

THE WATER SUPPLY EXPERIENCE OF AN ONTARIO FARMER

By R. S. STEVENSON, Ancaster, Wentworth County.

Previous to 1881 I was dependent on a well, a pond and a cistern for water supply to household and livestock on a large farm. The pump was located outdoors near the buildings, giving all the troubles usually experienced in operating an exposed pump; well troubles developed, and considerable labor was expended getting the required water into a pail or water trough. In 1881 I decided to make use of a spring located in the wood lot 1,200 feet from the farm buildings and at a lower level of 120 feet. The spring was high enough up to give a fall sufficient to operate a hydraulic ram. A ram was installed in 1881 to pump the water to the buildings; it continued in service until 1921, a period of forty years, when it was taken out and replaced by a ram of modern type. During the period of forty years I estimate that this ram pumped to the house and farm buildings, by delivering its continuous three-quarter inch stream day in and day out, a total of 10,512,000 gallons. This is considerably more than we required for domestic and livestock purposes, and much of it ran to waste. There was always an abundance of water and no trouble was experienced in keeping a threshing engine supplied on the threshing days which, by the way, were the days of heaviest demand on the water supply.

STORY OF PROGRESS.

At first the water was pumped into a large wooden tank located in a shelter immediately behind the house and handy to the back door. The overflow ran to a large water trough near the stable. This arrangement continued for a number of years, giving so much better service than the old pump and pond that everyone was satisfied and did not want anything better. As time advanced the old cook-stove wore out and a new range, equipped with a waterfront, was purchased. The waterfront idea was not common knowledge in very many farm homes, so the presence of the waterfront in the new kitchen range started another chain of thought and action; getting the water into that waterfront and making full use of the fuel that we were burning. A large supply of hot water on tap at a kitchen sink was something worth striving for, after we had seen

Feeding Cautions.

There is a great but needless loss in newly hatched chicks, due to too heavy an diet early feeding.

Many a poultry feeder, wishing to give the chicks a little extra attention and help them along, feeds them too early, throws in too much scratch feed or feeds them too often.

This, if practised extensively during the first week, puts a heavy drain upon their constitutions. The yolk, which is drawn into the young bird's body before hatching time, is not assimilated properly. Digestive disorders and diarrhea, from which many chicks succumb, are the result. Too heavy early feeding causes heavy brooder losses—much more so, in fact, than result from faulty temperature or inherited diseases.

If for the first ten days we could just keep the chicks hungry, feeding them often but only a little at a time, being sure that the feed is wholesome, giving them almost nothing but ground grain or mash, and this fed in hoppers with very limited feedings of chick grain in the litter, the problem would be solved.

The light. The ram had been pumping water to the back door for a number of years; it was now decided to bring the water inside, so the pipe line was extended from the old outdoor terminal to the room above the kitchen, delivering the spring water in a large galvanized iron tank. With the water in the house away from frost and at an elevation above the kitchen range, it was an easy matter to connect the elevated tank with the thirty gallon boiler and waterfront and then run a pipe to the kitchen sink. Hot water was on tap in the kitchen at last. This was thirty years ago. Cold water was delivered at the sink through a branch in the cold water pipe line.

LIME GIVES TROUBLE.

Everything was fine for a year until the lime in the water accumulated in the water front and disturbing rumblings started. The hard water from the spring proving, in this instance, to contain too much lime, a change of waterfront was necessary, and it was decided to hitch up with the soft water cistern. We knew that there could be no trouble with lime then. A suitable pump was set up at one end of the sink and connected up by pipe with the galvanized tank overhead that had been used for the hard spring water. No further trouble was experienced in the twenty years following while we occupied the house. We had to pump the water to the supply tank by hand. A modern bath, wash-bowl, and toilet were added to the system and were much appreciated. In addition to supplying water to the house a branch line was delivering water to a large cement storage tank in the stable, and from this tank water was piped where needed for the large herd of cattle, horses, sheep and swine. That old hydraulic ram purchased in 1881 at a cost of \$16 worked constantly for 40 years and in that time pumped to a height of 120 feet and to a distance of 1,200 feet enough water to fill a tank, if such a tank could be built, 200 feet long, 100 feet wide and 100 feet deep. We did not need it all, water was running to waste every day. Just how much time and how much backache we saved ourselves over those forty years by putting that spring to work, it is difficult to say; with one hundred head of stock to water, as well as provide the domestic supply, it would have kept one man pretty busy on the pump handle.

