

## THRIFT BRINGS FARM OWNERSHIP

BY JOHN B. GARDNER.

I was visiting a relative, when a son, about 21 years old, said to me: "What will I do to avoid working all my life on a rough hill farm like this?"

My suggestion was: "Put in a field of corn on a neighbor's farm (his father's farm was 80 acres, about 50 of which could be worked), and feed it to hogs. When you sell the hogs bring me the money and I will arrange to give you 6 per cent. interest."

He followed the suggestion and brought me \$100 in the fall. I visited the farm two or three times every summer and found he was very much interested and was trying to make a little more. The second year, when he came in the fall, he had enough, with his \$6 interest, to leave \$125 with me. The next summer when I went out I found he was more interested than ever. He had been studying hog raising and had improved his stock. At this time corn was selling for about 50 cents and hogs ran from six to eight cents.

The third year when his hogs were sold he had, with his interest, \$175, making his total savings \$400—the result that his interest for the next year was nearly one-fourth of what he earned the first year. For the fourth year, having learned a lot about his business, he managed to save, including interest, \$225.

I could go on and tell you how much he saved every year, as the records are in my office, but fear the boys whom I want to benefit will not read the whole story; I will say he kept on every year saving an increased amount until I was holding \$3,000 for him. And here comes the part of the story to which I want the boys to give particular attention. Opportunities do not come often, but when they do come the boy who is prepared can profit, which is proven by the following experience. My cousin came in to tell me that a farm of 100 acres within one and one-half miles of his home was to be sold at auction. I looked at the place, every foot of which could be

worked, with the exception of that occupied by a small run which headed on the place. The ground was not at its best, because it had been rented for a number of years, the house was about ready to fall down and the out-buildings were almost useless.

When the day of the sale came we were there, and secured the farm for \$4,000. Terms, \$2,000 cash—the remainder to be paid in two years with interest.

The farm is on one of the main roads, but is three miles from a railroad. The coal had not been sold under the farm, and within less than one year from the time he bought the place he sold one vein of coal for \$20 an acre, which of course gave him the money to pay for the farm in full, and I was still holding \$1,000 of his money.

Now, boys, you will be interested in the next step—he came in to tell me that he was very much interested in a certain young lady who lived on a farm not far away, and so there was a wedding.

At this time he owns an additional 50 acres adjoining the original farm, which he purchased at a forced sale, another case where he could take advantage of an opportunity because he had saved.

The farm to-day contains a large barn of first-class construction, a modern six-room house, two sheep-houses, wagon-shed, garage and the necessary outbuildings to house all the farm machinery—and by the way, all his machinery is kept in the buildings at all times when not in use.

My cousin has sold hogs every year since he started—he endeavors to raise about 30 each year. He has kept about 100 sheep for the past eight or ten years, bought Victory Bonds during the war, has money in the bank, and loans to farmers in that vicinity.

Almost any young man can earn twice as much to-day as my cousin did, and as the interest money will earn to-day is the same as it was when he began, there is still a good chance to get started on the road to success.

### The Importance of Cutting Corn Low.

It is impossible with the ordinary plow to bury corn stubble completely, especially if the corn has been planted in hills, unless it is cut low, hence the binder should be set to cut not higher than four inches and, if the corn is leaning, it should be cut only in one direction, or else a hoe or flail should be used and the corn cut right at the ground. If, however, for any reason the corn has been cut high, a plow should be run about two inches deep under each stubble row to cut the stubble off. Then the ground should be harrowed crosswise and then plowed with a wide-furrow plow and a chain.

In some cases it may be satisfactory to rip the stubble apart with a heavy disc run twice over it and then use a wide furrow plow and a chain to turn it under. The point to remember is that we must control the borer and that burying all corn remnants in the field is one of the essential things; hence if the corn fields are badly plowed or, if as a result of using toothed implements in cultivating in spring instead of using the disc the stubble is dragged up to the surface, it will be the duty of the inspector to require that such stubble be picked and burned in spring after the field is seeded.

