

HELPING MOTHER WITH THE CHILDREN

FOR A BABY GUEST.

Our guest room is small and so arranged there never was a place for a baby. Even if I had had one. Many of our guests had small babies and I did not know how to solve the difficulty.

A friend, who travels with her husband and who is used to being tucked into kitchenette apartments, came to my rescue in such a unique manner I believe others will be interested.

When she and Ed and Junior came to stay three days at our ranch, I had that same sinking heart I usually felt when I had no bed for the baby. I led her to the guest room and she said, "I'll just fix Junior's drawer the first thing, so that will be ready."

From her suitcase she took a cotton pad that just fitted inside the dresser drawer. Over this she had drawn, pillowcase fashion, a rubberized sheet. Then she put a soft white blanket on the top. She used the middle drawer of my dresser and pulled it out about three-quarters of the way. Under the centre she shoved the straight-back chair, which was exactly the right height. The dresser stood by the head of the bed, and here she had Junior, right by her side, in a bed he couldn't possibly roll out of.

When she left I painted the inside of that drawer plain white. I made a pad from an old blanket and put the waterproof pillowcase on it. The other blankets I made from a worn woolen one I had, and every guest with a baby who has visited us since has wondered why she hadn't thought of that arrangement before.—F. E.

CALL FOR ME.

Youngsters have a sociable fashion of calling for each other on the way to school, but I have found it a habit to discourage. I now let my daughters depend for companionship on the schoolmates they chance to meet after they start off, instead of having a caddy stop regularly. Some of our callers, having very early breakfasts themselves, come when we were just about to sit down to the table, and my daughters got jumpy and impatient to be off and, consequently, unable to eat a proper meal.

Another girl, with a tendency to tardiness, kept my eldest daughter nervously waiting for her in the mornings and often within a few seconds of being late with her. Other times one of my girls would linger for a friend who did not happen to be going to school that day.

Altogether, it was an upsetting practice, a constant irritation, and I had to discontinue these morning calls.—M. P. D.

PRACTICAL HOME WORK.

My school daughters are being helped in writing, spelling and arithmetic by way of our grocery-store order. Before leaving home, the girl going with me takes the order down from dictation. While I shop elsewhere, she goes to the grocer's and buys these things, affixing the prices, adding

them up and counting the change to complete the transaction. Their spelling particularly has been helped, as I have caught up words like "spinage," lettuce, soup, crabs, cantelope, sugar, mackerel."—M. P. D.

GETTING READY FOR COMPANY.

A busy mother in my neighborhood has learned to handle the problem of entertaining her young daughter's week-end guests in the very easiest manner—especially the "getting ready" part of it. At breakfast each child is given a slip of paper, on which is written the few small tasks allotted to them. So, while the girls are making beds, dusting and preparing vegetables, the boys are cleaning the car and the verandah. In no time the work is all done and nobody gets fussed or worried or hurried.—W. A. C.

BABY'S SCRAPBOOK.

My baby first began to enjoy her scrapbook when she was a little over a year old and now at the age of two and a half it is still a prime favorite. Instead of the usual collection of strange animals and imaginative scenes that fill the books of older children I made it up of pictures of our common household articles, animals and things.

There are pictures of an iron, a toothbrush, a stove, a comb and of some furniture and some utensils. The animals are the dog, cat, cow and horse that baby sees every day. Pictures show ordinary people about their ordinary business of sweeping, cooking, driving and eating. I included several things to eat which baby knows well.

The book has helped her to learn to talk and to recognize the things in the little world in which she lives. When she is older I shall make her a book of fairies and strange scenes and unfamiliar animals with which to broaden her knowledge and stimulate her imagination, but at present her need is to know the everyday things around her.—M. I. Q.

"PINNING IN" YOUNGSTERS.