Furthermore, that little elevated spring and hydraulic ram put the water just where we wanted it. Since retiring from the farm, we have built a modern house according to plan in which the water system, bathroom, kitchen sink and basement laundry tubs were installed as the house was built. For water supply we are now depending on and being well supplied by two large soft water cisterns for all the water system. An automatic electric pump and small pressure tank are installed in the basement and connected up with the house piping. The cisterns are outside, below the frost line. We hand-pump what hard water is needed for culinary purposes. Clean, soft water in the house, on tap for all purposes that we desire to use it for, is getting one point ahead of the city dweller, who cannot have clean, soft water other than at great expense.

Watering Horses.

Very warm horses should not be allowed to drink their fill of cold water, nor should they be given grain until they have been cooled off somewhat.

The man who buys all his feed has no business in dairying. He ought to raise his roughage and silage, if nothing more. If he raises a part of the grain, so much the better. Grow good legume hay and silage, and with good cows you can make a profit on purchased concentrates.

In the final analysis, the individual dairyman can do more to boost his profits by culling out poor milkers than he can in any other way. It takes organization to improve buying and selling conditions.

Sunday School Lesson

May 1. Peter's Denial and Repentance. Mark 14: 53, 54, 66-71; Luke 22: 61, 62. Golden Text—Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.—1 Cor. 10: 12.

SUBJECT.

PETER, CALLED TO DENY HIMSELF, DENIES NOT HIMSELF, BUT HIS LORD.

INTRODUCTION—Ardent and impulsive natures are exposed to the danger of over-confidence in self, and over-confidence in self often leads to woeful and disastrous results. So it was with Simon Peter on the night when, subjected to sudden and unexpected temptation, he three times over, and in the most shameful manner, denied having anything to do with Jesus. We have seen that, while capable of great heights of devotion, and while possessed of wonderful spiritual insight, Peter was at other times fool-hardy (Matt. 14:28-31), self-willed (Matt. 16:22), worldly-minded (Matt. 16:23), and unduly confident of himself, Mark 14:31. Jesus recognized this, and warned his disciple solemnly that Satan might be counted upon to get the advantage of him, and to sift him like wheat, Luke 22:31-32.

V. 53. Arrested in the Garden of Gethsemane, Jesus was conducted by the temple police to the house of the high-priest, Caiaphas. The house, as was usual in the East, consisted of a large outer court, an inner court or square, into which a front porch or gateway gave access. A hastily convened assembly of the supreme court, the Sanhedrin, in order to hear the charges brought against Jesus.

V. 54. Meantime Peter, who had not fled at Jesus' arrest, had come on with the crowd at a safe distance. Though a little shaken, he was still confident in himself and convinced of his ability to meet all the demands of the situation. Finding a crowd of temple underlings and others in the inner court of the house, he mingles with them and sits down at the fire, believing apparently that none will recognize him, and that he meantime will be able to watch developments till the hour comes to act a proper part. Peter did not know the danger to which he was exposed in that promiscuous company. He joined in the conversation, spoke rather freely, did not apprehend that his test was at hand.

Vs. 66-68. While the trial of Jesus is proceeding in another part of the court, a female slave belonging to the high-priest's household caught sight of Peter as he warmed himself by the fire, and said to him with an insolent air, "Thou, too, wast with Jesus of Nazareth." The sudden strain applied to him by these words was too much for Peter. Unable to face the curious glances and the "Hol' Ho's" of the company, he denies the woman's statement, affecting not to know what she means. This is the first denial. Nature's like Peter's are apt to take their color from their environment. If Peter had been thinking of Jesus at this moment, instead of thinking of himself, would he have thus denied him? But he was thinking of himself, and he saved himself at the expense of his Lord.

