

Delicious!

"SALADA"

TEA

2520

Pure, Fresh and Satisfying.
Sold in aluminum packets. — Try it.

Woman's Sphere

KEEPING HOUSE FOR SLEEPING BABIES.

A young woman writes that she has been able to earn a considerable amount of pin money by staying with her neighbors' babies on evenings when the parents wished to be absent from the house.

The girl had many demands upon her time. Besides keeping house for her invalid father and her three younger brothers she was attending a nearby university. The family income was limited; but so long as the evenings were occupied with study and her hands filled with work she could not earn in any of the usual ways the extra money that she needed.

In planning her scheme she realized that she could study at a neighbor's house as well as at her own—better in fact, for there she would not have three high-spirited brothers shouting over their games or banging the piano. Moreover, she could be earning something while she studied.

She wrote notes to all the young married couples in the neighborhood who had small children,—to those she did not know as well as to her friends,—saying that all her evenings were free, and that she should be glad to stay in the house with the attending while the parents went out. She added that for that service her charge would be fifty cents from seven o'clock until eleven, and seventy-five cents for a longer evening.

The plan succeeded from the first. Most of the young married people in the community were of modest means and did not keep a maid. They were glad to find an intelligent and responsible person to stay in the house when they wished to go out.

"Of course the baby never wakes up, but if he should Susan would know what to do," was the way they expressed their approval of the scheme.

The business soon grew to satisfying proportions. The girl's friends quickly told others of the plan, and in a short time the project of keeping house for sleeping babies was bringing an income of three, four, and sometimes even five, dollars a week.

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A sliding bed with a mattress in

CREAM

We Make Payments Daily.
We Pay Express Charges.
We Supply Cans.
Highest Ruling Prices Paid.
BOWES CO., Limited
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WILKINSON CLIMAX
Increase the feeding value of all fodder by cutting them with the Climax Cutler.
The Climax cuts dry straw or hay just as well as green corn. It is cheaper to run, requiring less power. It kills extra dry straw or hay just as well as green corn. It is cheaper to run, requiring less power. It kills extra dry straw or hay just as well as green corn.

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KELSEY Healthy HEAT

Kelsey Heating is Right Heating

The Kelsey warm air generator will heat every room in your house. It is easy to operate and costs less for fuel than any other heating method.



CANADA FOUNDRIES & FORGING CO. LTD.
JAMES SMART PLANT
BROOKVILLE, ONT.
ISSUE No. 37—24.

PENNY PLAIN

BY O. DOUGLAS

Shopman—"You may have your choice—penny plain or two-pence colored."
Solemn Small Boy—"Penny plain, please. It's better value for the money."

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CHAPTER XI.—(Cont'd.)

Teenie looked round the cosy room and thought how pleasant it would have been if she and her sister had been sitting down to tea as usual, with no need to think of topics. It had been all very well to tell their obviously surprised friends where they were going for tea, but when it came to the point she would infinitely have preferred to stay at home.

"She'll not likely have any notion of a proper tea," Miss Watson said. "Scraps of thin bread and butter, mibble, and a cake, so don't you look disappointed, Teenie, though I know you like your tea. Just try with it, you know."

"I don't know," said Miss Teenie crossly. "I never toyed with my tea yet, and I'm not going to begin. It'll likely be China tea anyway, and I'd as soon drink dish-water."

Miss Watson looked bitterly at her sister. "You'll never rise in the world, Teenie, if you can't give up a little comfort for the sake of refinement. Fancy making a fuss about China tea when it's handed to you by an earl's granddaughter!"

Miss Teenie made no reply to this except to burst—as was a habit of hers—into a series of violent sneezes, at which her sister's wrath broke out. "That's the most uncivilized sneeze I ever heard. If you do that before Miss Reston, Teenie, I'll be tempted to do you an injury."

Miss Teenie blew her nose pensively. "I doubt I've got a chill changing my underclothes in the middle of the day, but a little pride and a little pain, as my mother used to say when she screwed my hair with curl-papers— I suppose it'll do if we stay an hour."

"There are rarely as bad as we anticipate, and, as it turned out, not only Miss Watson, but the rebellious Miss Teenie, looked back on that tea-party as one of the pleasantest they have ever taken part in, and only Heaven knows how many tea-parties the good ladies had attended in their day."

They were judges of china and fine linen, and they looked appreciatively at the table. There were the neatest of tea-knives, the daintiest of spoons, jam gilded crimson through crystal, butter was there in a lordly dish, cakes from London, delicate sandwiches, Miss Bathgate's best and lightest in the way of scones, shortbread crisp from the oven of Mrs. Cosh.