It is impossible to get a really good night's rest when you have to get up several times to cover the children. Pinning them in was suggested, but I found that it had to be done properly or they couldn't move freely and torn blankets and uncovered babies would be the result. I have found the following method to be very successful:

Use the large safety pins and pin only through the heavy blanket and sheet next to top of the child, through the lower sheet and to a light pad which rests upon the heavier pad or mattress. Do not pin through the nightgown. Use a pin over each shoulder, close enough to the neck to keep them covered well; then another at each top corner of the cover and one on each side opposite the knees. The child can move or turn easily, the corner pins keep the back covered all ways and the blankets are not torn.—F. L. T.

Storage of Vegetables on the Farm.

STORING CABBAGE.

Danish Bell-head is a good variety for winter storage, on account of its compact, hard heads. The cabbage to be stored should be sound and free from disease and injury. A good, well-ventilated place around 35 deg. F., where a fair degree of humidity may be maintained, is desired. When cabbage is kept inside it is best piled on slatted racks not more than two heads deep. Outside, the crop is stored in various forms of pits and trenches. Sometimes, the heads are cut and stored in A-shaped pits as used for roots, or the plants, roots and all, may be pulled and stored roots down in the shallow trenches. Around the bottom a frame is built and banked up with earth, while over the top straw or other material is piled. Ventilation should be provided in all pits, trenches and root cellars or store houses.

CAULIFLOWER STORAGE.

Cauliflower is not an easy crop to store. Good sound heads with the leaves left on may be kept under proper cold storage conditions for several weeks. Many market gardeners store quantities which are pulled late in the season and not fully matured. The plants are removed to a cool cellar or frame, where they are stood close together and the roots covered with moist sand or leafmould. When outdoor frames are used, too much covering early in the season with improper ventilation will cause heating and rotting of the heads.

STORING ONIONS.

Slatted crates are desirable, but any method which will allow free air circulation is good. The temperature of the storage room should be kept between 33 deg. F. and 40 deg. F. and a dry atmosphere maintained.

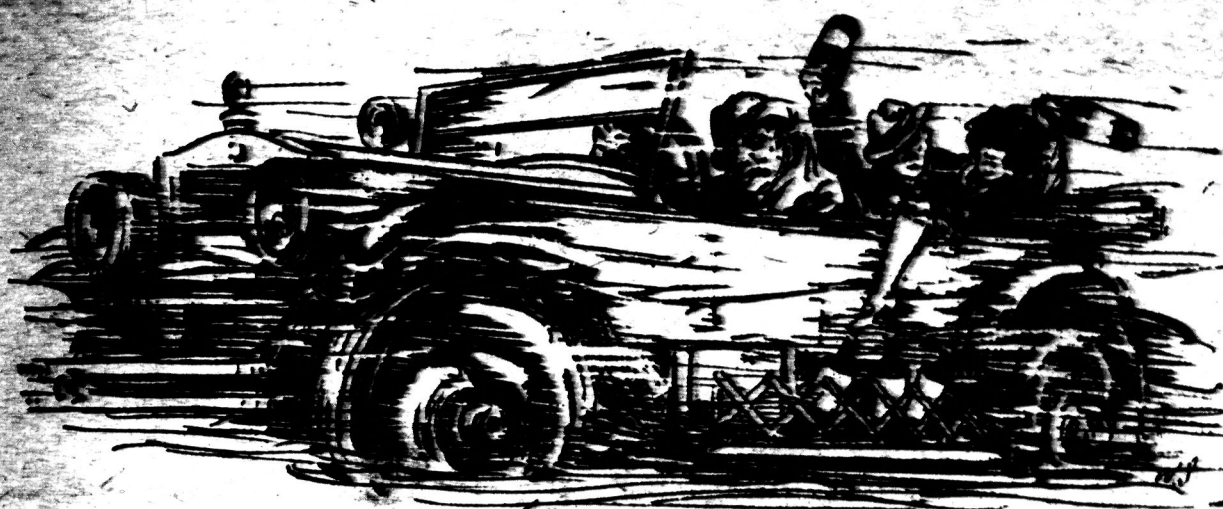
STORING POTATOES.