These are the instructions given by the Provincial Entomologist to each inspector.

Either fall or spring plowing will control the borer, but it is wiser to plow in the fall, if possible, because should the spring be a late one the farmer will find it much more difficult to get the plowing done along with his other spring work.

### Our Straw Poultry House.

This was our plan of meeting the need of more housing room for our poultry last fall: We made a room 12x14 feet in our haymow, building a double wall of straw bales along both ends and the north side.

This was built against the south wall of the haymow. In that wall we placed two windows to furnish light, and sun-lime, roasts and other equipment were built and the hens were comfortable all winter. They used the haymow for a scratching shed during the days that were not too cold. A roof of bales and ends of lumber covered with straw, was laid over this room. After a fair trial we consider it to be an excellent way of furnishing temporary quarters for a farm flock.

The extension men at our agricultural college expressed the opinion that such a house could be used out in the open if provided with good roof and floor and if the climate were reasonably dry.—T. Z. L.

The dust bath is beneficial. It cleanses the feathers and skin from vermin and impurities, promotes the skin secretions, and preserves health.

I have tired myself more carrying around and raising heavy ladders when picking fruit than in any other way. I have now learned that we do not need saw-logs for side pieces of ladders. Strips of light material, made out of good sound wood, with steps of just as good wood, are much more easily handled. Never put shaky or unsound wood into a ladder, if you value your life.—E. L. V.

## S.S. LESSON

November 7. The Fall of Jericho, Josh. 6: 1-20. Golden Text—This is the victory that overcometh the world, even unto faith.—1 John 5: 4.

### ANALYSIS.

I. COMPASSING THE CITY, 12-16.

II. THE CONSECRATION, 17-20.

INTRODUCTION.—The story of the conquest of Eastern Palestine, of Sihon, king of the Amorites and Og, king of Bashan, during the last years of the life of Moses, has already been told, Num. 21: 21-35. The much more difficult task of subduing the lands west of Jordan, with their fortified towns and warlike people, remained for Joshua to accomplish. The people of Western Palestine are mentioned sometimes under six different names (Exod. 4: 8), or more (Gen. 15: 19-21), sometimes grouped together as Canaanites. They were probably more advanced in the arts of civilized life than the Hebrews. "They were tillers of the soil, while the invaders were but herdsmen, they were formed into settled communities, mostly organized as petty independent kingdoms; they had walled and fortified towns the very sight of which filled the first Hebrew spies with despair (Num. 13: 28); and, while the Hebrews fought on foot, the Canaanites of the more level regions had war-horses and chariots of iron, engines which played in ancient warfare the same important part as modern artillery."

I. COMPASSING THE CITY, 12-16.

Joshua had led the people across the river Jordan and had encamped at Gibeon in the Jordan plain, three miles southeast of Jericho. There they kept the passover in solemn commemoration of their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, and there Joshua had a remarkable vision by which he was assured that not he alone but Jehovah was "captain of the host of the Lord," true leader and commander of Israel's small and ill-equipped army. In that confidence he now goes forward to the assault upon the fortified city of Jericho. Like a prudent general, Joshua had sent forward spies to enter Jericho and to learn what they could of its defenses and its possible weaknesses. Hidden by a friendly woman with whom they lodged, they learned from her and reported to Joshua that the people were very much alarmed by what they had heard of the escape of the Israelites from Egypt, their crossing of the Red Sea, and their recent victories east of Jordan. "I know," the woman said, "that the Lord hath given you the land, and that your terror is fallen upon us, and that all the inhabitants of the land faint because of you." And again, "Our hearts did melt, neither did there remain any more courage in any man because of you" (Ch. 2: 8-11).

Relying upon this evidence of the fear which their coming had excited in the minds of the men of Jericho, and putting his trust in Jehovah, Joshua made a remarkable demonstration, both religious and warlike, against the city. Day after day, for six days in succession, priests bearing the sacred ark, and armed men marched round about the city, and the superstitious fear of the people of Jericho, raving from the walls upon this terrifying spectacle (6: 1-11).

