EFFICIENT FARMING

YOUR MEDICINE CHEST FOR YOUR LIVESTOCK.

A medicine chest for your livestock, and some knowledge of how to use it, may save you some veterinary bills, and perhaps the life of some of your animals. Here are some hints you may be able to use:

Label all medicine and keep poisons locked up so the children will not get hold of them. I find it a good idea to destroy drugs I find unlabeled. Often dope might look like something else, and if used instead of a remedy it may cause more trouble.

Keep all medicines in the chest. Powders should be kept in air-tight containers, for they lose their strength when exposed very long to air. I find sterilized fruit jars will do nicely. When you buy drugs always insist upon fresh stock. Stuff on shelves for a long time may lose its strength, and thus be useless.

Especially if you have a large amount of stock, you will want for compounding drugs a large smooth table or counter with drawers. One of the drawers may be divided into compartments for bottle corks, tin boxes of different size for ointments, and some tin or cardboard boxes for powders to be dispensed in teaspoonful or tablespoonful doses in the stable.

Here too may be kept labels for the boxes, a graduate for the measuring of liquids, a glass funnel or two, and some squares of paper for the wrapping of separate dose powders. In another drawer or compartment should be kept an assortment of clean bottles, chiefly half and one pint, but with a few of smaller and larger sizes. There should also be one or two strong long-necked pint and quart bottles for drenching. On the table may be kept scales and weights, a mortar and pestle for the pulverizing and mixing of drugs, a large slab of plate glass, china, or slate, and a flexible knife for the mixing of ointments. Here, or in a cupboard in the stable, should also be kept a hook and noosed rope for the drenching of horses, a spray pump for the application of fly repellants, and a special pump or syringe or two feet of one-inch rubber hose with a large tin funnel attached, for rectal injections.

The veterinarian uses many alkaloids and poisons, as well as other special drugs which cannot safely be given by the layman. As colic drenches usually contain some narcotic, a small supply should be obtained from a veterinarian for emergency cases. Fever mixtures, worm powders, tonic powders, liniments, blistering salves, and other combinations of drugs may also be obtained in the same way.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.

IN MY APRON POCKET.

I have a 20-acre farm which is in good shape, fairly well stocked, and within reach of a good market.

Until 1922 I did not keep regular books. I am at a loss to understand now why. I have resolved never again to neglect this indispensable aid to making the farm pay.

On January 1, 1922, I provided myself with a daybook and ledger. In the daybook, which was vest-pocket (I should say apron-pocket) size, I jotted down in pencil a brief memorandum of all transactions of selling, buying, or paying out money for working expenses. At night I carefully transferred these pencil notes to the ledger under appropriate headings. Once a month the ledger was balanced.

I kept account in another book of all work done on the farm, and of the returns obtained or the losses incurred from every investment. Each cow and calf had a place in this book. All purchases and sales of poultry were balanced against the egg-producing record of my hens, or the value to me of chickens marketed and used for the table.

This soon resulted in my making radical changes. It brought to my attention that I was feeding, housing, and milking three cows who were doing the work for me of a single high-grade animal. Having reached this conclusion, I lost no time in selling these cows and buying a fine registered cow and her first calf. My returns in milk and butter sold have greatly increased, while the cost of feeding and work has been reduced two-thirds.

I found from my records that beekeeping was paying me well, in proportion to the small amount of time and expense involved. I had not regarded my bees seriously, and only kept three hives. I now have twelve hives, with Italian queens and have put in a quarter acre of buckwheat, and as much crimson clover, for their use. A grocer who deals only in "fancy" products buys all the honey I have to sell.

On the other hand, my books showed me the futility of maintaining the small flock of turkeys I have been keeping. My attention had been fixed upon the excellent price the birds brought in the Christmas market. I had not realized the cost of egg-feeding, the hours of attention the young birds demanded, and the constant expenditure of my time and attention during the nine months it took to make turkeys marketable. I am not raising turkeys this year. Were I differently situated, there would doubtless be money in them; as it is, they are only an expense.

A carefully kept record of egg production has enabled me to weed out unproductive hens. Now I have an army of pullets working for me of which I am justly proud.

My books have taught me to eliminate, as far as possible, the casual customer, and have a regular market for all my produce. I have learned where to buy, as well as to sell.

They have enabled me to collect many small accounts that I might have overlooked, and, on the other hand, are a constant reminder to pay my own bills with the least possible delay.