And here was Miss Reston looking lovely and exotic in a wonderful lace frock, a class of garment hitherto unknown to the Miss Watsons, who thrilled at the sight. Her welcome was so warm that it seemed to the guests, accustomed to the thus-far-and-no-further manner of the Priorsford great ladies, almost unbearable. She led Miss Teenie to the most comfortable chair, she gave Miss Watson a

thin slice, put in granite kettle and brought with sugar. Let stand all night. In the morning cut lemons in small pieces, take all seeds out. Bring to the boiling point and let simmer for two hours, putting in the ginger, which has been sliced thinly, just before removing from the fire. If cooked pears may be kept in open jars.

HANDY PIECE SHELF.

I think that mothers with many garments to mend will appreciate this: In my bathroom, over the door is a foot-wide shelf. On this are three or four-pound cracker boxes. I like these best, but any large strong boxes will do. There are marked on the front with the kind of pieces they contain, as "White," "Blue," "Flaids," "Gray," "Underwear," "Linings," "Wool," etc. Each kind is rolled and tied securely before putting away. Sometimes a box will hold two kinds, one in each side of the box and the box has two names on the front, one under the other.

When I want to patch my blue apron, or little daughters plaid dress, the lining of the good man's coat, or big boy's trousers, I can find the necessary materials much quicker than when I kept them in a "piece-bag," and what I wanted invariably seemed to be at the bottom.—Mrs. M. N.

THE ANSWER.

What makes a home? the timber and the bricks?
Foundations strong? the style of roof and room?
The furnishings within? the builder's tricks
Of making wood so many forms assume?
Homes are not made of wood or stone
Nor all the things that men can make thereof;
What makes a home where joy and faith are known,
Where happiness and peace abide,
is—love!
—Arthur W. Peach.

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for incurables, in addition to its medical and surgical departments, has a special department for the training of young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the hospital, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

"Now," continued Miss Watson, much elated by the praise, "Mrs. Morrison is very conspicuous looking. She's got yellow hair and a bright color, and a kind of bold way of looking."
"She's a complex character," sighed Mrs. Jowett; "she wears snakeskin shoes. But you must be kind to her, Miss Watson. I think she would appreciate kindness."

"Oh, so we are kind to her. The congregation subscribed and gave a grand piano as a wedding present. Wasn't that good? She is very musical, you know, and plays the violin beautifully. That'll be very useful at church meetings."

"I can't imagine," said Miss Dawson, "why we should consider a minister's wife and her talents as the property of the congregation. A doctor's wife isn't at the beck and call of her husband's patients, a lawyer's wife isn't briefed along with her husband. It doesn't seem to me fair."
(To be continued.)

Just Spikes!

"Well, now we're settled down, the tent's set up, the dammage off, the kettle on the boil, let's paint a sign and nail it on this tree.
So everything shall be as ruled by Hoyle."

On which they took a box lid and some spikes
And dashed upon the lid "CAMP SANS SOUL."
(They split the lid for kindling ere they left;
The spikes were left embedded in the tree).

Time winged its flight. One day two tongue-tied men
Stood hesitant before a garden gate,
And coughed, and cleared their throats, and then one said,
"We bring bad news, I guess, an' I sure hate
To tell you, Missus, but—an hour ago,
While we was cuttin' spruce down at the Mill—
The saw got busted on some rusty spikes
Sunk in the log. A splinter hit your Bill
Who happened to be passin' at the time
He's injured pretty bad. 'N fact it's said—
(He gulped and mopped his brow and looked away)
"Dear God! Don't say he's dead."
"Yes, mum, he's dead."
—W.H.C.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts.
Why Glued Joints Fail.
Every housekeeper has had the experience, to her deep regret, of her furniture loosening up at the joints, due to changes of temperature and atmospheric conditions. In many cases valuable furniture has lost its usefulness and been discarded for this reason.

This condition, however, is not always due to the above causes, it would appear. There are numerous qualities of glue, or adhesives, as they are technically called, and the causes of failure of glued joints may, in many cases be due to the use of an unsuitable grade. The glue may have been the most expensive procurable, but not adaptable for the purpose for which it was used.

This situation has influenced the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of the Interior to conduct a series of investigations into the merits of various adhesives for different purposes. Some twenty-six commercial adhesives of the hide and casein classes have been investigated, the work including both mechanical and physical determinations. Going tests to secure information on the permanency of the adhesives were also undertaken.