The priests followed the armed men. The order seems to have been, first, the armed men in warlike array, then seven priests bearing seven trumpets of rams' horns, blowing their trumpets, then the priests bearing the ark of the Lord, the symbol of Jehovah's presence and power; then the rearward, or rearguard, of armed men. The seventh day they repeated this seven times. Then at the seventh time, when according to command the priests made a long blast with the horn (v. 6), Joshua said, "Shout! for the Lord hath given you the city." The people and the superstitious fear of the people of Jericho, raving from the walls upon this terrifying spectacle (v. 20).

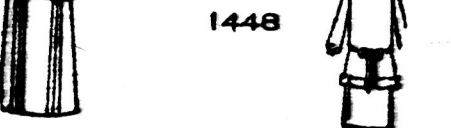
There will be some difference of opinion as to what actually happened. Some no doubt will understand the story literally. Others may very properly regard it as a figurative description in it the weakness and fear of the defenders of the city, who, panic-stricken, yield its defenses and throw open its gates without striking a blow.

II. THE CONSECRATION, 17-20.

"The city shall be accursed." The Hebrew word used means "devoted," that is "given over wholly to God," or "consecrated." It was one of the dreadful features of a war of conquest in those days that the spoil of a conquered city and even the persons who were taken captive were sometimes thus devoted, and so utterly destroyed. Such was the fate of Jericho. The victors made no prisoners and took for themselves no spoil. A curse would have rested on any one who took for his own use any devoted or consecrated thing. Compare the story in 1 Samuel 15, and also Numbers 21: 2-3. Through the teaching of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, consecration, or devotion, to God has come to mean the giving of treasure or of life in and for his service, for the advancement of his kingdom of grace and for the good of our fellow men, not the destruction of property or of life.

### We Oiled Our Hens.

During the past winter our flock of 500 White Leghorns began to lay soft-shelled eggs, and sometimes no shells at all. No remedies helped till we tried cod-liver oil. This was fed in the mash and it worked from the beginning. Our neighbors also found this a good cure.—S. M.



1448

### SIMPLE AND MODISH.

Nothing could be smarter than this new two-piece dress; bloused at waist-line, skirt having plaited front and plain back, and joined to lining top. The collar may be worn closed, or open in V-neck style, and the full sleeves are gathered into cuff-bands. The blouse may be trimmed with rows of braid, and with fur at lower edge and collar. No. 1448 is for ladies and misses, and is in sizes 16, 18 years and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 18 (36 bust) requires 3 1/2 yards 54-inch material; lining 1 1/2 yards 36-inch; soutache braid 40 yards. 20c.

Our Fashion Book, illustrating the newest and most practical styles, will be of interest to every home dress-maker. Price of the book 10c the copy.

### 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 stamps carefully) for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

### Blended Flavors.

Every good cook knows that the flavor of the dish is the last test of its excellence, but not every amateur cook has discovered that flavors can be blended.

Very often I combine a drop or two of almond with the required teaspoonful of vanilla in the batter, more tasteful puddings, cakes and desserts. It is not enough to taste, but it gives the dish more character. In making gelatin desserts I often use a cupful of fruit juice instead of water, and flavor the sauce to contrast with or intensify it. The merest speck of ginger raises a prune dessert a degree in tastiness. Ginger is also good with pears. I very often sprinkle a bit of ground cinnamon or cloves on my pear salad. The flavor of peaches is heightened by almond. Strawberries, raspberries and pears require a lemon contrast.

Chocolate or cocoa should always have its dash of salt and its quota of vanilla. They heighten the flavor and take away that raw taste. Coffee blends delightfully with chocolate even in the lesser quantities than those called for in Mocha recipes. In making chocolate icings, candies or desserts I frequently use several tablespoonfuls of coffee instead of water or milk.

