

FROM POVERTY TO SONG

How the "Most Enlightened Agricultural Population in the World" Was Developed.

BY M. M. MCCOOL.

A little more than one-half of a century ago, Denmark was in a terrible condition, both economically and socially. These conditions were due to the wars that she had passed through. The Napoleonic era left this country in a bankrupt condition. The prolonged resistance to Prussia resulted in a loss of about two-fifths of her entire area. The death rate of the people was high, and it was said that tuberculosis was quite prevalent, and illiteracy was common. Denmark was a grain growing country and had to compete with Canada and the United States in the world market. Her live stock was of inferior quality, as well as were the various products produced.

To-day Denmark is an agricultural fairland, with an area of 10.7 million acres, 7.4 million acres of which are under cultivation. She has a million agricultural workers, 208,000 land holdings; 1.5 million cows; 1.9 million pigs, and 19.1 million chickens. She supplies about one-third of the butter to the world market, nearly one-half of her bacon and eggs to Great Britain, and has the most enlightened agricultural population in the world. This little country has gone further with co-operation than any other country in the world. Her social conditions and her co-operative buying and selling methods are the wonder and study of hundreds of students from many countries yearly.

When one enters Denmark from Germany, he is at once favorably impressed by the general conditions of the country. The farmsteads are neat, everything is in order, there is no rubbish, there are no implements exposed to weather conditions. Very often the surroundings are landscaped, the houses are whitewashed at least once in two years, and near the sea coast the cows that are grazing in the fields are blanketed. When one travels on the railways, he observes that over much of the right-of-way, pine trees have been planted and are kept in good condition. As I stated above, Denmark impresses one as being an agricultural fairland.

LOVERS OF PEACE.

One does not see, as he does in Berlin and other German cities, statues of great warriors. It is obvious that Denmark is a peace-loving nation. On holidays the people appear to enjoy themselves immensely. I have seen trainloads of school children on excursions. They were well dressed, the picture of health, as a wife, and refined. The children and the grown-up people of Denmark appear to be courteous, not only to visitors, but to each other as well.

There are only two thousandths of one per cent. of the people in Denmark who are illiterate—thanks to her educational system. In an educational way Denmark owes much to the vision of Mr. Kold, because he started the people's high school movement for adults. According to Dr. R. Kamp, in the "World Agriculture," the high school movement, which started in a very modest way some seventy years ago when an old farm building was altered to give room for a school where a few grown-up sons of farmers spent a winter studying under the leadership of that remarkable man, M. Kold. The aim of these schools is to broaden the mind of the pupils, to teach them individual thinking, and to make them see the joy of life and the joy of work in a simple and modest way, as well as to encourage their patriotism.

The Fairs Again Call Us.

The admonition to attend the fairs is an annual one. Some need it because they have not been in the habit of attending. Others, with perhaps just grievances against some fairs in particular, or these institutions in general, should have the welcome hand extended to them.

Fairs have their shortcomings. They are human institutions. Many are poorly managed; some lack exhibitor co-operation; not a one with which we are acquainted but needs new or added equipment; the majority are too poorly financed.

But with all these and more faults, we still insist that every farmer in the land ought to hear the call of the fairs. Somewhere in the plans of each farmer, provision should be made to take the family to the local, and one of the larger fairs. This should be done if for no other reason than that it is the best way in which to correct some of these faults.

A letter came to the office recently with a message on fairs to farm folks. It is from an old farmer who is too modest to permit the use of his name. He says: "I could not think of not attending our local fair. There I meet many people besides my intimate neighbors. This is worth while. It makes me a better man, and I hope it makes them better people. Besides the renewal of acquaintances, this coming together gives joy and pleasure and much inspiration.

"But more important still is the good that the boys and girls receive from it. Our juniors exhibit in the boys' and girls' department. I could not have the heart to deprive them of this opportunity. Nor, did they not exhibit, would I keep them from seeing what the other boys and girls were doing. These juniors exhibit offer



The Tightwad.
She—Whenever I ride into the country I get terribly hungry.
He (haughty)—Let's just take a little stroll around the streets.

S.S. LESSON

August 22.—The Ten Commandments: Duties to God, Exodus 19: 1 to 20: 11. Golden Text—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.—Deut. 6: 5.

ANALYSIS.

- I. THE ARRIVAL AT SINAI, 19:1-2.
- II. God's purpose for Israel, 19:3-8.
- III. THE THEOPHANY, 19:10-25.
- IV. THE DECALOGUE: FIRST PART, 20: 1-11.