If the Forest Products Laboratories are able to secure results that will relieve the worries of the home makers of Canada regarding the coming apart of their furniture at the glued joints they will have earned a full measure of appreciation and at the same time will be in a position to supply invaluable information to furniture manufacturers.

For Sore Feet—Minard's Liniment.

Nothing But the Truth.
James has just been engaged to assist the milkman.
"Now," said his master to him on the first morning, "do you see what I'm doing?"
"Yes, sir," replied James. "You're apouring water into the milk!"
"No, I'm not, James," was the answer. "You're wrong. I'm apouring milk into the water. So if anyone asks you if I put water into the milk, you be sure and tell 'em 'No.' Allus stick to the truth, James, and you'll get on in life. Cheatin' is bad enough, but lyin's awfuller!"

Free Speech.

A guest was expected for dinner and Bobby had received five cents as the price for his silence during the meal. He was as quiet as possible until discovering that his favorite dessert was being served. Then he could no longer curb his enthusiasm. He drew the coin from his pocket and rolled it across the table, saying:
"Here's your nickle, mamma. I'd like to have it, but I'd rather talk."



Whitens teeth, sweetens breath and it's the goody that...
Wrigley's Doublemint Chewing Gum
R25

PLUCKY WOMAN SAVES FOREST

A fire was blazing its way through the scrub brush along the right-of-way of the C.N.R. in Northern Ontario recently, and with each foot of progress the flames gathered strength. The railroad at that point passes through the township of Regan, in which is located the limit of the Acme Timber Company and this fire along the right-of-way, unchecked, meant the probable destruction of uncut timber. A fireman on an eastbound train saw the small blaze as a menace and threw off a message telling of the fire at the first station he came to, Gladwick, one mile east. A woman caught the message from the train, mustered a firefighting crew and, leading them to the fire, engineered fire fighting operations that had the fire under control in less than half an hour.

The incident occurred on June 18th, and was brought to the attention of District Forester Delaney last week. The woman was Mrs. L. P. Michael, cook of a lumber camp of the Acme Timber Company, which is built near the tracks at Gladwick station. The officials of the camp were out at work and Mrs. Michael commanded the staff at the camp, six workmen, organized her own little fire fighting crew and checked a rapidly growing blaze that might have meant a tremendous loss to her employers and others who owned land in the vicinity.

An engineer on a westbound train gave the fire signal at Tionaga about 20 minutes after Mrs. Michael got the message of the other engineer, and when the firemen from Tionaga arrived, the woman and her squad had the fire under control. The deputy of the Forest Products Laboratory of the Acme Timber Company are proud in their praise of the fair fire fighter. Her quickness to act and the manner in which she commanded the fire fighting operations were remarkable, they say.

Turkey Drops Out.

With the decision of the Great Powers of Europe to cease trying to cut each other's throats at Constantinople, Turkey dropped out of the line. As an empire, Turkey subsisted for a century on their rivalries; the Sultan played one against the other with Oriental cunning, all the while holding over them as a threat his power as Caliph of Islam, presumably capable of raising a holy war against the Powers in their Islamic dependencies.

The Powers of Lausanne set up Turkey as an independent republic, the nations of Western Europe agreeing, at least for the time being, to subdue their rivalries at the Gateway of Asia. Moreover, there is no longer an absolutist Sultan, but a rather weak democratic Government, residing in the hills of Anatolia—a Government that has trouble enough holding itself together without stirring up foreign difficulties. Even more important, perhaps, Turkey, by expelling the Caliph, lost its leadership in Islam—in fact, sorely offended Islam.

The Great Powers, for the moment, need not bother about Turkey. The Turkish Question, so long capitalized in every important chancery of Europe, has become a side issue. This fact was demonstrated by the casual manner in which the French Parliament, called for the purpose of considering Premier Herriot's London agreements, also ratified the Lausanne Treaty, previously approved by Great Britain, Italy, and Japan.

Incidentally, it was only a few days ago that the British Government submitted to other nations a proposal to demote the Constantinople embassies to legations. Sending Ambassadors out in the hills to Little Angora has not even been seriously considered. And in Constantinople itself a Minister is regarded—at least by Britain, whose interest in the Asian Gateway is greater than that of any other nation—as quite sufficient.

Turkey today is a small and insignificant republic, situated by chance at the convergence of several of the world's greatest trade routes. But it is not strong enough to give trouble, and may never be again—unless the big nations go there looking for it.

