fires tomorrow, another 1,500 day after tomorrow, and so on, sometimes a few more and sometimes a few less, but averaging pretty close to 1,500 for each day. Think of it! These fires haven't yet occurred, and they wouldn't occur if people only would be careful. Rural homes left unprotected from fire are few and far between these days, in comparison to former years. While most of the country fires start from lightning strikes, plenty of them originate from defective chimneys, exploding lamps or the starting of morning fires with kerosene. At any rate, no matter where the fatal spark starts, the hazard is always present, and, without the protection of organized fire departments to combat it the chances for "total loss" are heavy.

How can farmers protect their premises from fire damage? This is an all-important question. Lightning can be warded off by a properly installed system of rods. The cost of rodding can in many cases be offset by lower insurance rates. Gasoline cans must be kept away from buildings. An electric lighting system properly installed in farm buildings eliminates much danger from lamps and lanterns carelessly handled.

A good supply of water under pressure is an additional safeguard to rural homes. A few chemical fire extinguishers placed on hooks in convenient places may be the means of stopping a bad blaze.

Smokers must be exceedingly watchful. Careful farmers would hardly tolerate smoking around barns, anyway, and good housewives bar the pipe and cigar users to the back steps where the danger is reduced.

A large part of the danger of falling sparks can be eliminated by painting the roof with a fire-retardant shingle paint, made especially to form a coating of mineral pigment over the shingle. The ingredients used in this roof paint are selected to reduce possibility of ignition to a minimum. The sparks falling upon the roof naturally then die out as they do not come in contact with any wood with which to ignite and there is little danger of the structure burning down. This paint should be used very freely, especially the first time it is applied, in order to fill up all crevices and completely cover all exposed parts of every shingle.

Boys' Club Secures Top Prices for Hogs.

The weekly market reports issued by the Dominion Live Stock Branch invariably contain something worthy of note outside a record of the ordinary market fluctuations and movements. The report, for instance, from Montreal for September 28 notes the sale of a load of hogs to a packer from a boys' swine club at \$12.40, which is forty cents above the average price paid for hogs above the same market that week, and only ten cents below the top price. Such a result is surely an encouragement to other boys' swine clubs.

Another feature of the report for the week referred to is a comment upon the effect the new tariff of the United States is likely to have upon the lamb market. This tariff calls for a duty of two dollars per head on dressed lamb and 2½ cents a pound on dressed sheep. The conclusion arrived at by the trade, according to the Branch is that, owing to the shortage of lamb supplies in the United States, prices in that market will be so stimulated by the tariff that it will still pay to ship there from Canada. Another suggestion is that, owing to favorable conditions of pasture, lambs can well be held for further finish and, in many cases, held over for the early winter market.

A little oil in time on proper places will prevent future long faces.

To clarify cider, use a cream separator. It will clog up after a while, but by cleaning it out from time to time, a very clear product can be obtained.