Vs. 69, 70. After the first denial, Peter, feeling uneasy, moved from the fire to the porch. The same woman passing him there, renewed the jibe to raise a laugh among the bystanders, and Peter once again denied having anything to do with Jesus.

Vs. 70, 71. The third time the accusation comes from the bystanders, who have noticed Peter's Galilean accent, and are sure that the woman is right. This time all reverence, as well as all courage and truth, deserts Peter. He answers with imprecations: "I know not this man of whom you speak."

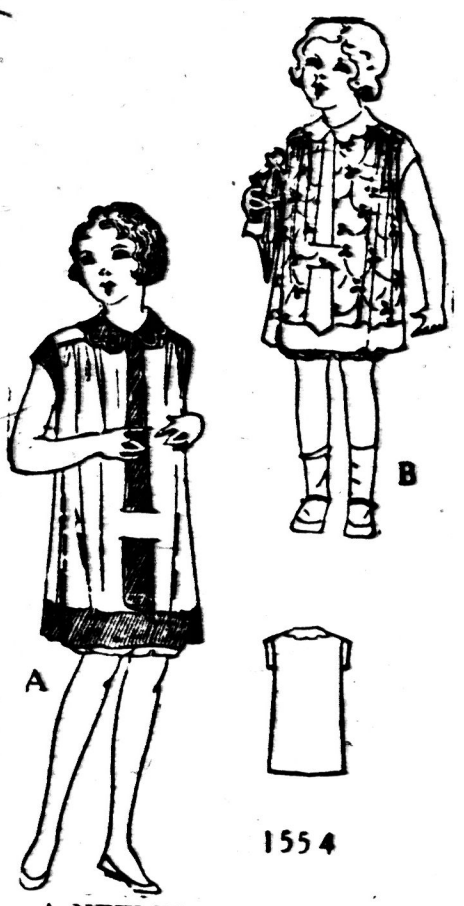
What a downfall! Can this be the same man who at Caesarea Philippi first uttered the great Christian confession, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God"? Now in a company of scoundrels for whom Jesus is only an object of ridicule, he disclaims all part and lot with Christ. Called by Jesus to disown himself, Peter disowned the Lord of Glory instead. How did it become possible?

The answer is simple. Peter felt himself to be adequate to all occasions. He had no doubt that he would play a brave and worthy part. He was satisfied with himself as a disciple. He was not thinking of Christ.

Luke 22: 61, 62. The last scene shows Peter overwhelmed by the sense of his guilt. Jesus turned and looked at Peter, and for Peter the one sight of that suffering and scarred face was enough. He remembered the

Lord's prediction of his betrayal, and went out into the night weeping bitterly. Do not let us forget those words of Peter. If Peter denied his Lord, great was his repentance. Many of like passions with ourselves, he illustrates our dangers. Let us learn: (1) to watch ourselves, and to remember that we are never in such peril as when we are pleased with ourselves; (2) to be careful of our company, for it was unwise if not disgraceful, in Peter to converse with loungers when his Master was on trial for his life; (3) to think less about ourselves and more about Christ. If we will not deny self, we are sure to deny our Lord.

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Successful Year for the Swine Industry.

The farmers of Canada did well with their swine in 1926. According to the Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review, just issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, they could, however, have done a good deal better, as the supply during the year did not equal the demand and a much larger quantity of pork products could have been sold at a good profit.

The output of hogs sold at stock yards and packing plants under Federal grading amounted to 2,754,500 head, as compared with 2,883,400 in 1925. However, while supplies were smaller in volume than in 1925, there was a higher average price per hundred and also a higher value per head. Following the remarkable price improvement in 1925, when the value of hogs was about \$7 per head higher than in 1924, this further increase was all the more encouraging.

WE NEED A GOOD BREAKFAST START THE DAY RIGHT

BY NELL E. NICHOLS.

Breakfast is the most widely discussed meal. Nutrition authorities are lamenting the way it is slighted. Some folks refuse to eat at an early hour. In many homes a very light meal is served. Countless women have the false impression that this dilute food for the morning cannot be altered. Many homemakers believe there is almost no chance for variety in breakfasts.