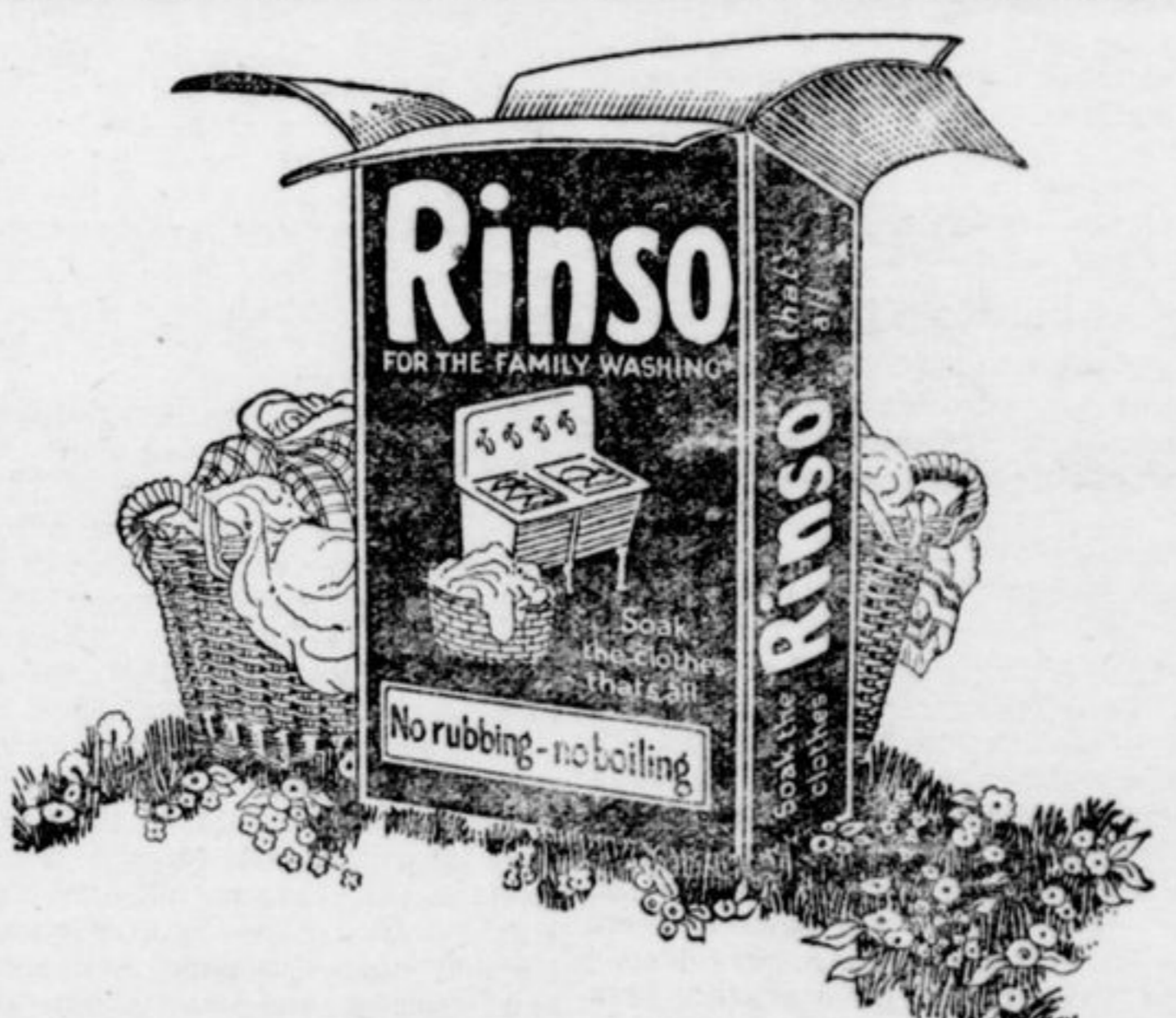
A Pressing Invitation.

Mrs. Sage had been spending the day with Mrs. Mint. She had had lunch and tea; and then, about six o'clock, she rose from her chair and said she must be going home. Little Muriel—Mrs. Mint's daughter—had been very troublesome all day long; in fact, so much so, that Mrs. Sage had formed a very unfavorable impression of her hostess' little girl. However, directly Mrs. Sage showed signs of moving, Muriel went across to the visitor and begged her not to leave until after supper.

"Why, dearie!" exclaimed good-hearted Mrs. Sage. "I had no idea you were so fond of me."
"It isn't that, Mrs. Sage," explained the child, with appealing candor, "but mother says she is going to give me a good sound thrashing as soon as you have gone home."

Old Stuff.