Every good housewife should have a rose-geranium plant. Its pungent flavor is not only delicious in jellies but a leaf of it twiddled around in a plain, uninteresting cake will give it a mysterious tang.

Don't forget anise and caraway seed occasionally for your plain sugar cookies in addition to vanilla or lemon. And always remember that any recipe that calls for orange will be the better for a little lemon too.—A. K. C.



No Trouble to Turn. "She has a head like a doorknob." "How come?" "Any man can turn it."

## FOR HOME AND COUNTRY

### Institute Convention of Northwestern Ontario.

The seventh annual convention of the Women's Institutes of Northwestern Ontario was held on October 12-13 at the Twin Cities, Port Arthur and Fort William.

Who came? One hundred and fifty busy women representing the homes of an area 550 miles wide by 300 miles deep—Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora—pioneers doing the first hand work of building a state, women of varied accents, Canadian, English, Finnish, Swedish, French, Scottish, with a dash of Irish now and again.

Who talked? Themselves mostly. Told what they did, of deeds accomplished and results achieved. No theorists these.

Also the lawyers, ministers, District Representatives, Health Nurses, the northern head of the Mothers' Allowance work, musicians, dentists, medical health officers, selected by the Institutes themselves as having information of value to give to them.

Besides these, a representative from their own Government department, the Institute Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the two local members of Parliament, and the wife of the Dominion Minister of Labor contributed to the proceedings.

What did they talk about? First and foremost their own immediate aims: better homes, better communities, a better and happier social life, better and healthier people, and improved agriculture. Other matters dealt with show the surprising scope of the interests of these delegates: timber leases and their effect on settlement, extension services from Department and College, compulsory teaching of music in rural schools, hot school lunches; health, from the making of good bread and getting balanced meals to the visiting nurse; municipal power to dislodge unsatisfactory M.O.H.s, and the securing of the Red Cross Outpost Hospitals, greatly appreciated in the North; short courses in dressmaking, millinery, home nursing, cookery; a permanent organizer and home demonstrator for the area; how to plan programs; how to utilize all the services of the various Government departments; how to ward off the danger of the dominance of material products over the North's greatest wealth, her people; how to secure a more satisfactory administration of the area at closer range, yet not seceding from Old Ontario.

Some scope to these deliberations! And statesmanlike vision on the part of the homemakers.

How did they do it? With pep. No waste time, brief, clear, pointed speeches hitting the nail on the head each time like master mechanics, listening closely, judging clearly.

### Care of Rope.

Rope will last a long time if properly cared for. The use of pulleys of the right size, and the use of lubricants, will add years to the life of rope. The diameter of the pulleys should be at least eight times the diameter of the rope. For example, a pulley at least seven inches in diameter should be used for a rope seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. Rotting of the fibres can be prevented by some extent by the application of lubricants and exterior coatings. A mixture of beeswax, black lead and tallow makes a useful exterior coating for rope. Another can be made of rosin, black lead and tallow. Pine tar alone also is a useful exterior coating. Good rope lubricants include tallow, lard and boiled linseed-oil. There are two mixtures that can be used both for exterior coatings and lubricants. The first of these is tallow and black lead and the second tallow and graphite. All lubricants penetrate better if applied hot while the rope is running over a pulley.—J. P. B.

### To Kill Cutworms.

Those who experienced the ravages of cutworms during the past season, may be ready to take precautions against a similar invasion next year. One prominent tomato grower reported a loss of over 90 per cent. of his first setting of plants on soil that had been in timothy the previous year. The stems of the second planting were carefully wrapped in paper, but even they many of his plants were destroyed. Perhaps, under such conditions, it would be best to make use of the poisonous bran mash which seems to be very attractive to cutworms.

An equally effective remedy is that of fall plowing. By this means the young larvae, which usually hatch in August and September, are exposed to severe winter weather. The following spring those which survived the winter find less material to feed on and many of them die from starvation.