INTRODUCTION.—The revelation of God to Moses and the people of Sinai is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament and in the New Testament, and always as an event of the highest importance. The traditional site is in the heart of the Sinaitic peninsula, where one of the highest mountains bears the name of Moses, and where a convent of Greek monks has preserved the tradition for many centuries. But other references to Mount Sinai make it possible that it was somewhere in the region south of the Dead Sea, in the mountain range which is called Seir. See Deut. 33:2-3; Judges 5:4-5. The revelation, accompanied by the preparation of the first written laws and gave them the sanction of divine authority. The Lord spoke "in the mount out of the midst of the fire, of the cloud, and of the thick darkness, with a great voice" (Deut. 5:22). The Ten Commandments, declared to have been given at this time, set a very high standard both of religion and of morals, and bound religion and morality together in an indissoluble bond. The influence of this simple code, which came to Israel by the hand of Moses, must have been very great. It stands as a splendid monument to the memory of Israel's great lawgiver and judge.

I. THE ARRIVAL AT SINAI, 19:1-2. In the third month. The total distance traveled was not more than one hundred and fifty miles, but the rate of progress of such a large company must have been very slow. The last stage of the journey was from Rephidim (17:1), probably through the upper part of the valley of Feiran, "the finest valley in the Peninsula." II. GOD'S PURPOSE FOR ISRAEL, 19:3-9. And Moses went up unto God. He may have sought to commune with God in the same place, probably an ancient mountain sanctuary, where he had the vision of the burning bush (3:1-2). No doubt he remembered the promise given at that time that when he led Israel out of Egypt they would worship God in that mountain. Three times, in this chapter, he is said to have gone up into the mountain thus to meet with God (vs. 3, 8, 20).

A peculiar treasure... a kingdom of priests... a holy nation. This is God's purpose for Israel. It is for this He has brought them out of Egypt and cared for them in the wilderness. It is for this that he now reveals himself to them and gives them his laws to govern them. Compare Deut. 7:6; 14:2; 26:18; Psalm 135:4. They are to be all priests, a people, wholly devoted to God's service, and always able to approach him, as priests do, in sacrifice and in prayer. Compare Isa. 61:6; 1 Peter 2:5, 9; Rev. 1:6; 5:10; 20:6. As an holy nation they will be separate from other nations, made fit for God's service, and seeking always to be like him. See Lev. 11:44; 19:2; Isa. 62:12.

III. THE THEOPHANY, 19:10-25. The Lord will come down. The appearance of the Lord was not in visible form, but in "thunders and lightnings and a thick cloud upon the mount" (v. 16). The thunder was always to the Hebrews the voice of the Lord (as in Psalm 29). The lightning flashing from the cloud is his flaming messenger (Psalm 104:4). Compare the description of this divine manifestation in Psalm 77:18, and Hebrews 12:18-19. See also Deut. 4:11-13, where the fact is emphasized that God revealed himself in the splendid and awe-inspiring phenomena of the storm, and not in any "similitude," that is, not in the likeness of man or beast, or of any of the heavenly bodies which were so often in those days worshipped as gods.

IV. THE DECALOGUE: FIRST PART, 20: 1-11.

No other gods. The first commandment is against the worship of other gods. Israel must have but one God, Jehovah, who delivered them from Egyptian bondage. Compare the law as stated in 23:17, 24:14; Deut. 6:14. The Lord Jehovah is a jealous God, and will have no rivals, no other gods before him, or in his presence.

A graven image. The second commandment forbids the making and worshipping of images, whether of Jehovah himself or of any other god. The graven image was of carved wood, often overlaid with thin sheets of metal. With this condemnation of image worship compare Judges 2:11-13; 1 Kings 11:7-12; Psalm 115:1-9; Jer. 10:1-16; and many other passages.

The name. The third commandment forbids the use of the name of God in any idle, frivolous, or insincere way. It does not forbid the sincere taking of an oath, and bearing witness to the truth as in the presence of God, but only the profane oath and false swearing.

The Sabbath day. The observance of the Sabbath is the subject of the fourth commandment. It was evidently already an established custom, but it may have been neglected during the hard years of the Egyptian oppression. It is to be a holy day, set apart from other days for the high service of God, and it is to be a day of rest for all who labor. It is linked up here (v. 11), with the story of creation, but in Deut. 5:14-15 the reason for its observance is simply "that thy manservant and thy maidservant may rest as well as thou." Compare also 31:12-17; Lev. 19:9; James 1:12-15; Isa. 58:13-14.



1359

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Feeding Experiments.

Profits in dairying are often sacrificed by the too careful use of grain in the ration fed to milk cows. This, however, depends somewhat on the price of the milk or butter produced. To arrive at some definite conclusion on this matter an experiment extending over five periods of about 150 days each was carried out at the Cap Rouge, Quebec, Experimental Station, with twenty-seven cows divided into lots of about the same weight, the same capacity as milk producers and the same condition in regard to their lactation period.