Altogether, my accounts are one of the best investments of time that I could make.—Mrs. M. J. Jenkins.

Some Productive Winter Work

Suggestions on How to Put the Slack Time to Profitable Use

BY J. L. JUSTICE.

I have been thinking over a suggestion I heard recently in regard to productive employment on farms during the winter months where little or no live stock is kept or produced, and I recall several instances where farmers were turning their time into cash in a number of different ways. I am sure that the ones I mention are only a few of the innumerable ways in which many otherwise idle days might be turned to profit.

I know one farmer—he feeds live stock, too, on a medium-sized farm—who has made it a practice for the last three or four years of building self-feeders for hogs. The self-feeder is quite popular now wherever hogs are grown or fattened, and by making only one design with a small and large size, the lumber is purchased to advantage at a cost of five to eight dollars a thousand under the retail price. Suitable hardware is easily secured, and a little local advertising provides a market for the finished product.

It is the advertising that counts for best success in such a venture. For instance, one farmer with an eye to business in getting orders found where he could buy good solid barrels at small cost, so he built a neat, light self-feeder for growing pigs, loaded it on the side of his flivver and took it around to every public sale gathering in the country, where he got orders for all he could build in his spare time. Along this same line, one could build portable hog houses and farrowing sheds, using the above suggestion, building a miniature model to show at public gatherings or in store windows of small towns.

Another idea worked out by a farmer who had gravel on his farm was to make concrete tile. He bought a small tile-making outfit to make tile for his own farm, and when his own needs were supplied he and his two boys made tile for their neighbors at a cost below what they could be purchased for on the market. This sort of a project could not be carried out in freezing weather without using a heated building or a place where the concrete would not freeze. To this might be added the moulding of concrete posts and blocks.

One man who kept a few cows and ground his own feed had so many requests for grinding that he bought a good-sized grinder and with the use of his outfit made quite a little profit from the business. It was found that more neighbors wanted ground feed during the winter and spring months than during the summer pasture season, which just suited his convenience. It saved the farmers long trips to the city mill and when they helped him grind the feed he charged them less than they would have had to pay elsewhere.

A fruit man who had to buy a great many wooden boxes and receptacles to market his fruit in, utilized his winter days in cutting and making his own boxes. He installed the machinery to saw and utilize the lumber on his own place and found a market right in his own community for all his surplus boxes, as it happens to be a community partly devoted to fruit growing.

A friend who happens to be a good hand at butchering started to doing butchering for a few neighbors. So many requests came in that he conceived the idea of purchasing a full butchering outfit, loaded it all on a light truck, and with his son and son-in-law he followed the business as a regular thing from November to the middle of March. They butcher from a thousand to twelve hundred hogs every winter and have a splendid system for quick and profitable service within a radius of six or seven miles, and turn down many requests that it is impossible for them to meet.

I heard of a rather unusual idea recently which should be workable by the right sort of a man. Having a reputation for making such a fine quality of potato chips, this farm wife made batches occasionally to sell to friends. Her husband had a large crop of potatoes which were of a variety that made exceptionally good potato chips, so they converted many of the potatoes into chips and disposed of them in the bulk to grocers and cafes.

A young farmer who was somewhat of a natural mechanic, enlarged his workshop, and repaired all kinds of farm machinery that it was possible for him to do, including trucks, tractors and automobiles. Another who is handy at plumbing work does a great deal of the plumbing for farmers in his community at a charge far below that of a union plumber.

The testing of seed corn was made the principal work of a young man and his sister, but they found it difficult to interest farmers in this work until after the first of the year or along toward spring. This is particular and exacting work but may be done by any intelligent person who will study the principles involved, especially in detecting the disease of corn called rootrot, which can be determined only on the well-germinated kernel. I could mention other ways that ingenious farmers have used their spare time to advantage, but the above list will show some of the innumerable plans devised, some of which may be an inspiration to other farmers in helping them out of a difficulty.

Only One Hog in Eight a "Select."

Only one hog in every eight marketed this year has been a "select." In other words, rather less than 12 per cent. of the total number have entered the top grade to get the premium. Ontario, of course, leads the provinces with 19.5 per cent.; then come Quebec, 17.4, Manitoba 6.4 and Alberta 2.1. With the exception of the Maritime provinces and British Columbia, where the supplies are small, all the provinces are included in the returns just made by the Dominion Government. The table at the foot of this column summarizes the report.

