

THE PRECIOUS HOME FESTIVALS

It is such a busy, hurrying world! And we bless someone like Angela Patri who comes along in friendly fashion and reminds us of the finer things of life, especially as these concern the coming generation.

BY ANGELO PATRI.

Every now and again somebody wrings his hands and cries aloud his grief because children do not stay on the farms. I am scarcely moved by their concern because I know that many children leave their homes in the cities and go out in search of life's adventure. I would do what could be done to keep all children home long enough to gather the background that is to be their mainstay and their guide in all the years to come and then—cheerfully surrender them to whatever fortune may have in store. But first, I would be so careful that Home had seeped into their very blood and bones. And that is easy to do if one takes a bit of trouble.

Children never grow without trouble for somebody. Somebody has always to take thought and make a struggle to obtain the setting that allows children to grow. You know they must do their own growing; we but supply the background and the opportunity. The home festivals—its special good times—are great opportunities for the country home. They offer such delightful occasions for storing happy memories. Happy memories of home and its circle are precisely what makes the precious background we desire.

MYSTERIOUS NIGHT.

Ahead a bit on the calendar, for example, there is Hallowe'en. To be sure it is a night of mystery and fairy whisperings and witches' wands—just the atmosphere that youth enjoys. Make a special occasion of it always—favors made by childish fingers, the nuts and apples and special dishes, the favored game and the traditional games. Hallowe'en is particularly a country child's delight.

Next to it, and overshadowing it in joy comes Thanksgiving. That is a great day for the children and a great chance to tie them to their homes and their people with the bond that neither time nor fortune can ever break. But to establish that bond one takes trouble.

The festival that allows the children no share of preparation forms no associations and makes no ties. Then set the children to work. They peel the apples, they chop the nuts, they pre-

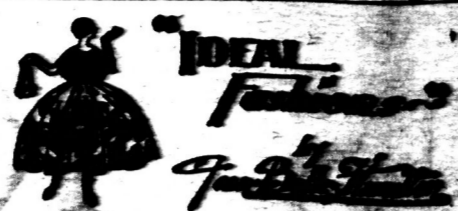
pare the pumpkin and they polish the dinner service from forks to platters. They even stand by and lick the spoons and lap up the scrapings that come from the cake bowls. They ask a thousand questions and they are constantly underfoot and only a truly country-bred man and woman understand what really is happening in the mind and soul of the festival-mad child. Put him to work—let his share in everything—and he will have a flavor of spirit far beyond anything the brownest and bravest of turkeys affords him!

FESTIVAL DAYS.

And please make a bit of ceremony on such festival days. I remember a set of little wooden bowls filled with nuts that were used on Hallowe'en and never again for the full round year. How we did look forward to those bowls appearing as the glad time approached! Nuts tasted like fairy charms when eaten out of the quaint brown bowls. And there was a certain blue platter of family tradition that came out of hiding to bear the Thanksgiving bird. The turkey would not have said Thanksgiving to us had he not been borne in on that old platter. I don't believe it was worth more than a dollar and a half in the shop but in the family it was priceless for it said Thanksgiving and Thanksgiving meant something special and fine in our lives.

Christmas means the tree and the gifts. But what use the gifts if each child had no hand in making and storing and whispering about them? What use the dinner if each child had no hand in the making? Share the festival preparations, share the fun and the frolic. Bring in the friends and make room for the bustle and noise and confusion of it all. For in that lies the very heart and soul of the home. For Home is a cherished memory and a background that colors the whole of our days, and the country home has the best chance to render them beautifully sweet and strong and compelling to righteousness. It means just a bit of trouble and thoughtfulness and no mother hates that.

Then there are birthdays—and all the rest. Use them!



DIFFERENT AND MODISH.

