Ways For Boys to Earn

Once upon a time the motives for earning and saving money were given to children in terms of disaster. "Save for a rainy day," "Save for old age," "Save for sickness," et cetera—but modern economists are agreed that it is the thrifty habit of saving and the self-discipline thereby involved that is important to youth rather than the actual cash stored away.

Children are trained to-day to sacrifice a present good for a future better and the immediacy of the reward is tempered to suit the type of young capitalist. A group of boys in Toronto, who were earning money, planned just what they wanted to use the savings for. They agreed as to the childishness of imposing worthless articles or service upon people who are pleased to help a boy merely because he is in earnest.. They also eliminated the salaried "job," since most of them were less than 14 years of age. Finally they classified the types of money-making opportunities possible to them.

Two Ways to Earn.

The first method, and it is far-reaching, in its lessons of constructive thrift, is to discover and sell all the laid-aside material that accumulates in every household. One boy sold three old fishpoles for 50 cents. Another sold four "B" batteries for $1. Old papers brought 25 cents a hundred pounds, bottles brought 5 cents for three in the quart size and 8 cents a dozen in odd lots. They did not have to be clean and did not require steppers. Old tires brought only 5 cents but a battery sold for $2 and a Ford 'coil" for $3.

Metals were readily disposed of. Lead sold for 5 cents, copper for 7 cents, and copper wire for 8 cents. An old stove in the basement yielded a good profit. . An indiscriminate collection of broken jewelry, of no value except for metal, brought $4.57 to one boy. One man permitted his son to sell and haul loam from his vacant lot at $10 a load. Manure was profitably disposed of to the near-by gardeners. A new house had 42 cement bags in the basement. These were returned to the company at 15 cents each. . Bags were eagerly purchased by people who were packing to move. Old fixtures gave one boy his first-earned capital.

Sometimes the help of a parent or an older brother was necessary. This happened with a boy who was good in his manual training work at school. He repaired and painted a discarded table and sold it for $4. A neighbor was moving to a distant city and almost gave away a battered bedroom set. With some help, it was scraped, painted, and new handles put on. This yielded a profit of $45. A marionette stage was constructed, and after a paid performance was sold to one of the audience for $50.

The Second Method.

Selling service is a sure return. Work well done makes constant demand for more work. Caddying, hunting lost balls, mowing lowns, watching parked cars, washing cars at a dollar apiece, helping people move, gathering dandelion greens, weeding gardens, windows, carrying water ta games, painting screens, cleaning yards and basements, delivering packages, folding advertising circulars, distributing handbills—these are a few of the many ways this group used to get money.

Sometimes two methods were combined, as in the case of selling the oversupply from the garden, running lemonade stands near the tourist routes, or supplying the traveling public with reasonable demands.

Partnerships Between Boys.

Often partnerships between boys are an added incentive to work. . One case of this kind resulted most happily. The two boys bought old roller skates from the junk man at 5 cents a pair. They converted them into "skooters" by adding a grocery box and a running board and sold them for 50 cents apiece. Soon the long hill that is used for coasting in winter was once more alive as a "skooter" fleet raced down its enchanting length.

There is a market for well-built bird houses, and after the family is supplied from the efforts at school in woodworking and sheet-metal work there is still the neighborhood market to be utilized.

Most large banks to-day have a Christmas Club or other savings plans, and supply devices for containing small coins. This is a help to the beginner, for it dignifies his small sums. It is no longer j"ust a dime," but an integral part of a dollar, and it means more.

Often parents unknowingly discourage the young earner by saying, "Use your own money, you made 50 cents to-day." This creates the feeling with the novice that it is useless to earn it if it is to be used for the supply of needs that would be forthcoming without any effort on his part.

Laughter at wage-earning efforts has often discouraged beginnings. It is a serious matter to the boy, and he does not distinguish between laughter that is ridicule and the indulgent, loving mirth that is the by-product of appreciation. He is sensitive, and "he laughed at me" puts a brake on his earning speed. Encourage him, help him, create incentives, and then keep "hands off" when the spending time comes.

Now You Tell One!

Here is an incident raised recently by a correspondent to one of New York's large city dailies, who wrote:

"I am considerably disturbed during worship by a man behind me, in the next pew, who sings rather loudly and out of tune, and when not singing is chewing peppermints. I do not know the man to speak to, but I have given him a dirty look once or twice. To whom ought I to complain?"