The total "selects" in the 10 months, about a quarter of a million, is just equal to Danish exports to Great Britain for any five weeks in the last six months. Plainly, if Canadian farmers want to get a larger share of the big British imports of pork products—worth £270,000,000 in 1922—they must do better than produce one hog in eight of the desired type.

For 12 months a premium which has averaged about one dollar per cwt. has been paid for the "select" hog. Put in another way Canadian farmers are actually losing by their indifference this premium on seven out of eight hogs they market.

HOG GRADING FOR ONE YEAR.

	Total Hogs	Selects	Per cent. of selects
Ontario	1,028,611	200,822	19.5
Quebec	277,793	48,251	17.4
Manitoba	212,425	13,705	6.4
Alberta	284,179	6,113	2.1

Reaping and Threshing One Operation.

The only reaper-thresher in operation in Canada this year is on the Dominion Experimental Farm at Swift Current, Sask. It cuts a 12-foot swath and will cover from 30 to 35 acres per day.

It is really a combination of a binder—minus the binding attachment—and a small separator, without the usual feeder and blower. As it is cut, the grain is carried directly to the separator, and from this the threshed grain goes through a spout into a wagon attached to the left side of the machine. The straw is dropped at the rear in a winrow.

The machine may be drawn by a tractor or by horses. If horses, then 12 are needed for a 12-foot bar. Combines of various widths up to 30 feet are made and in use. All of the cutting and separating mechanism is operated by an engine mounted on the frame of the combine.

The one process method eliminates the cost of the twine, and of stooking, and when the work is finished the saving will be found to just about represent the cost of threshing. The cost of the machine is round two thousand dollars. Two men operate it, so the good wife has no such bugbear as "cooking for threshers."

The reaper-thresher is not a new invention, but for a good many years has been in general use in the Argentines and Australia, in Mexico, and also in the United States as far north as Kansas and Nebraska, and every year it is coming farther north.

This is the second year it has been used on the Swift Current Experimental Farm, and the Supt., J. G. Taggart, has found it very satisfactory within its limitations. It has not been his experience that it shatters the grain any worse than the old method of harvesting.

Yet it has its limitations and drawbacks. As the grain does not stand in stook, the entire field must be dead ripe, or it will heat or mold in the bin; and in a windy country every day that the grain remains standing is a risk. All this must be considered in the operation of the reaper-thresher.

Push the Bean.

We may search the entire list of vegetable foods and not find one that supplies the splendid balance of nutritive elements that the bean does. Nor have we one which gives to the consumer such a high degree of energy.

Nature has supplied to this product an unusually liberal percentage of protein. It has twenty per cent. more of this element than has corn, potatoes or onions. As compared to wheat, it carries fourteen per cent. more, and it even contains a seven per cent. greater supply than does beef.

In the amount of energy, it is unexcelled. It has double the calories that are found in many of our meats and eggs; leads by a long way the whole list of vegetables and contains even twice the calories of that par-excellent food, milk.

It is not our purpose to urge the full substitution of beans for these other foods. Beans have a place when used in combination or as a change; and, particularly to the person who is doing hard physical labor, the quantity of beans included in the ration can be relatively large to the advantage of both health and economy.

Long ago the army and navy, those efficient institutions whose dietitians do everything to secure the maximum of results from the food consumed, learned the value of beans in the strenuous life of the soldier.

These facts, taken with the favorable keeping qualities and easy handling, make beans a product which should be favorably known in every household of the land.

The general consumption of beans ought, therefore, to be encouraged. How shall this be done?

Condition in Poultry Necessary for Production.

The experience of the Ontario Agricultural College Poultry Department has been that a hen will not lay if not in good condition. She should be healthy, free from any disease and show plenty of vigor and activity. The first pullets to lay in the fall have been the early maturing ones. The pullets that have developed slowly in body and feather have been just as slow in starting to lay. The results of liberal feeding and general good care have always been reflected in the pullet flock and a full egg basket during the period of early winter high prices.

These are the days when the methods of our fathers are being severely challenged.

The Sunday School Lesson

DECEMBER 9

The Outreach of the Early Church, Acts 8: 1 to 15: 35. Golden Text—Ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts 1: 8.

LESSON SETTING—The time had come when the Gospel, having begun in Jerusalem, must reach out. Geographically, Samaria looks like the most natural place for the extension of the Gospel. But it was an unlikely field when we remember the hatred existing between Jew and Samaritan. A fierce persecution of the Christian Church had broken out under the leadership of Saul. God uses this wrath of his enemies for his own purpose.