Almost everyone agrees that the first meal of the day needs to be substantial. Many hours elapse between it and supper. After a long night the digestive system is ready to work. The body wants fuel, for many of the world's difficult tasks are performed before noon. Common sense, as well as a study of physiology, shows that the body energy is produced by body fuel, or food. Moreover, three daily repasts of approximately the same size make the toil of digestion less strenuous. Knowledge of these facts may not make for ease in solving the breakfast problem. The difficulty many of us face is that of persuading the members of the family to eat sufficient amounts of the food placed on the table. As a rule little trouble is experienced with the men who attend to the chores before dining. Exercise outdoors stimulates their appetites. Children frequently do not eat enough. During the morning when they are at school or in the field a great strain is placed on their physical well-being. Chances are they will overeat at the next meal. Indigestion may result.

My first suggestion for making breakfasts more popular is to vary the menu from day to day. Tempting food has accomplished much in my household. When this fails I know of nothing to employ except discipline.

A blanket menu that may be used successfully for all breakfasts is fruit, cereal, eggs, bread and a beverage. Two additions are valuable, especially to men who work outdoors. They are breakfast meat, such as bacon, ham and sausage, and jelly or jam.

FRUITS OF IMPORTANCE. There is a reason for including all of these foodstuffs. Fruits have strange abilities, due to the vitamins, acids and mineral elements they contain, to keep bodies in tone. Oranges are especially wholesome. Experiments indicate that this citrus fruit has wonderful health-giving qualities. Then there are prunes, raisins, figs, apples and many other kinds of fresh and dried fruits.

Cereals are great energy producers. Children are active, which means they require an abundance of fuel foods. Their rapid growth makes additional demands. Cereals not only are fine foods but they also possess remarkable adaptability. Fruit may be cooked with them or served with them if they are prepared. Top milk is introduced into the diet with them.

There is a decrease in the individual consumption of butter fat in recent years. Evidence has been found in the laboratories that the absence of adequate amounts of Vitamin A, found in cream and whole milk, is one of the important causes of diseases of the upper respiratory system, such as mastoid, nasal and ear infections. Every child needs a quart of milk daily. Cereals aid in making children willing to take milk.

Eggs are valuable because of their fuel qualities and mineral content. The yolk is especially rich in iron. Then, too, eggs from hens which spend considerable time in the sunshine are activated foods. This means they contain something which makes for an abundance of red blood and for a resistance to disease. Another property of activated foods is that they help the lime taken in milk and other foods to form tissues, bones and teeth.

It is one of the marvels of the age, this discovery that activated foods supply the body with a material similar to that in the sun's short rays.

I vote for a hot beverage such as coffee, as it is relished by most grown-ups. It puts them in a happy frame of mind. Boiled coffee has a better flavor than the percolated beverage. Here is the best method for coffee-making. The coffee grounds are

mixed with an egg and cold water. This is allowed to boil three minutes. The fine flavor, they believe, is due to the fact that the albumen of the egg precipitates the tannin, the substance that makes coffee bitter.

Breads offer great variety. Toast, biscuits, muffins and pancakes are favorites. Adults who are active will enjoy meat, which supplies them with energy. A colorful dish of jelly satisfies the sweet tooth and is excellent fuel.

INTRODUCES VARIETY.

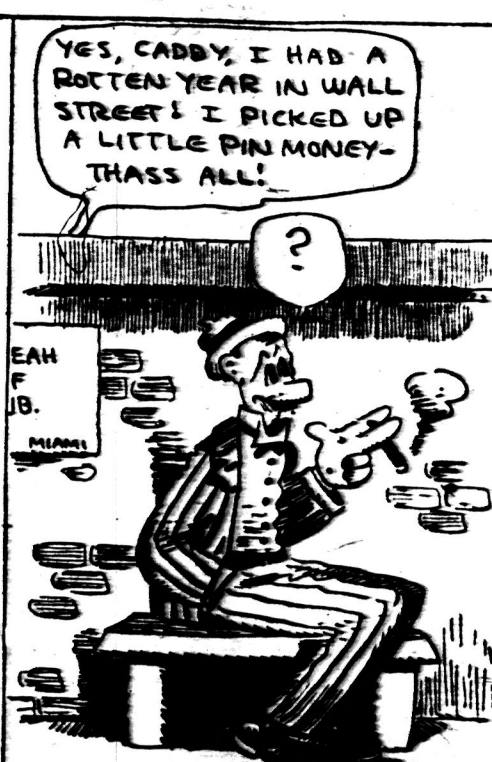
My experiments have been made to determine how variety may be introduced into breakfasts. Science has demonstrated that an adequate meal is needed. The homemaker's problem is to find ways to tempt the appetite. I am presenting a few menus which show that elegance can be obtained in the first repast of the day. These meals are appropriate for the family and for the critical guest:

- Orange Juice
- Oatmeal with a Pitcher of Top Milk
- Poached Eggs on Chicken Hash
- Toast
- Coffee
- Baked Rhubarb
- Corn Flakes with Top Milk
- Raisin Bran Muffins
- Buttered Eggs
- Coffee
- Stewed Figs
- Cereal with Top Milk
- Creamed Codfish on Toast
- Egg Muffins
- Coffee
- Grapefruit with Strawberries
- Bacon
- Toast
- Coffee
- Stewed Prunes with Orange Juice
- Oatmeal Griddle Cakes
- Maple Syrup
- Sausage
- Coffee
- Apple Sauce
- Bran Flakes
- French Omelet
- Coffee
- Grapefruit
- French Omelet
- Creamed Potatoes
- Coffee Bread
- Coffee
- Baked Apples
- Fried Salt Pork
- Milk Gravy
- Graham Muffins
- Coffee
- Stewed Rhubarb
- Whole Wheat Cereal
- Top Milk
- Poached Eggs on Milk Toast
- Coffee
- Fresh Pineapple
- Rolls Oats with Top Milk
- Buttered Eggs
- Coffee
- Canned Fruit
- Creamed Eggs on Whole-Wheat Toast
- Jelly
- Coffee

The Multi-Titled House Wife.

The busy home-maker, be that home a lordly castle or a lowly kraal, seldom calls herself by any fine name. She may just call herself a house-keeper, yet in reality she can boast of perhaps more titles and degrees than any scion of a royal house. This woman in the home must be an artist to make her surroundings lovely and fitting. She must be a chemist to know the values and the effects of food. She must be a psychologist to know how to meet the problems of temperament and tendency that confront her. She must be a sociologist to understand how the problems of home—sanitation, food inspection, and others, reach out into the community.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



The Caddies in Florida Are Quite Blase, and No Wonder.

I TOLD A GUY AT THE HOTEL THAT JEFF AND I CLEANED UP ALMOST A THOUSAND IN FLORIDA REAL ESTATE IN A WEEK AND HE JUST LAUGHED!

THAT TAUGHT ME A LESSON! I GOTTA TIP OFF JEFF TO THE FACT THAT WE GOTTA THROW A LITTLE BULL DOWN HERE: FROM NOW ON WE GOTTA TALK MONEY IN BOX CAR FIGURES!

YES, CADDY, I HAD A ROTTEN YEAR IN WALL STREET! I PICKED UP A LITTLE PIN MONEY—THASS ALL!

ALL I MADE WAS A MEASLY MILLION! IMAGINE! HOWEVER—SOUNDS LIKE ROCKEELLER BUT JOHN D. DOESN'T GAMBLE!

HOWEVER, I CLEANED UP TWENTY MILLION IN FLORIDA REAL ESTATE: YOU GOTTA ADMIT THAT WASN'T SO PUNK!

NOT BAD, BOSS, NOT BAD!

Windsor Inv. Many Li. Windsor—T. on Customs—T. to-day of why is the greatest to the United States two members Mounted Police der, and have summer of 1926 coiled some 100 Boats from the into outputs of Windsor examination; after hours' laden vessels were actually liquor on Sund out sworn deci tains; all these many of the n other witnesses

One Typhoid Cause of M. Montreal—A fever 20 years carrier, is the to account for demic which st March 4 and ca month before control. Some and over 130 vi unsuspectingly work in a loca