Soils that tend to "run together" must usually be plowed again the following spring, unless the surface of the plowed ground is very rough or the winter happens to be continuously cold and the spring thaw takes place quite rapidly. The French and Belgian farmers prefer to plow the land again in the spring. For that reason they practice very shallow plowing in the fall, to be followed by deep plowing before the crop is planted. Well-rotted manure is carefully spread over the land following the harvesting of the summer hay crop. The plowing is just deep enough to get this material covered. The organic matter is thus incorporated with the soil instead of

### PITHY BITS FROM SESSIONS.

Wife of the Minister of Labor: "I labor and my husband ministers. Men say women's place is in the home. Granted, so far as her husband and children are concerned, but not so far as confining her talents within the four walls of a house."

Mr. Kester, M.P.P.: "Mankind have a threefold nature—mental, taken care of by the state schools; spiritual, taken care of by the church; physical, not taken care of unless by you women."

Mr. Dowler: "This area, with its rich resources in land, fur, fish, game, minerals, water power and timber, is larger than the British Isles. It needs, not secession from Old Ontario, but a body of representative men given limited administrative power in our own district."

Mr. Spence, M.P.P.: "I will help these splendid women all I can to get a permanent organizer and whatever else they want for the North."

Miss Guest: "Ontario is the mother of Institutes. She has achieved excellent results for herself, inspired the other provinces and the Motherland until now there are nearly four thousand Women's Institutes in the British Isles alone. But humility with efficiency must be her watchword. She must go on with a careful study of the individual home needs, neighborhood needs, co-operation with each other, the departments of the Government, the College, planning programs which provide for the practical, the cultural and the social at the monthly meetings. The members aim to sink deep into home life and therefore into national life principles of honesty, industry, kindness and efficiency."

Mrs. Cole: "We are all builders, home builders, nation builders. It matters little what each does so long as we all work together in harmony and co-operation in our Institute."

Mrs. Locking: "And we have the Government and that jolly good fellow, Superintendent George A. Putnam and his staff at our back."

Dr. Laurie: "For centuries the world has been in poor health. God never meant it. Get better. Learn the laws of the body and live as men used to do, hundreds of years."

Mr. Putnam: "Music is an important agency in bringing about a worthy use of leisure time, stimulating high thoughts and a rich emotional life."

Mr. Senn: "See that the boys and girls do their own work for the School Fairs. Otherwise you defeat the educational purpose of the School Fairs."

Miss Carr Harris: "Fear is at the bottom of most adult failures. Don't frighten the child about the doctor or nurse. His life may depend on it."

A delegate: "It is my first holiday in 365 days and I must be home again the day after to-morrow. But it's been worth it."

being allowed to disappear into the air. When the deeper furrow is turned in the spring the process of decay is well under way. It is probable that such a system might be adopted to advantage over larger portions of this country. It would have the additional advantage of helping to eliminate cutworms and the larvae of other insects that hibernate in the soil.

### Old Faithful.

Old Faithful wasn't his name but it should have been, for if man ever had a faithful friend and servant he was one. He was only a farm horse but he was the most willing and obedient slave ever created. For many years he lived on our farm and all this time he was in the harness almost every day.

If a heavy load was to be pulled or a hard job of any kind to be done, Old Faithful was one of the team that did it. The last few years he was turned out to rest, but he didn't seem to enjoy it, for he was born for a busy life. At last, when he was no longer able to eat or stand, his master was compelled to end his suffering, much as he shrank from the task. The poor old horse had no idea the hand that fed and cared for him, so many years would ever be raised against him, and his last look was one of trusting innocence.

He was dragged through the field where he had toiled so long, and as a tribute of respect he was laid to rest in a spot where he had been the first to ever pull a plow.

Old Faithful is gone but we feel that there can never be another horse like him, and as long as we live we will retain fond memories of his prowess and good disposition. L. H.



She: "Does my nose shine, dear?" He: "A trifle—but it's such a tiny little nose, no one would notice it."