I. PHILIP BEGINS A GREAT WORK IN SAMARIA, ACTS 8: 4-8.

Vs. 4, 5. *They that were scattered abroad.* The martyrdom of Stephen marks the beginning of persecution. The leader of the persecution is Saul, afterwards the great apostle of the Gentiles. He manifests as a persecutor the same intensity of purpose that he afterwards shows in the service of Christ. The result of the persecution was that many disciples fled wherever safety was most assured. *Every where preaching the word.* This scattering of the disciples brought about the very thing that Saul sought to prevent. It was like trying to extinguish a fire by scattering it. Every fugitive was a witness for the truth. *Philip.* He was one of the seven "deacons" appointed to attend to the distribution of alms among the poor Christians, ch. 6: 1-6. *Samaria;* the capital city of the district of Samaria. *Preached Christ unto them.* Rather, "proclaimed the Christ unto them." Philip presented Christ to them as the Messiah. Without doubt he would speak of the beauty and love of the life of Christ, but his main theme was that this Jesus who had been crucified had risen again, and was the fulfiller of God's divine purpose and the answer to men's expectations.

Vs. 6-8. *The people with one accord gave heed.* There is a general and ready response. The people are ready for the message. We may prove that the program of missions must be universal by pointing to the definite command of Jesus to go into all the world as well as by the spirit of the Old Testament utterances. We may also prove the same fact by pointing to the world response made to the world appeal. *Hearing . . the miracles which he did.* The meaning of the word translated "miracle," is "sign." A miracle is a sign, a seal, a confirmation by God of the human message. *Unclean spirits . . palsies . . lame.* The miracles were varied in their nature. They are all miracles of mercy. *Great joy in that city.* The gospel was to the people of Samaria "good news."

II. PETER AND JOHN CONFIRM THE WORK, ACTS 8: 14-17; 25.

Vs. 14-17. *When the apostles . . at Jerusalem heard.* The apostolic band remained in Jerusalem in spite of the persecution. Very naturally they were not only leaders in Jerusalem, but their authority extended with the extension of the gospel field. They were the living witnesses of the risen Christ. News is sent to them of the great happenings at Samaria. *Sent unto them Peter and John.* They came not as critics and censors, but as helpers and advisers. Their presence would be a confirmation of the words of Philip. *Prayed . . that they might receive the Holy Ghost.* The New Testament clearly points to the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in a special manner and degree. The apostles here, by their prayer to God, make it manifest that the gift was the direct gift of God, and not in their own power. *Laid their hands on them;* an outward sign of the imparted gift.

V. 25. *When they had testified and preached.* Thus with wholeheartedness they endorse the new extension of the gospel. *Returned to Jerusalem;* rather "returned towards Jerusalem." *Preached the gospel in many villages of the Samaritans.* John had once proposed to Jesus that he should command fire to consume the inhabitants of a Samaritan village that rejected Jesus (Luke 9: 54), but his whole attitude is now changed.

APPLICATION.

1. The outreach of the early church came about through being thrust out, Acts 8: 4-8. The spread of the church from Judaea into Samaria was not the result of cool deliberation or a missionary resolution carried unanimously. If something out of the ordinary had not happened, the disciples would have tarried in Jerusalem indefinitely, and humanly speaking, there was some danger that Christianity might continue to be a mere annex to Judaism. But Stephen, that morning star of St. Paul and of the Protestant reformation, started a new movement out of the old Jewish church. For this he was arrested, tried, condemned and martyred. This action caught fire and became a general persecution of the early Christians. The scattered followers of Jesus bore witness to him in new places, and with a vigor refreshed by trials. It was a good thing for the fortunes of the faith that this outbreak of fury came. "Blessed are ye when men shall . . persecute you." Blessed is any good cause that has not too easy a time. A kite rises against the wind. The blood of the martyrs has been the seed of the church. Though God can take good out of good, he can take good out of evil as well. God can make the wrath of man to praise him.

II. This outreach of the early church into Samaria was spontaneous in effort, but followed up by the careful supervision of the central church at Jerusalem, vs. 14-17. That Christianity should be organized and governed from some central point from within, surely needs no proof. It was Christ himself who established the fellowship of disciples. He said, "I will build my church." No mere host of secret disciples could have successfully buffeted the waves of persecution in early times, or survived the inundation of the barbarian invasion of the Roman Empire in later days. In our age there is a tendency to overemphasize individual liberty, and to resent suggestions from the centre. Let us remember that there can be no great output of strength without co-ordination, and no co-ordination without centrality of control.