The new silhouette finds graceful expression in this frock of moire, which is narrowly belted in attractive fashion. The collar may be worn closed, or open in V-neck style, while gathers at the shoulders provide soft fullness over the bust. The skirt front shows a light flare, and the full sleeves are gathered into cuff-bands. No. 1222 is for the miss and small woman, and is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (36 bust) requires 4 1/2 yards 36-inch material; 1 yard ribbon. 26c.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly; give number and size of each pattern 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.

How Rust Spores Are Carried

It is not altogether comforting to know that rust spores can be carried from great distances and are to be found at very considerable heights. However, details of spore-trapping experiments co-operatively conducted by the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Manitoba Agricultural College, given by Dr. D. L. Bailey, pathologist in charge, in the Dominion Botanist's report for 1925 are beyond measure interesting. The idea of the investigation or experiment was to collect all data possible regarding the origin and spread of black stem rust in Western Canada by studying the spore-content of the upper air over various districts during the season.

As the report suggests the results obtained by the first year's work of this kind are striking. In the first instance the wind dissemination of rust spores over large areas and for considerable distances has been established. Over heavily wooded areas widely separated from cereal-growing districts indications were definitely obtained that even at an altitude of 5,000 feet the concentration of spores was surprisingly high. And this upward of three hundred miles from the nearest wheat-growing region. This, says Dr. Bailey, accounts in large measure for the almost miraculously sudden appearance of rust over large areas. Because once rust becomes prevalent in the spring wheat area of the United States the rust spores can very rapidly be carried north in large numbers by a south wind.

Give Alfalfa a Chance.

The last date, generally recognized by alfalfa growers, on which it is permissible to remove the last crop of the season is about Sept. 20 in a normal year. The few weeks of growing weather following, give the alfalfa plants time to recover and grow a protecting top before freeze-up, enabling the plant to winter. This season being abnormal, in that crops have been two weeks slower than usual in reaching maturity, it may be reasonable to advance the last date of cutting to Sept. 30, with reasonable prospect of sufficient growing weather before freeze-up to enable the alfalfa plant to recuperate for the hard winter period. These that harvest or pasture heavily after Sept. 30, may pay for the chance they take in reduced yields during 1927.

Swiss Family.

Mrs. Noshott — "I presume when you were abroad you visited the Swiss Alps."
Mrs. Norwich — "The Alps? Well, I should say so. And you know, they are the nicest family in Switzerland."

S.S. LESSON

October 17. Moses Honored in His Death. Deut. 32: 46-62; 34: 5-8. Golden Text—Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of his saints.—Psalm 116: 15.

ANALYSIS.

- I. MOSES' FAREWELL WORDS, 32: 45-47.
- II. THE SENTENCE OF DEATH, 32: 48-52.
- III. THE UNKNOWN GRAVE, 34: 5-8.

INTRODUCTION—We come in this lesson to the end of the life of Moses, undoubtedly one of the greatest and noblest men of history.

"Even Moses, beloved of God and men whose memorial is blessed" (Eccles. 45:1).

The ancient writer, whose words are here quoted, says further, that God Sanctified him in his faithfulness and meekness.

And cause him out of all men. He made him to hear his voice, And brought him into the dark cloud, And gave him commandments before his face. Even the law of life and knowledge, That he might teach Jacob his covenants, And Israel his judgments (Eccles. 45:4-5).

Modern writers, no less than ancient, are unanimous in his praise. It is George Eliot who calls him: Moses, who spoke with God as with his friend.

And ruled his people with the twofold power Of Wisdom that can dare and still be meek.

The Bible record of his life covers three periods, that of his early life and education at the court of Pharaoh, then his sojourn in the wilderness with the Midianites, and lastly, at greatest length, his leadership of Israel in the great adventure for freedom, from Egypt to the threshold of the land of promise. It presents him as an ardent lover and champion of the rights of his own people, as the founder and organizer of their national life, their lawgiver and ruler through a long and difficult period, but chiefly as a man of vision and of faith, seeing the hand of God in all this great movement, and steadfastly obedient to that voice of God which directed him all along the way. The highest eulogy pronounced upon him in the Old Testament is simply that he was God's faithful servant (Num. 12:7; Heb. 3:5).