The newspaper in question offered the following advice to the correspondent:

"What matters it how the man sings, in tune or out of it, so long as he is not silent in the sanctuary? It is the heart that makes God's music there The late Archbishop Temple had a voice which was anything but melodious. Yet he joined in the hymn with such vim that his amateur roarings greatly amused the boys when he was headmaster of Rugby. After he became Archbishop he quietly entered a country church, and when the psalms were chanted raised his enthusiastic, but discordant, note. "See here, guv'nor," said a working man at his elbow, "you're hoff the key." "It's all right," replied His Grace, "I'm singing in the spirit." "It ought to be a deaf and dumb spirit," retorted the interrupter.

"Nevertheless, the Archbishop did rightly. A person may have no sense of harmony, but he or she has the right to make a joyful noise unto the Lord in His house. . Perhaps the offender in question chews peppermints to stimulate his vocal cords for their next attack. Have sympathy with him, and keep your dirty looks for your unconfessed sins. If he is beyond your endurance, complain to nobody, change your seat, and let that end the difficulty."

"Do you think smoking is bad for the heart?"
"Whenever I smoke, my boy friend nearly has heart failure."

The Wheat Pool

Calgary Herald (Ind. Cons.): The immensity of the pool's operations in the prairie provinces is seen by the total figures for the years in which it has been operating. This total is in excess of $674,000,000, paid to members by the pool since its beginning. Next to the Dominion Government the western pool does the biggest cash business in Canada, its revenue for last year, for instance, being larger than that of either the Canadian Pacific Railway or the Canadian Nationa.

Sunday School Lesson

November 20. Lesson VIII—Micha Champions the Oppressed, Micha 2: 1-3, 6: 1-13. Golden Text—He hath showed thee, O man, what is good: and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?—Micha 6: 8.

ANALYSIS.

I. POWERFUL OPPRESSORS, UNJUST RULERS, FALSE PROPHETS, chaps. 2, 3.
II. THE LORD'S CONTROVERSY, chap. 6.
III. THE SHAME OF JUDAH, 7:1-6.

INTRODUCTION—The four prophets, in whose books we find the lessons of this month, all lived in the middle or latter part of the eighth century B.C., that is between 760 and 700 B.C. The messages of Amos and Hosea were addressed to the people of the northern kingdom of Israel, those of Isaiah and Micah to the people of the southern kingdom of Judah. Micah was probably latest of the four and a younger contemporary of Isaiah. He was, apparently, a man of the country. His native town was Moreshethgath (1:14), some distance southwest of Jerusalem, and he shows keen interest in the cruel oppression of the country folk by rich land-grabbers, and in their suffering when the land is invaded by a foreign enemy (2:1-9; 1:10-16). Like Isaiah he predicts the coming of the Assyrian armies into Judah, and it is probable that he himself witnessed their coming (cf. Jer. 26:17-19, and Micah 3:12).

I. POWERFUL OPPRESSORS, UNJUST RULERS, AND FALSE PROPHETS, chaps. 2 and 3.

The prophet pronounces woe to the rich and powerful men of Judah who with covetous greed plot by night the crimes which they commit by day, who covet fields and seize them, and houses and take them away. They practice this wicked robbery because they are able, because it is in the power of their hand. Therefore, trouble is surely coming upon them, a yoke of bondage which will humble their false pride, 2:3. Then, when the nation has gone down to its ruin, when they are robbed and spoiled and led captive, men will recite a lamentation for them (cf. Amos 5:1-2). The Hebrew text of v. 4, is broken and imperfect, but with the aid of the ancient Greek translation (the Septuagint), it may be amended to read as follows:

The portion of my people is measured out,
None to restore it.
To our captors our fields are divided;
We are utterly spoiled.

The "cord" of verse 5, is the measuring line used in surveying and dividing the fields. The meaning is simply that, the land having been taken from them and given over to their enemies, there will be no longer any dividing of it among the families of Judah. The word rendered "prophesy" (2:6), is frequently used with that meaning. It means literally, however, to "keep on talking." We may understand vs. 6, 7, as follows: The cruel oppressors of the poor bid the prophets to cease talking of these things, to leave off their never-ending reproaches. They ask, "Is the spirit of the Lord (who is supposed to speak through these prophets) a narrow, carping, fault-finding spirit? Are these calamities which the prophet is foretelling really his doings? They are very skeptical. The prophet replies that Jehovah's words put no reproach upon him that walketh uprightly, but rather commend him, or do him good. He refers pointedly (vs. 8, 9), to outrages of which they and their kind have recently been guilty. They have attacked peaceable travelers and stripped them of their clothing. They have cast out women from the houses which they have seized, and driven their young children into slavery or exile, robbing them of the glory of their inheritance in Israel. He bids these rapacious robbers "Arise ye and depart," for this land of Judah will no longer be their resting place. Their unclean lives have wrought their destruction.