III. The outreach of the early church was formally reported to the central church and systematically approved, v. 25. There was here no mere arbitrary exercise of power without any regard to the free play of enthusiasm on the part of Samaritans. Not only was enthusiasm obedient, but authority was sympathetic.

For Home and Country

Girls' Institute News.

We are few in number, but I think a great deal of good has been done by our Cheltenham Junior girls. Last year and during the winter, we did a lot of sewing. At Christmas four quilts and one dozen boxes of candy were sent from our branch to the Soldier Settlement Board; several layettes were sent earlier.

What has really been most instructive to the girls was the ten-day nursing course. I'm sure any of the girls who have taken this course before would be delighted with the opportunity of taking it again. Many did not know how to care for the sick. No matter how efficient we may have thought we were in caring for our sick ones at home, we had no idea how very little we really did know until a graduate nurse from the Department came and taught up the proper methods. She showed us that even if we could not cure some diseases we could give comfort and relief. Through these lessons many feel they have a slight idea at least of what to do until a doctor comes. Some of the things were, as we thought, easy to do, until it came our turn to demonstrate. Then the proof was that we would not have been able to do First Aid correctly if we had not been shown where the mistakes were.

If you were to ask a person if she could make a bed, the answer would be quite decidedly "Yes". But could she make it properly and in a way that would be comfortable and neat in appearance as well? I venture to say very few would be able to make a bed properly, or to lift a patient in and out of bed without almost breaking their back or to set them in a comfortable position in bed. A very valuable thing to know is how to make a bed for an anaesthetic patient, also to place a patient in a hot pack, to give a bed bath without exposing the patient; to take temperature and respiration, what the right temperature of a room should be before giving a bath, what temperature water must be, how to give different kinds of baths and massaging, and how to handle a patient in bed while bathing. We also learned when to give different medicines, and how to give an anema properly.

One more item of great importance was having a medicine chest, fully equipped, ready to meet any emergency that might arise in the home. The cost would not be more than $5, which might mean the saving of a life by having these things for immediate use with instructions as to what each thing is used for and the bottle correctly labelled.

After a ten-day course most people would feel the time had been spent in attending one of the most instructive courses that could be given.

At the completion of the course, we organized ourselves as a Nursing Brigade. It is understood that each member who has taken the course will be ready to go and assist any one in need of help, if they call on the Nursing Brigade.—Elizabeth Campbell.

Can You Make a Bed?

PLEASANT REMEMBRANCES.

Streetsville Institute organized in 1916. We have about forty members now, having twenty-two before our Short Course in Home Economics started. The course began November, 1922, and continued until March, 1923, the boys taking classes in Agriculture at the same time.

The outstanding parts of this course were Nursing, Cooking and Food Values. We had lectures in Laundry, Household Administration, House Planning and Decoration, Civics, Arithmetic, Literature, Birds, Horticulture, and Live Stock by special lecturers, and joint classes in Poultry, Dairying, Bacteriology, Entomology and Farm Water Supply.

The girls are now displaying wonderful creations in Millinery.

Our Home Demonstrator of Brampton was in charge during the course, taking up Laundry, Household Administration and Houseplanning. Each girl has pleasant remembrances of many happy periods.

The week before Christmas we held a bazaar, at which we sold fancy articles, homemade cooking and candy. We bought wickerware made by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Toronto, and sold it on a commission. It not only sold well but made a good showing in our room and was something quite out of the ordinary at bazaars here. Our expenses were heavy, but we cleared $55.

The joint classes in Agriculture and Home Economics held a couple of skating parties, inviting their friends, and jolly evenings were spent.

The married ladies of the sewing class entertained the girls and boys to afternoon tea one week and the Home Economics class invited the ladies and the Agricultural class to a valentine tea. The lecturer in Dairying made ice cream one day, the boys boys supplying the cream and the girls fancy cakes. These afternoons were thoroughly enjoyed by every one present.

In January we went to Erindale, putting on the program for the U.F.O. Club, while they, afterwards, supplied refreshments.

The Assistant Superintendent of Institutes spent a day on us lecturing on House Planning and Decoration and showing plans, which the girls took great interest in.

We held two debates which were very good. We published a class paper called "The Blatherskite" which was full of interesting items.

The last week of the course the classes took the Annual Short Course Trip to Toronto, banquetting in the evening. Closing exercise were held the last night at which President Reynolds of the O. A. College, Guelph, gave an address. The winners of prizes were presented with their awards, a two weeks' course at Guelph Summer School.—Jean McCaugherty.