Potatoes may be successfully stored in cellars or pits. When cellars are used there should be provided plenty of air circulation around the potatoes. The temperature range should be between 33 deg. F. and 40 deg. F. and the atmosphere should be just medium moist. Bins should have a false, slatted bottom and, if possible, large air shafts through the pile of potatoes. Pits should be constructed in a well-drained location and made twelve to sixteen inches deep and four to five feet wide. Plenty of ventilation should be provided and yet sufficient covering as the weather grows colder to prevent freezing of the potatoes.

STORING PUMPKINS.

After becoming well-ripened, pumpkins may be carefully cut off at the stem and stored in a comparatively warm, dry room with plenty of ventilation. They should be carefully handled and not bruised.

A generous man doesn't give his friends away.—C. J.



Is this type of Tourist really an asset to Ontario?

LIQUOR advocates claim that Ontario will get thousands more tourists if it goes wet on December 1.

These are the facts:—

The Dominion Government Report for 1925 states:

Ontario under prohibition had 1,290,000 motor tourists.
New Brunswick under Prohibition had 476,555 motor tourists.
Quebec under Government Sale had 111,983 motor tourists.

Government Sale means increased liquor sold and consumed, with increased dangers.

Do you want our highways thronged with hilarious joyriders and campfollowers of the liquor traffic?

Do you want to encourage and promote reckless driving upon the highways on the part of our own citizens?

Don't be fooled. Make your vote count against these dangers.

Vote for your DRY candidate

ONTARIO PROHIBITION UNION
24 Bloor Street East, Toronto

The province of Chekiang sends us much of our white silk. It is also the celebrated poultry-egg centre of China. There are families in that province which hatch, artificially, 50,000 or more eggs a year. An ounce of tomato seed will produce 1,500 ounces of seed, or 3,000,000 tons of tomatoes.

S.S. LESSON

November 21. Joshua Renewing the Covenant, Joshua 24: 14-25. Golden Text—Choose you this day whom ye will serve . . . but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.—Joshua 24: 15.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE, 14-18.
II. THE COVENANT BOND, 19-25.

INTRODUCTION—Chapters 13-24 of the book of Joshua tell of the distribution of the land among the tribes of Israel, and of certain special grants of territory such as that of Hebron to Caleb. This important and difficult work is described in detail (chs. 13 to 22), and there follows an account of the closing scenes of the life of Joshua. He is, as throughout the whole period of his leadership, still earnestly solicitous for the present and the future welfare of his people.

Joshua is wise enough to see that there lie before the Israelites greater dangers than those which they have encountered from Canaanite armies, or sons of Anak. There is the elaborate and highly sensuous worship of the Canaanite gods, against which he now warns the people of Israel. "Ye ye, therefore, very courageous," he says, "to keep and to do all that is written in the book of the law of Moses, that ye turn not aside therefrom to the right hand or to the left." It is by strict observance of the laws and usages of their own religious faith that they will best guard themselves and their children against the perils of this heathen civilization and culture with which they are now so closely in contact.

I. THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE, 14-18.

"Now therefore fear the Lord." In Old Testament religion fear is reverence, and is inculcated as the beginning, or foundation, of right living. "The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring for ever," says the Psalmist, and the wise man declares that "The fear of the Lord is wisdom," or "is the beginning of wisdom," and is identical with a good understanding, and with departure from evil (Psalm 19:9; Job 28:28; Prov. 1:7; Eccles. 12:13). Here the exhortation to reverent fear is accompanied by the exhortation to sincere and loyal service, and to put away all false gods, such as their fathers served in patriarchal times and in Egypt.