I. MOSES' FAREWELL WORDS, 32: 45-47.
"Moses made an end of speaking." The book of Deuteronomy contains a series of discourses attributed to Moses, spoken by him to the people in the last month of the fortieth year of the wilderness sojourn (1:3). The first of these is to be found in chapters 1-4, the second in chapters 5-11, the third, after the restatement of the Law, in chapters 28-30. In chapters 30, 31, and 32 there are various concluding words and messages, full of interest and pathos, and marked by the same high tone of faith and duty to God. See 30:15-29; 31:1-8, 24-29; and 32:45-47.

"Set your heart." These words in Hebrew speech are quite the equivalent of "set your mind" in English. Moffatt renders "Keep in mind all that I have warned you of." The reference is not merely to the song in the earlier part of the chapter, but to all the words of exhortation and warning which the book contains. The latter part of v. 46 should be rendered: "that ye may command them to your children." Compare 6:7. "It is no vain thing," Moffatt renders very effectively, "It is no useless, it means life to you, so shall you live long in the land which you are crossing the Jordan to occupy." Compare 30:19-20.

II. THE SENTENCE OF DEATH, 32: 48-52.
"Get thee up into this mountain." The word "Abarim" means, "the regions over and beyond." It is used with reference to the Jordan river and the deep valley in which it lies, and is the name given by people of the Jordan to the people and countries east of Jordan (Num. 33: 47, 48). Its use here shows pretty clearly that we have not words written by Moses, but the story and the speeches of Moses as recorded in the language of a West Jordan writer after the settlement in Palestine. There is a similar use of language in other parts of Deuteronomy. See 1:1, 5: 3; 8: 4, 14, 46, 47, 49; in all of which the proper rendering is "beyond the Jordan," not "on this side." "Mount Nebo" is also called Pisgah (see 3:17; 4:49). It was on the western edge of the high Moabite plateau, overlooking the northern part of the Dead Sea. From it a view could be had far westward and northward, with the mountains of Lebanon and Hermon in the dim distance (34:1-3). Compare Num. 27:12-14.

"Transpassed against me." The story of the sin of Moses and Aaron is told in Num. 20:2-13. It is not at all easy to understand, but there appears to have been an act of impenitence or presumption in which they failed to honor God, or as the narrative puts it, to sanctify him in the eyes of the people. In Deut. 1:37, however, the offence for which Moses was forbidden entrance to Palestine is connected with the return of the spies, a much earlier occasion.

III. THE UNKNOWN GRAVE, 34: 5-8.
"In the valley." The Hebrew word means "den," or "ravine," and probably refers to one of the narrow valleys descending from the high plateau to the Jordan plain. The place of the grave is unknown. There is no monument marking the last resting place of Moses. He needs no monument, but that of his great and enduring work. He has no tomb. He dwells not with you dead, but lives, as law.

The writer of Deuteronomy long afterward bears testimony to his greatness. "There hath not arisen a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face" (Deut. 34:10-12).

Two friends rarely love each other equally—one embraces and the other offers his cheek.

WHERE SHALL TEACHER LIVE?

BY FLORE A. AKINS.

It happens, not infrequently, that the more prosperous farmers refuse to rent a room to the school teacher merely because they do not need the money. She goes to a poorer home where there are few of the comforts and none of the privacy she needs, where she must sit in a cold room or spend the entire evening with the family. She pays from twenty to thirty dollars a month for a place to sleep and the plainest of fare.

Any teacher, to do her best work for the children committed to her care, must have a warm room of her own to which she can retire when she will.

Perhaps we do not consider closely enough what a responsible and difficult position the country teacher is expected to fill. Besides her work of teaching, which usually is more than enough for any one woman to do well, she fills the places of janitor, playground supervisor, moral advisor, preacher and, in reality, mother, for she must see that the careless Johnnies and Marys button up coats and do not forget overshoes and mittens. In addition to all this she is often called into service as a nurse to care for cuts and bruises, watch out for symptoms of illness and so on.