All housing, care and feed were alike, with the exception that Group 1 received one pound of meal per eight pounds of milk; Group 2, one of meal per four pounds of milk, and Group 3, all the meal these cows would eat—one pound per 2.18 pounds of milk produced. It is seen that when hay was worth \$7, and roots and ensilage \$2 per ton, meal \$1.25 per cwt., and butter 28 cents per pound, the lot receiving all it would eat gave a profit over feed of \$15.26 per period, the lot receiving one pound of meal per four pounds of milk \$14.22, the lot receiving one pound of meal per eight pounds of milk \$14.19. The general rule, therefore, should be to feed concentrates heavily when milk is selling at a high price, with one pound of meal per four pounds of milk making a good average.

How to Preserve Cut Flowers.

Most people realize that flowers for the house will last better if the tips of their stalks are recut, but it may not be generally known that a far more effective way of insuring their freshness is to do the cutting under the water in which they are placed. Thus the sap does not harden at the tip and seal the channel through which water is absorbed.

Advice.
Tender-handed stroke a nettle. And it stings you for your pains; Grasp it like a man of mettle, And it soft as silk remains.

'Tis the same with common nature: Use 'em kindly, they rebel; But be rough as nutmeg graters, And the roughest obey you well.—Vernon written on a window in Scotland.

COUNSEL FOR WOMEN TRAVELING ALONE

Women guests are now so welcome in hotels all over the world that every effort is made not only to attract but to retain their patronage. A woman traveling alone is able to enjoy to the utmost a stay in one of these inviting hosteries. They stand for the latest thing in room and table equipment, as well as in service, luxury and convenience, so that there is always something for the observing woman to learn. All kinds of home-like touches are in evidence since the aim of an up-to-date hotel management is to express hospitality and to offer to its guests a "home away from home" as one of these establishments invitingly phrases it.

GETTING ACQUAINTED IN ADVANCE.

The most practical way to become familiar with the general details of any hotels which a traveler anticipates patronizing is to write for their free descriptive booklets. A comparison of these is of great assistance in choosing a stopping place. One can visualize the building and relative position of entrances, elevators and restaurants, so that a sense of home will greet one on arrival. Without this preliminary study it might, for instance, be a surprise to hear of the "street level," the "main floor" and the "first mezzanine," all before the so-called "first floor" was reached, which, in reality, may be two or three storeys above the sidewalk. Mezzanines are wonderful space savers, as they are, what the word indicates, half-floors or galleries. From the first mezzanine one can look down on the lobby or foyer and get a glimpse of bustling hotel life without being associated with it. Here the guest will probably find convenient writing desks, cosy reading nooks with floor lamps at just the right angle and other delightful furnishings. Many of the newer hotels have this type of mezzanine.

Whenever possible, it is well to reserve hotel accommodations in advance. This establishes one's identity and serves as an introduction to the hotel. When writing for rates and booklet, it is a good idea to ask for a specimen menu of each meal and also information as to "club" or "table d'hôte" meals, should there be any. While most hotels in large cities are now conducted on the European plan and prices quoted are for rooms only, it is just as well to be familiar with the restaurant tariff, even though one is not obligated to patronize it.

MEALS AND TIPS.

Many guests dislike to order from the a la carte menu that fairly bristles with foreign culinary terms and on which each dish is listed at a separate price. To offset this, some hotels serve what are known as "club," "table d'hôte" or "prix fixe" meals. These three expressions all mean about the same thing; that is, a certain specified combination of food at a fixed price. These special meals are usually served in the Grill Room, where service is less formal, prices a bit lower and tips therefore correspondingly less. Ten per cent. is the recognized basis for tipping, but it is

well to derive on the side of generosity, particularly if the service has been satisfactory. The numerous dining rooms all under the same roof are often puzzling to the inexperienced woman guest, but it is safe to remember that choice of the room in which to eat depends largely upon individual taste. How one wishes to dress, what one wishes to order and how much time one has for the meal are determining factors. If one feels like dressing for dinner, lingering over it and enjoying the music, the main restaurant will be a pleasant choice; otherwise it will be wiser to dine in the Grill or one of the smaller dining rooms. If for any reason one prefers eating in one's room, one has only to ask the telephone operator for "room service" and a waiter will appear with the menu. Meals in the room are an expensive luxury as every item is about 10 cents more than the restaurant price, but to have a daintily set table brought in noiselessly and to see the skill displayed in keeping hot dishes hot, and cold dishes cold, makes it worth while occasionally.

THE BUSINESS DAY.

Even the formality of registering at the office is made easy for the woman traveler and some hotels have a loose-leaf register so that a single page may be taken to a guest's room for signature. As hotels usually have a recognized hour as the termination of a business day, one must be careful not to over-stay this time unless one is willing to be charged for another night. It may be 5, 6 or 7 p.m., and when one is not leaving until a later hour, it is well to pay the bill and notify the office that the room is at its disposal. Hand baggage may be checked in the parcel rooms and called for at departure, so that the formal giving up of a room at a certain hour need not be an inconvenience.