"Choose you this day." If the service of Jehovah seem to them irksome or disagreeable, let them choose deliberately and thoughtfully between Him and the gods of the people of Canaan, here called "the Amorites." Joshua declares that he and his house made their choice. They will, built in a day.

serve the Lord Jehovah. "The flood" (v. 14, 15), is the river Euphrates, from the other side of which their father Abraham had come, where Joshua says, "They served other gods," 24:2-3. The answer of the people is at first negative rather than positive, "God forbid that we should forsake the Lord to serve other gods . . . therefore will be also serve the Lord, for he is our God." So far the answer is satisfactory, but it lacks the positive note which Joshua desires. They will serve the Lord only because it is unthinkable to them that they should serve any other than their own God. Joshua would have them make deliberate choice of two possible services, the God of Israel or the gods of the Canaanites.

II. THE COVENANT BOND, 19-25.

"Ye cannot serve the Lord." A mere acquiescence is not enough. He requires positive and wholehearted obedience. "He is a holy God," separate and apart from all others. They, his people, must also be holy and separate themselves from every form of false worship. That which belongs to Jehovah is holy, like himself, and cannot be given even temporarily to another. "He is a jealous God." He will share the love and allegiance of his people with no other. They cannot profess to serve him and then forsake him.

The positive declaration of choice comes from the people in response to Joshua's challenge: "Nay, but we will serve the Lord." The choice is made. They themselves are witnesses. There must be no going back on that solemn declaration and pledge, else they would be self-condemned. The moral is driven home: "Put away the strange gods which are among you." Having made their choice and renewed the covenant bond they must now act accordingly. The people reply, "The Lord our God will we serve and his voice will we obey." Compare the story of the covenant made by Moses in Exodus, chap. 14, and the story of Elijah's challenge to the people of Israel at Carmel in 1 Kings 18:19-39. The conception of a covenant bond between Israel and Jehovah put the religion of Israel upon a high plane both legally and morally. The covenant freely entered into and ratified by a solemn promise and oath involved an obligation of the highest order. As Jehovah was true to his covenant promise so must they be faithful. As he was bound to keep his pledged word so were they bound to keep theirs. A covenant people must be like its God.

Teacher—"When was Rome built?" Boy—"At night." "Who told you that?" "You did. You said Rome wasn't built in a day."

Don't be Fooled!

Government "control" does not cure these evils:—

1. **BOOTLEGGING:**—"Bootlegging to extent of 5,000 cases a month. . . in and around Vancouver."—*The Hook* (an Anti-Prohibition paper).

"Bootleggers handle twice as much liquor as the Government stores."—*Vancouver World*.

2. **FLASK DRINKING:**—The *Sherbrooke Daily Record*, speaking about conditions in Quebec, says: "The hip-pocket flask is an institution to a greater extent here than in Ontario."

3. **LAWLESSNESS OF YOUTH:**—Andrew Blygh, J.P., of Vancouver, describing the state of affairs in British Columbia under Government "Control", says: "Any night, cabarets are operating with 50% of those present showing signs of intoxication. The dance halls are a public scandal with young girls slipping to the back alley to get a nip from the flasks of their escorts."

4. **DRUNKENNESS:**—There have been 851 names placed on the Indian List in Alberta during Government "Control", the majority of whom procured liquor without permits.

5. **RECKLESS DRIVING:**—Comparing Montreal and Toronto, Mayor Duquette of Montreal stated: "Montreal has registered twice the number of automobile accidents with half the number of automobiles."

Q What WILL cure these evils?

Q The honest, sustained enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act.

Vote for Your DRY Candidate!

ONTARIO PROHIBITION UNION
24 Bloor Street East . . . Toronto

AIRPLA

Marion, Ill. and aerial bombardment novel weapons. Illinois gangster rival Sheltor's.

Flying over roadhouse on gang leader's an unidentified bomb, which Seven or out of the p



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Economic

BY CHA

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Little Vari in Aven

Ottawa, Ont age cost of a 29 staple food gaining of 0e \$10.94 for Sep tober, 1921; \$1 \$10.23 for Oct October, 1921; 1920; \$16.92 peak; \$13.54 \$7.99 for Octo

No man may tr No comrade But each, alone Must weave What thou? glad; The picture gro It grows, a de