DAY AND EVENING WORK.

Her time is not her own from the hour she starts for school until the sweeping and dusting are done and the fuel is carried in for the next day. Her day covers a period of at least nine hours. On most nights she must study, examine papers and otherwise complete work that cannot be done at noon or recess, at which hours she

needs to be very much alive on the playground—all over the school plant, in fact.

During the day she grinds off classes at the rate of one every five to fifteen minutes, snatching time to interject an occasional impromptu sermon. Many an adult can testify that his first ambition to receive a higher education or to do something worth while in the world was inspired by one of these talks from the teacher.

While the teacher travels "on high" through a recitation she must keep a keen eye on the other pupils to see that they are actually working and not "into mischief." The heating, the ventilation of the room and, in many schools, the hot lunch, must all be supervised so skillfully that no time is lost from the class schedule.

SOCIAL DUTIES.

And the modern teacher has many social duties as well. The young people of the district expect her to give them original ideas on entertaining for their social gatherings. And the parents enjoy school entertainments where their children will have a chance to perform. They even expect the teacher to arrange these programs outside of her regular school time. In many communities, the schoolhouse is used as a community centre and the teacher is very much depended upon.

Your teacher should find a boarding place in one of the best homes in the community where she can have all the comforts and conveniences that the district affords—for the sake of the men and women of to-morrow, if not for mere humanity's sake!

English Dishes With Odd Names.

BURBLES AND SQUEAK.
The ingredients of this dish are thin slices of cold roast beef, cold mashed potatoes, cold greens of any kind (cabbage preferred), 1 onion shredded, good dripping, salt, pepper, and vinegar if desired.

Melt a little dripping in a frying pan, put in the meat, fry quickly until slightly browned on both sides, then remove and keep hot. Fry the onions until brown on both sides, then remove and keep hot. Cook potatoes and greens and season to taste. Put back the onions and stir mixture until thoroughly hot, then add vinegar, salt and pepper, and turn into a hot dish. Place the meat on top and serve.

LANCASHIRE HOT POT.

One pound of the best end of a neck of mutton, 2 sheep's kidneys, 6 oysters, 1 pound of potatoes, 1 small Spanish onion, salt and pepper, 1/2 pint of gravy, 1/4 ounce of butter or fat.

Divide the meat into neat cutlets. Then trim off the skin and the greater part of the fat. Put the short rib bones, the lean trimmings of the meat, and a small onion into a stew pan. Cover these with cold water and boil down for gravy. Grease a fireproof baking dish, put in a deep layer of sliced potato, arrange the cutlets slightly to overlap each other, and on each lay 1 or 2 slices of kidney or an oyster. Season well, put the remainder of the potatoes in, but let the top layer consist of small potatoes cut in half and uniformly arranged to improve the appearance of the dish. Pour in the side of the dish 1/2 pint of hot stock or hot water seasoned with salt and pepper. Brush the upper layer of potatoes over with warm butter or fat, cover with greased paper and bake for about 2 hours in a moderate oven. The paper must be removed during the latter part of the time to allow the potatoes to become brown and crisp. Then serve, pouring in a little gravy in a gravy boat. The Hot Pot must be served in the dish in which it is baked.

HOTCH POTCH.

Take 2 quarts of water, 2 pounds of neck of lamb or mutton, 1 onion, 1/2 pint of shelled peas, 1 carrot, 1/4 turnip, 1 small cauliflower, 1 good lettuce head, 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley, salt and pepper.

Cut meat into small pieces, put into the stew pan with a teaspoonful of salt and cold water, bring slowly to a boil and skim well. Meanwhile shred lettuce finely, cut off stalks of the cauliflower and break flower into small pieces. Let the meat simmer for 1/2 hour afterward. Add turnip, peas and cauliflower and cook slowly for another hour. Add the chopped parsley and season to taste.