"Didn't your papa say I was a liar?"
"It did not."
"Didn't it say I was a scoundrel?"
"It did not."
"I'm positive some paper said it."
"Perhaps it was our competitor in this town," hinted the editor. "Our paper doesn't print stale news."



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RINSO is ideal for any wash-day method you use. You do not have to change any of your usual steps—just use Rinso where you used to use ordinary soap.

If you like to boil your white cottons, Rinso will give you just the safe cleansing suds you need in the boiler. If you use a washing machine, follow the advice of the big washing machine manufacturers—use Rinso.

Just soaking with this new kind of soap loosens all the dirt until a single rinsing leaves the clothes clean and spotless.

However you do your wash, make it easy by using Rinso.

Rinso is sold by all grocers and department stores
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
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Efficient

FILLING THE PROSPERITY TANKS.

The silo is the cheapest and most efficient course fodder storage building that can be erected on the farm. A ton of clover hay or corn, cured and stored in the farm barn,quires at least 400 cubic feet of space. The same quantity of corn or clover would occupy but fifty cubic feet of silo space.

The storage of fifty tons of hay or corn made up as dry hay or silage fodder, would require a barn of 125 x 16, costing not less than \$12,500. The same quantity of fodder made up into silage could be stored in a silo 10 x 16, costing not over \$300.

The silo has made possible the intensive use of plants that are not efficiently palatable in their mature state to be of great value. The silage process, when practiced on flowers, mustard, radishes, sweet and Russian thistle, makes palatable and acceptable ensilage. Also, the silo may be made to serve a useful purpose by providing a medium through which weed-infested crops may be handled, by being utilized in grass, clover and grain crops in silos too wet for haying and for ripening.

During the season of 1929 a large portion of the seed and grain crops of the Province of Ontario have been lost due to untimely weather. The farmers had silos, owing to untimely unseasoned weather the silage made a luxuriant growth, yielding about eight inches of wet green top. In this condition the originally intended for grain was into the silo along with such material as was available at the moment and acid culture were in quantity sufficient to control fermentation processes. A good result resulted, the silage having saved crop.

Successful silage making does not consist of silage fermentation processes which are largely controlled by amount of air present in the material. Silos built with air-tight walls will cut off the air supply to the inside and reduce the loss of silage. Air-tight, heavy steel silos, may be made of wood, brick, monolithic concrete blocks, etc.

Generally speaking, wooden silos are cheaper to erect, but less durable than the others. Wooden silos standing empty dry out. If they are filled they receive attention and the hoops are tight, they will silage perfectly. For the wood-siloes sufficient to make them air-tight. Silos made of other material, if properly constructed, are air-tight.

Silage will keep perfectly in a silo of any kind which is air-tight. On the other hand, spoilage always occurs when air enters the silo at the top or at the bottom, and often in large losses, a few small openings will allow sufficient air to enter to spoil the whole mass of ensiled material. The top of the ensiled material, seal itself through decay of above feet of material, less when very dry crops are used, and more when matured crops are put in. Spoil can be largely eliminated by cutting through the last few loads of silage as they are cut up, by covering the silo with a layer of stony cut straw.

Siloes less than twenty feet deep do not give the same high efficiency siloes over thirty feet deep. Height required in order that the weight of the material be sufficient to counter the material and reduce the content to a degree so favorable to extensive fermentation. The depth of any given capacity, smaller the crop or top surface will spoil rapidly if exposed to the modern practice is to build siloes high, and of a diameter sufficient in keeping with the diameter requirements, the aim being to build silo as small in diameter and as high as is practicable to build. The silos have the distinct advantage that a better silage can be made there is less waste on exposed surface. Low, wide diameter siloes are easier to fill and empty, and not pack well and surface will spoil heavily.

The wall or walls should be set vertical. The structure should be true and of uniform diameter throughout to facilitate the satisfactory filling of the fermenting mass. A structure, such as a bulge or interfering with the settling will cause considerable spoilage at the time the silage is being removed. Silos or walls are not vertical in parallel, good results cannot be expected.

The outward pressure of the silage in the silo is approximately eleven pounds per foot for each foot of depth.
At the bottom of a thirty-foot silo the pressure on each square foot would be over 300 pounds. A silo four feet in diameter and thirty feet high would have to stand an outward pressure on the lower foot wall of approximately 9,200 foot wall of silage. The pressure on the top section is about 25 pounds, or 250 pounds per foot. These pressures indicate that the silo must be strong and secure. It is also failed to be fully efficient, silo because they were not built strong enough to stand the pressure