In scathing language Micah denounces the men who will have no prophet but one who, regardless of truth, predicts prosperity and unlimited self-indulgence. Compare with verse 11 his description of the false prophets in 3:5, and, in contrast of himself as a true prophet in 3:8.

In 2:12, 13, there is inserted a separate and independent prediction of future deliverance from exile and from prison, under a great leader who will break for them a way to freedom, himself, led by Jehovah their God. Compare 4:6-8.

Chapter three begins with a stern indictment of the unjust rulers of Judah. They whose duty it was to know judgment, and to protect the people from wrong, had themselves been the chief wrongdoers. Their heartless cruelty is described in terms of unsparing severity. Their doom is pronounced, when they in their distress will cry unto the Lord, but he will not answer them. The prophets who have been false to their high calling will lose their prophetic vision. To the rulers, Micah announces the coming downfall of Jerusalem, vs. 9-12.

II. THE LORD'S CONTROVERSY, chap. 6.

The prophet is bidden to declare the charge which Jehovah makes against his people. He is to call the mountains to listen, as Isaiah called heaven and earth, Isa. 1:2. He appeals, speaking in Jehovah's name, to the history of the past, and to the great things which the Lord had done for them. Two incidents of the early days are mentioned, Balaam's blessing instead of cursing (Num. 22-24), and the crossing of the Jordan, Josh. 3:1 to 4:19.

The remarkable passage in vs. 6-8, touches one of the highest points of Old Testament prophetic teaching. Not sacrificial ritual, however rich or splendid, but justice, mercy, and the humble ordering of life according to his will, these are what God requires (compare Amos 5:21-24; Hosea 6:6; Isa. 1:10-20; Jer. 7:1-11; Psalm 51: 16-17). In vs. 9-16, there is a similar emphasis upon just weights and measures. Verse 9b should be rendered, "Hear, O tribe and assembly," of Judah. In the first part of this verse we should read, "Wisdom will fear thy name." A terrible punishment will overtake those who accumulate wealth or store up treasure by such means. n v. 11 we should read, as some ancient authorities, "Shall I regard as pure (or justify) one who uses wicked balances?"

III. THE SHAME OF JUDAH, 7:1-6.

The prophet deplores the widespread corruption of the social life of his time. It is as a vineyard from which the fruit has been taken; there are no good grapes left. Or it is as fig trees from which the choice fruit has been picked. The description seems to us clother in extravagant language, but such was the general depravity of the age that such language must have been justified. That was Judah's intolerable shame.

A SMART AND EASILY FASHIONED COAT.

Cozy indeed is the little girl who goes forth wearing this comfortable coat. For cold days the problem of keeping warm in this model will be a very simple one. The coat is double-breasted and the convertible collar may be made short, or long in scarf style and wrapped around the throat. The two-piece sleeves are set into the armholes and are finished with deep cuffs, and patch-pockets with tabs are a useful and attractive addition. No. 1206 is in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2⅛ yards 36-inch, or 1⅜ yards 54-inch material. Price 20 cents the pattern.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

THE VALUE OF POULTRY ACCOUNTS

A poultry account is a year's record, November 1st to October 31st, of the expenses incurred in operating a poultry yard and of the amounts received from the sale of its products. It includes an inventory at the beginning and end of the poultry year and should show when closed, the amount which the venture has paid the operator for his labor.

In 1915 an effort was made by the Poultry Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to encourage poultry keepers to keep records and accounts. For this purpose special sheets called "Farm, Egg and Poultry Accounts," were prepared and forwarded to those requesting them. The venture proved so encouraging that to date farmers, small holders and numerous other classes from coast to coast are keeping records on the revised monthly forms supplied free by the Experimental Farm.

The keeping of such a monthly record does not interfere with any special or practical method of care or management. He may buy and sell whenever he sees fit, providing that a record is kept of the change in the flock. he egg yield is to be noted each day and credited at market prices, whether used in the house, incubator or sold. The various columns of the sheet are to be filled in at the time of the transactions. In this way the hens are given the credit they deserve. By filling a bin in the hen house with grain once a month and providing a good sized dry mash hopper, the trouble of keeping account of the feed is reduced to a minimum.