Wet Oats and Alfalfa.

Crops of oats or alfalfa that have been damaged by unaccountable weather can be ensiled with the prospect of making a fair quality of silage. Six years ago the oat crop in the Fraser Valley, B.C., was damaged by water quite as severely as the crop has been in Ontario this year. The silo saved the situation, the entire oat crop was made into silage. With much immature silage corn yet to be harvested, a silage made by mixing cut sheaves and corn or alfalfa and corn would make a better silage than immature corn alone, says L. Stevenson, of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Old But Up to Date.

Bridgeham Farm, Forest Green, England, which was recently sold at auction, is a twelfth-century farmhouse with original oak floors and beams, but replete with modern comforts and an ancient tile barn.

My Best Housekeeping Helps.

household hints that have saved me time and money since I started house-keeping. Here are the ones I consider the best; perhaps you can put some of my helpers to work in your home:

Tiny balls of tissue paper or squares of rubber glued to the back of a picture, on the lower edge, will prevent that black streak that usually appears on the wall.

If the upper crust of a pie is brushed with milk before placing in the oven it will bake a rich, even brown.

Rub lard oil into oilcloth and it will last twice as long. The oil must be wiped off well and the oilcloth allowed to dry thoroughly before using.

My brooms last longer and do better work if I give them an occasional bath. I use four tablespoonfuls of household ammonia to two quarts of household water. The straws are placed in this solution for an hour, after which they are thoroughly rinsed and hung straw end down in a cool, dry place.

Instead of throwing potato peelings into the garbage can I burn them to prevent the accumulation of soot in the pipes.

A pint or two of milk added to the water in which the chicken is to boil gives flavor to the meat and makes it white and juicy. An old fowl cooked in this way has the appearance of a young bird.

Five cents' worth of moth balls scattered in my hen nests keep the place free of lice.

I never cut open a tin can of fruit or vegetables that I buy; instead, I set a hot stoveoil on the can and unstick the lid. The cans can then be rattled and the lids held in place with sealing wax instead of solder.

Lard can be bleached by applying a mixture of bichromate of potassium and muriatic acid in minute proportions to the fat.

If your vinegar, kraut, pickle or meat barrel leaks get a piece of soft wood, burn it to a charcoal, and pulverize into a fine powder. Put the dust on a plate and with a stiff case knife shave off beef tallow and work it into the coal until it forms a smooth dough, wipe off all dampness and apply. Twelve years ago I stopped a leak in this way in a pickle barrel. The barrel is still in use and it has never since leaked a drop.

A piece of camphor in the drawer where I have my extra silver keeps it from tarnishing.

A small quantity of sassafras bark placed among dried fruits will keep them free from worms for years.

A tablespoonful of vinegar added to the lard for frying doughnuts prevents them from absorbing extra fat.

I use two parts of vinegar and one of water to wash my range before blacking it. This cuts all grease and makes the blacking stick.



"George says he prefers brunettes to blondes any day."
"But he prefers the blondes to the brunettes any evening."

EUROPE
Only \$155

Why put off that visit to Europe, when it can be made by NOW, by Class, Cun-Donaldson Se- You travel in Cabins are ventilated. Smoking room appointed. Sit you to sea air. Men variety of w- England, Sc- Continent ar- early Fall. Times now.

THE ROBER- Montreal St. John, CANADA

CUT ANCHOR

New Over
Wear all the money—just a Get out your closets now—ton close full of Perfect results. Dye you spreads, too. delicate tints. real dye use FREE now, from Diamond Dyes Co. for actual pieces. Or big illustration free, if you write Dept. N2, Windsor.

Diamond
Make it N2

Good I
Tides and vol- two of the latest been caught in the radio peace theory advanced spent the last year conditions south. This does not mean South American instances of the reception best. Reporting to the has been working a piece 5,000 five-tube set work- dition stations an- There are not mo- in Canada who c- better success than

\$10
The balance in nine equal monthly payments

NIGHT MONARCH