HELPING THE SYSTEM.

If one has reason to expect letters, telegrams or telephone messages on arrival, ask for them. Even in the best-conducted houses there is sometimes a slip in the service. A guest should do her share toward making things come her way! This is also true if one is expecting telephone messages. The telephone operators should be advised of a guest's whereabouts in the hotel, if she wishes to be located quickly. If one wants good service, one must put no obstacle in its path.

A FRIEND ON EVERY FLOOR.

In many hotels the presence of a woman floor-clerk on every floor or every other floor is a comfort to the inexperienced woman traveler. A clerk has her desk in a convenient place, usually near the main elevator, and is chosen for this work because of her intelligence and reliability. She is ready to take care of keys, receive and deliver small packages or messages, and to make things easy in every way possible. Such a clerk is well-versed in all that pertains to that particular hotel and any seeming perplexities often disappear after a little talk with her.

Low Water—Good or Bad.

In August and September many farm wells are low. Be sure that the water is safe to use.

Polluted water should be sterilized before being used for drinking purposes. This may be accomplished either by boiling the water or by the addition of a suitable disinfectant. The most suitable disinfectant is prepared as follows.

Stock Hypochlorite for Water Purification, to make:

1. Mix one-half pound chloride of lime with 1 pint of water.
2. Add sufficient water to make a gallon.
3. Dissolve 13 ounces of cal soda crystals in 2 quarts luke warm water.
4. Add sufficient water to make one gallon.
5. Mix these two solutions in a barrel or crock and allow the milky solution to settle.
6. Pour off the clear fluid and fill it into clean bottles, cork or seal well and keep in cool dark place. Mark it "Stock Solution, Hypochlorite."

To Use: Mix one ounce of the Stock Solution Hypochlorite with 5 gallons of water and allow to stand one-half hour before using for drinking purposes.

If you are suspicious of the wholesomeness of the water supply and desire an examination made of the water, a small sample sent to the Dept. of Bacteriology, O.A.C., can be examined for you without charge.

Seed Inoculation.

The Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist recommends a more general use of pure cultures of legume bacteria for seed inoculation. Of a total of about five and a half million acres sown to legume crops in Canada, only about 80,000 acres have been sown to inoculated seed. The Bacteriologist points out in his latest report, which may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Dep. of Agriculture, Ottawa, that the value of inoculation has been amply proved in Canada and elsewhere. Reports from farmers in Canada show that definite benefit has been derived from it. It is especially important in newer districts where seedling of alfalfa, red clover, a sike and sweet clover are unsuccessful without inoculation. The increased resistance of inoculated crops to winter killing,

is especially important. Pure cultures of legume bacteria may be obtained from the different Experimental Farms and Stations.

Danger Days for Pigs.

One of the most dangerous periods in the life of a growing pig comes when you make the change from dry feeds and pasture to the new corn crop with its tendency to upset the digestive organs of hungry young porkers.

The old idea that a diet of new corn brings an outbreak of cholera has long ago been cast into the discard, but an overabundance of new corn and a sudden change from the summer diet of mill feeds, old corn and somewhat woody pasture, to this altogether different feed, puts the systems into such a state that almost any disease may find a hold in the young herd.

Break the pigs into the change gradually. Feed a little each day for a few days along with the old diet, increasing the percentage of the green corn until the newness of the latter has worn off and they attack the very toothsome viand with less "goggishness," and much of the danger will be avoided.

With hog pastures usually a ongside the growing corn, and with other feeds getting short and coming higher as the summer progresses, it is little wonder that the hog feeder is tempted to do the easy thing and throw them over a large portion for their consumption right from the start. Experiments at many stations have all proved the profit of hogging down corn with the pig crop, and there isn't any question of the value of the plan. But when the corn is quite green the whole summer's work and chance for profit may be overthrown and the herd set back by lack of care in introducing them to the new diet.

Go over your plants during the blooming period and cut off every faded flower to prevent the formation of seed. Most plants have but one general flowering period if left to manage their own affairs. All of their energies will be expended in the production of seed. As a result they will give but few flowers after their first burst of bloom. But thwart them in their seed producing instinct and they will try to get the start of you by blossoming again.

REVOL...
They Came...
Evolution...
It's still going here, is evolving runs for a show...
By...
The next step upon this earth of the fish—the...
Previous form seen, from the sponger and were all extinct...
The fish is that character commonly thought of as animal...
The geologist of simple types formed from sea ocean, but in...
Therefore a fresh-water fish and that ocean fresh-water fish into the ocean learned to live...
This important to how fish evolved...
It was the revolutions' or which brought into existence...
As a result land, piece of, turned into sw...
The sluggish were swept into...
Half the w...
cent in the pu...
A Big...
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