As the summary of these records should furnish very valuable data, a duplicate copy is mailed to the Poultry Division promptly at the end of each month. In acknowledgement of this information, a monthly letter of hints stressing some subjects of importance is mailed to the correspondent. Should the report contain correspondence or questions this matter is immediately attended to. Only those who return the monthly reports receive the letters of suggestions.

All monthly records should be examined at the end of the year to note particularly from what item the greatest income has been derived, whether from market or hatching eggs, market poultry or breeding stock and to study the expenses with relation to the receipts. Such a record properly kept not only affords pleasure but is a guide for future operations. Thus, the poultry man who is able to answer the following questions is the man who watches every little detail and makes note of it, and only when such definite records have been kept, has any great advance in production or real progress been made:—

What was the average production of your flock last year?

What is your annual poultry expense and income?

What does it cost to produce a dozen eggs?

What did it cost you to produce a laying pullet?

What are your plans for the coming year?

Tea Famine in Prospect As Output Reaches Limit

A world-wide tea famine is in sight. This catastrophe was revealed here when tea importers discovered that world production has already reached its limit and that stocks are running short.

While Britain is using an ever increasing amount, the principal trouble is that Russia has returned to drinking that beverage and is absorbing tremendous quantities. Russia's increased demand represents more than the whole annual consumption of tea in Germany, Austria and Holland together.

Use of Aircraft in Canada

In addition to the forest, survey, exploration, and mining services using aircraft in Canada, the Department of Marine and Fisheries is directly interested in the use of airplanes in fisheries protection work along the Pacific coast; the Department of Agriculture realizes their possibilities in fighting insect pests; and the Department of Customs uses them to advantage in the prevention of smuggling.

Strawberry Plants Coaxed to Give Fruit in the Fall

Commercial Growers are Now Having Marked Success With the "Everbearing" Variety

Fresh, home-grown strawberries are no longer necessarily a sign of early summer. Baskets of them keep reappearing even in the fall and yield up their place entirely only after the hard frosts begin. The secret lies in the marked success achieved in recent years with the "everbearing" variety. In the past amateurs and experimenters have amused themselves with "everbearing" strawberries to some extent, but recently in certain sections the cultivation has been on a sufficient scale to develop a market value.

The Alpine strawberry, indigenous to some parts of the European Alps and fruiting from early summer to fall, has been cultivated for 150 years, but has never become of commercial importance because of its small fruit. Europe has developed other varieties with larger fruit, but none of these has proved desirable in the United States. Growers here have developed their own from a plant that by chance was found one day in September, 1898, bearing fruit and blossoms in all stages of development. The plant was straightway set aside and christened the Pan-American, and from this ancestor a numerous family has sprung.

CAREFUL CULTIVATION NEEDED.

Everbearing strawberries are now raised in many parts of the country, but all of the varieties originated in the Northern States, where conditions are peculiarly suited to them. The quality of the fruit depends largely on the climate, the most important element being plenty of moisture. They cannot survive long droughts unless irrigation is supplied. On the other hand, late spring frosts make little difference to them, for if their blooms are killed by frosts they will bloom again. The plants are very hardy and their foliage is particularly resistant to disease, but they require more fertile soil than do the ordinary varieties and tillage must be more thorough.

Most everbearers call for intensive methods of culture to return the greatest yield. They are harvested as any strawberries are, but the task is more costly, since their ripening period is long and fewer are obtained at one picking. Flower stems appear soon after the plants have been set in the spring. If set early they begin to bear in July, and at the height of the season, when conditions are favorable, as many as 1,000 quarts an acre have been known to be obtained a day. The early summer crop is usually the least abundant, but some varieties have been so improved that even then they yield as well as the common sort. They continue bearing through the summer and Fall, and some berries may even ripen after hard frost.

She: So this is lovers' leap, eh? He: Yes, but I understand several married men have jumped over, too.

Most Northerly Post

The Canadian Government post at Bache peninsula on the east coast of Ellesmere island, in the Arctic, is the most northerly police post, post office and custom house in the world. It is 755 miles (656 nautical miles) from the North Pole.

"MUTT AND JEFF"—By Bud Fisher.

Jeff Had the Right Dope From the Start.