Bedtime Stories

The Wild Rabbits.

Among the sandhills,
Nearby the sea,
Wild young rabbits
Were seen by me.

They live in burrows,
With winding ways,
And there they shelter
On rainy days.

The mother rabbits
Make cosy nests,
With furry linings
From their breasts.

The tender young ones
Are nursed and fed,
And safely hidden
In this warm bed.

And when they are older
They all come out
Upon the sandhills,
And frisk about.

They play and nibble
The long sweet grass,
But scamper away
Whenever you pass.

EDUCATION IN THE WILDERNESS

BY MRS. HAMER-JACKSON.

Quite recently a friend and I started on a tour of the school districts of Northern Alberta, just to get a few figures on the educational facilities for the farmers' children in the northern part of the province.

Setting out in a little Ford coupe, we motored north, east and west, as far as trails would allow us to go, often getting where no motor cars had ever been known to pass before, but on the whole covering about 650 miles of country roads and farming districts where this year crops are over five feet in height and heavy with grain.

Opportunities abound in the bush country where clearing can be done easily and where the richness of the soil—deep black loam—has created little forests of wild growth which can be cut down by hand or with special machinery, or burnt down or again plowed under. It is not, however, the agricultural possibilities of the country in which we were interested, but, as mentioned above, in the educational facilities within the reach of children in the rural districts.

Drawing a straight line from the western boundary of Alberta to the eastern limit of the province, just north of the city of Edmonton, the territory counts about 600 schools operated under the Provincial Department of Education. The largest number of these schools are rural institutions of the one-room type, although many of them are two-roomed schools, while the towns, even the small ones, give high school tuition for pupils wishing to go on with their studies and to take high school work. As a general rule, the country school boards or boards of trustees are anxious to keep the children near their homes, and they are willing to make every effort to secure the services of teachers who will teach the high school grades.

EFFICIENCY OF THE RURAL SCHOOL.

Most of the pupils attending the rural schools get up to Grade IV, while about 8 per cent. reach Grade VIII. On the other hand, nearly all children passing the Grade VIII go to high school. As a testimonial to the possibilities of the rural schools, we have met, in this recent trip, two children, a boy and a girl, whose names are in the list of successful candidates for the Grade VIII examinations of last June, although both children are under twelve years of age.

One of the remarkable side-lights on that question of education in the rural districts is the general willingness of the parents to see their children have as good a chance as they can possibly give them. We visited 377 farm homes in about 50 days. Out of that number 320 had children of school age; 282 sent their children to school some part of the year; while 7 had them working at home by correspondence courses through the mail. Sixty-seven had the Children's Book of Knowledge, 21 The World's Book, 34 The Teachers' and Students' Encyclopedia. Two hundred and thirty-two received some English or French weekly newspaper or monthly magazines. The comparatively large number who did not receive any kind of literature through the mail is accounted for by the families of Russian, Polish, Swedish or other foreign origin for whom it is difficult to get newspapers in their own language and who do not understand sufficient English to be interested in Canadian reading.

Ninety-two of the farmers visited had motor cars, 114 shipped cream to the nearest town, while 84 wives sold eggs for pocket-money. In several districts the "cream cheques" were also the wife's prerogative, which she used to buy clothes for the family at her own discretion.

On the whole the trip was a revelation on the ingenious ways by which a Western farmer can manage in hard times to live and raise a family, often a large one, buy machinery, including sewing and washing machines, books and musical instruments of one kind or another, which all bring ease and comfort to the farm home.

Saving the Rainy Day.

To the farmer and his helpers who wish to make the best possible use of what otherwise might be a period of enforced idleness during inclement weather, I would suggest the installation of labor-saving grain chutes.

I have been in barns where the horses were fed in the basement, also the cattle, the granary directly overhead. Day after day the farmer toils up and down the stairs carrying grain and sometimes hay for feeding his animals.

This is certainly a useless expenditure of motion or human energy. But there is, too, a quarter of an hour or more wasted each day that might be more profitably expended. The half of a rainy day is ample time in which to construct a conveyor spout from the grain bins above to the feeding alley, which would have effectively taken up this lost motion.—G. Everitt.

The passing of laws does not change economic forces.

More poultry means a bigger business and the consumption of more poultry means better health.

Two of the essentials of good apple butter are long, slow cooking and constant stirring.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO