

OUR RURAL SCHOOL PROBLEM

(C. E. MacKenzie)

There will appear in these columns a weekly educational series, particularly designed for the help and instruction of rural teachers...

Any suggestions are welcomed. Plans and devices found valuable in the school room will be gladly considered.

HELPS FOR THE RURAL TEACHER

In the two preceding weeks we have dealt with a few subjects in an irregular manner, because we wish those things paid attention to...

My first engagement was with a rather out-of-the-way, small district, not the most intelligent, harmonious or prosperous in the world...

This was my beginning as the beginning of seventy-five per cent of teachers (or inexperienced must needs start at the bottom of the ladder and take inferior school)

As a young clergyman is at first placed as an assistant until some experience is gained; a lawyer goes in with an older member of that profession; a clerk has experienced clerks and his employer at hand, etc.; but a teacher, no

Rheumatic Pains Have Disappeared

As a Result of Treating the Trouble Through the Blood.

The chief symptom of rheumatism is pain. The most successful treatment is the one that most quickly relieves and banishes the pain.

Mr. E. Hall, Main—Dieu, N. S. suffered from rheumatism for years, but was more fortunate than many victims of the disease for he found a remedy that so built up his entire system that he is now free from rheumatism.

At the top of the four great classes of work, is preaching and teaching. At your disposal then, are little ones, to make or mar, and God forbid that it should be the latter; and regrettable, indeed, hideous, is it to say, it sometimes happens to be so.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes, at \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CHAMBERLAIN'S

RHEUMATISM SPEEDILY RELIEVED. Massaging the affected parts with Chamberlain's Liniment before going to bed. The result is restful sleep, worth many times the cost of the bottle.

LINIMENT

lives here and hereafter is leading them on to justice. It is a noble work; those who engage in it are laying up treasures which will not rust. They are doing a work pleasing to God, useful to the state and profitable to themselves.

A RESTFUL LANGUAGE EXERCISE

The following is an unique little exercise to brighten up a dark, dark or rest tired brains a little. My children just delight in this: I tell them all to go to sleep. They do this by placing their little heads on the desks and putting their hands over their faces.

MOTION SONG

(First: Little Brown Junco) (First have the children memorize the words learning the motions at the same time for it taught them a great deal of difficulty in order to learn them recite or sing and make motions simultaneously.)

Lively (1) We stand up straight upon our feet, (2) We clap our hands, (3) see the fingers meet, (4) and clap our hands, (5) And do just what the song demands.

Chorus: Tra, la, la, don't you see, How happy in our school are we? Tra, la, la, don't you see, We're happy as the birds be?

Heads together, (6) out-turned toes, (7) Carefully we brush our clothes (8) We swing our arms (9) as we sing our song, We're just as happy as the day is long.

Turn our heads (10) round and round, Do not look upon the ground; Turn to left, (11) then to the right, (12) Isn't that a pretty sight?

Chorus: Stepping forward, (13) one, two, three, Hand in hand, (14) now are we. Stepping backward, (15) hands on hips (16) This brings a smile (17) upon our lips.

Stand erect (18) Heads all bow, (19) ed—(19) What a sorry-looking crowd; Raise the right arm, (20) raise the left, (21) Now you look (22) as though better off.

Chorus: You are mistaken we're not sad, I tell you that our hearts are glad; We clap our hands, (23) and sing our song, We're just as happy as the day is long.

(Motions) (1) Stand erect in straight line, hands by sides. (2) Hands clasped in front of chest. (3) Fingers placed together. (4) Tap floor with toes of right foot. (5) Clap hands briskly. (6) Each couple lean heads towards each other. (7) Standing on heels, turn toes outward. (8) Motion as if brushing clothes. (9) Swing arms backward and forward. (10) Turn heads around without moving body. (11) Face about to left. (12) Face about to right. (13) Take one step forward. (14) All join hands. (15) Step back to place. (16) Place hands on hips. (17) All smile. (18) Stand erect. (19) Heads bowed, chins resting on upper part of chest. (20) Raise right arm over head. (21) Raise left arm over head. (22) Hands clasped above heads, heads still bowed. (23) Clasp hands joyously.

(Note: This exercise can be used for an even number of pupils, and can be rendered more effective if children march alternately back and forward, at close and at beginning also; if wished. No matter how far forward and march toward left end of line followed by 3, 5, 7, etc.; while No. 2 followed by 4, 6, 8, etc.; step backward and march toward lower end of line, all meeting and returning in double file to places. 1 and 2 marching together hand in hand, followed by 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, etc.) A great teacher is a leader rather than a driver. He brings the pupil to the parting of the ways and the steps aside, confident that his teaching has been so good that the right choice will be made.

The National Dairy Council of Canada

The following address was to have been delivered at the annual meeting of Provincial Dairy Association held on Monday evening, January 24th by Mr. D. Arcy Scott, Secretary National Dairy Council of Canada who was delayed on the way by the train being three hours late and he missed the boat, thus depriving him of the important privilege of bringing this matter to the support of "Council" before the dairymen in this province. The paper will be found of great interest to all.

Mr. D'Arcy Scott of Ottawa for ten years Vice President of the Railway Commission and is now practising Law, and also a Dairy Farmer and Ayrshire Breeder. He is Secretary Treasurer and General Manager of the National Dairy Council.

I am pleased to have an opportunity of saying a few words to the Dairymen of Prince Edward Island. I was at one time on the Railway Commission but I always had a Farm. The beginning of my experience was that the money made up to the Railway Commission was not on the farm; but I am glad to say that those days have passed away, and now I am one of the suppliers of Cream to the City of Ottawa at fairly good and satisfactory prices.

The work which the Dairy Council has done in Canada should I think, interest the Dairymen very much, because it is their national organization.

IMPORTANCE OF DAIRYING IN CANADA

But before giving you details of the National Dairy Council, I would like to say a word or two as to the general condition of the dairy industry in Canada which led up to the creation of the National Dairy Council. In Canada we have an industry which consists of nearly half a million farmers who have 250 million milk cows. In the statistics of the Government I find that they sold to factories, 1,450,000 tons of milk and 29,000 tons of cream; and that what was not handled by distributors, which shows that the dairy business in Canada is a pretty big business in addition to the figures I have of the dairy products exported last year show that our exports amounted in value to about \$56,000,000, which corresponds with \$49,000,000 a year before, so that increase is a very substantial one of \$7,000,000. It is said that our consumption is about four times the exports, so that would make the dairy industry in dollars and cents well over \$250,000,000 annually. That will give you some idea of the extent of the Dairy business, which is the chief business in many of the provinces; the leading industry in all the provinces because in the nine provinces of Canada there is no other industry like dairying, which is one of the chief industries in each of the nine. Certain of the provinces are strong on dairies; others on grain growing, others on lumber. But dairying is more a chief industry in the whole of the nine than other particular industry in any of them.

ORGANIZATION

Now in Canada we have had many examples of organization of Canadian industry. For instance, the Manufacturers' Association, the very strong and powerful organization that the banking concerns years ago formed a banking association. And there are others. But why should I speak of the necessity of organization where the Farmers themselves, in different parts of Canada have shown such a wonderful development along the lines of organization?

NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL

There are a number of dairy organizations in the provinces of Canada; but until the establishment of the Council they have not, in any way been united one with the other. So when the Hon. Mr. Creighton in November 1918 called the dairy conference at Ottawa it was quite natural that some national organization should have been agreed upon and the National Dairy Council of Canada was formed.

HOW THE COUNCIL IS CONSTITUTED

This Council consists of the representatives of the different dairy organizations throughout Canada. The Council does not elect any of its own members; all are sent to the Council as delegates from their different organizations. For instance, in the Maritime Provinces each of three dairy provincial organizations has two men to our Council. It is done in the same way in the other parts of Canada. By this arrangement the Council is thoroughly representative of the different branches of the dairy industry and the different parts of the country. At our annual meeting in

Freckle-Face

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

Do you know how easy it is to remove those ugly spots so that no one will call you freckle-face? Simply get a tube of Othine. Othine is a powerful skin cleanser and a few applications should show you how easy it is to rid yourself of freckles and get a beautiful complexion. The sun and winds of March have a strong tendency to bring out freckles, and as we want to do that by modern methods, by advertising, by propaganda, by trying to induce the people of Canada to use more milk and its products. Statistics tell us that the people of Canada use as

Winnipeg last year we had gentlemen from British Columbia and Nova Scotia as well as other provinces. I mention that merely to show how national the council is to be in its representation.

The object of the Council is to advance and protect the interests of dairymen in every branch of the industry. The producer as well as the distributor. On our Council the Producers have the largest representation. There are 40 members of the Council and about 20 are representatives of the producers; and our President, Mr. Stonehouse, is a producer. He is President of the Ontario Milk and Cream Producers' Association, and has done splendid work in organizing them and looking after their interests. In view of this it is natural that the Council should be quite sympathetic and anxious to look after and advance the interests of the producers when opportunity presents itself.

WHAT THE COUNCIL HAS DONE

The National Dairy Council has not been in existence very long, but it has accomplished something. It has done something which has been of material financial benefit to every seller of milk and cream in the Dominion of Canada. That is, it has secured a special commodity tariff on cream which they desired to abolish and raise the rates to such an extent that the average increase for the whole of Canada was 100 per cent; in many parts the rate would be 200 per cent higher than the existing rates. So where you pay ten dollars to ship your cream you might have been paying twenty or thirty dollars if it had not been for the intervention of the National Dairy Council.

When that effort was made by the Express Companies the Council experienced I know some of the strictness of the trade in regard to transportation matters. We put up a pretty good case before the Commission and were successful in securing an order that the existing commodity rates should not be increased, although many other rates were increased; in fact almost all the other rates. That resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars to the cream producers of Canada so the Dairy Council feels a good deal of confidence when we ask for your support and for your financial aid to our undertaking. We feel we have a right to do so, and we believe you will appreciate the work of this organization that is looking after your interests and will say it should be encouraged. Recently the Express Companies made another application for increased rates which we opposed and which has not yet been decided.

I do not know how milk is shipped in the Island but I presume it moves in baggage cars like it does in other parts of Canada. Last summer the Railway Companies proposed for increased freight rates. But in many parts there is no proposal for increased freight rates. The Railway Commission, in the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission but the other Railways put up their rates 40 per cent. The National Dairy Council objected to any increase in rates on milk in baggage cars and we won our case. Although rates were allowed to be increased the milk rates were not. The year before our rates were 2,000 cents for the Railway's revenue of 40 per cent, \$500,000. If they had got a 40 per cent increase this would have meant an additional sum of \$240,000 as we were successful in our opposition we have saved the milk shippers of Canada \$240,000 a year.

We have been watching Dominion legislation and regulations to the interests of the dairymen. The War Measures Act, the Government by order in Council permitted Oleomargarina to be imported and sold in Canada. We have done everything possible to prevent the unfair competition of Oleo with butter and to secure the regulations under which it is allowed to be imported. We have succeeded in preventing the public from being deceived by getting Oleo butter.

The Feeding Stuffs Act was formed last session to try and prevent the farmers from being swindled by being given poor quality feed. Under the Act we are advising the Council regulations for the enforcement of the principals of the Act. Our President, Mr. Stonehouse, represents the Dairy Interests on the Council and has done much to make its dairy work a success. The Act only came in force in January yet therefore you have hardly yet felt the benefit of it. But the results will be an improvement in the cattle feed a farmer has to buy.

STIMULATION OF MILK CONSUMPTION

Now the National Dairy Council has several big works on hand. We are anxious to increase the consumption of milk and its products in Canada. We want to do that by modern methods, by advertising, by propaganda, by trying to induce the people of Canada to use more milk and its products. Statistics tell us that the people of Canada use as

much milk as the European Countries. The fact is the consumption of milk and milk products in Canada is much too small. In the City of Ottawa ten years ago the amount of milk used per head of the population per day was a half a pint. Now, by careful advertising and propaganda work in that City by a private concern, the amount of milk consumed has increased 50 per cent. The consumption per head now is three-quarters of a pint per day; but when you consider the amount used in cooking and in other ways there must be a great many people and a great many children who do not get a proper supply of milk at all. Therefore, we are anxious to carry on a campaign to increase the consumption in Canada. We have plans for carrying on such a campaign. We desire not only to do advertising work but to put on campaigns in particular cities. By entering into certain united action with the Board of Health, the municipal council, or children's welfare league, or some organization interested in the welfare of the people, particularly of the children and the sick, and the benefit of economy to the household in that way these campaigns will be put on.

We have engaged a Canadian lady a Miss Hayes who has special qualifications as a speaker and writer on dairy food for good diet. She is to commence her work on March 1st next, and milk campaigns and their methods will try to bring home to the people of Canada the gospel of milk. We want the public to learn that milk and its products are the best and the cheapest foods in the world.

This work will cost some money. We have adopted a plan to endeavor to get each branch of the dairy interests to contribute a proportion, so that our work can be carried on successfully. As you know we include manufacturers as well as producers. One cannot get along without the other; and there is no reason why there should not be the best feeling between producer, distributor and manufacturer. (I am absolutely essential to the other. We have arranged a plan which we think will bring about a fair contribution from all concerned in the dairy industry. We are asking the manufacturers of butter, cheese and ice cream, and the cream and tributaries to give us a cent per hundred of the year. If they buy it on the bulk basis or by weight they give us a third of one cent every thousand pounds of milk they buy. That will work out a fair contribution. It makes all factories equal. The man who does the biggest business, the distributor and manufacturer, so far as the distributors and manufacturers are concerned, that is what we are asking them to help us; and I am pleased to say that while this plan was adopted only in October 1919 we have had an encouraging response to our efforts.

Then in so far as the producer is concerned, the idea of a cent per hundred of the year, also president of our organization, and also president of the milk and cream producers' Association of Ontario, in that each producer should be asked to give 50 cents a year. That is not much. There is not a man in the business do so, and we will pay you 50 times that last year on cream or 50 times that if every dairy farmer in Canada gives us 50 cents a year, think of the money we would have to carry on a magnificent campaign and put dairying right on the map where it ought to be. It will be a little difficult to organize the proper method of collecting. In some parts of the country they are leaving it to the producers' organizations to get the money. But in many parts there is no proposal for increased freight rates. The Railway Commission, in the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission but the other Railways put up their rates 40 per cent. The National Dairy Council objected to any increase in rates on milk in baggage cars and we won our case. Although rates were allowed to be increased the milk rates were not. The year before our rates were 2,000 cents for the Railway's revenue of 40 per cent, \$500,000. If they had got a 40 per cent increase this would have meant an additional sum of \$240,000 as we were successful in our opposition we have saved the milk shippers of Canada \$240,000 a year.

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MARKET STUDIES

In addition to improving the marketing conditions in the way of rates, the National Dairy Council gathers information from time to time in regard to prices. It is our desire to have information available so that if any body of the dairy farmers supplying any city or town, or in any part of the country, want to know what is being done in other parts of Canada they need only write the council, and we will give them information as to

Childhood Constipation

Constipation is one of the most common ailments of childhood and the child suffering from it cannot thrive. To keep the children well the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative; are absolutely safe and never fail to relieve constipation and indigestion; colds and simple fever. Concerning Nominque, Que. Fauquier, N. B. My baby was terribly constipated and suffered day after day. I was advised to give him Baby's Own Tablets and from the first they helped him and now at the age of thirteen months he is a healthy happy boy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FERTILIZERS FOR GRASSES AND CLOVERS IN FIELD AND LAWN

A story which went the rounds of the press recently proclaimed the "discovery" of a "new fertilizer" which would effectively rid the lawn of troublesome weeds. It does not appear how the wonder grew nor how the story found such wide publicity at this belated date. The account is based on a report issued by the Royal Horticultural Society in a Bulletin No. 170 in the year 1917—nearly four years ago. Substantive of ammonia is the fertilizer to which the wonderful influence is attributed, and the bulletin describes how by furnishing nitrogen in the form of sulphate of ammonia instead of nitrate of ammonia an acid condition of the soil is promoted—condition which it is noted—condition which is practically all cultivated plants. Two grasses, however, were created in the soil and these were bent and fascine—grasses unlovely at best—while clovers and the better grasses, as well as certain weeds were exterminated. Lest any, having learned only half the truth should proceed to transform their lawns by the method suggested, be it remembered, unless bent grasses are present, the owner of the lawn has decided that these are preferable to more "velvety" kinds the experiment is likely to prove disastrous to the lawn. Respecting dandelions, which many regard as the most troublesome and persistent weed in lawns, the Rhode Island bulletin has this to say: "Dandelions and plantains are often very troublesome weeds but apparently are checked by a degree of acidity which is not especially detrimental to the growth of bent and red fescue for example. Of check eventually the growth of these weeds is not necessary to introduce sulphate of ammonia into the topsoil in place of nitrate of soda. This procedure will of course at the same time check the development of certain grasses like blue grass and also clover. "Apparently are checked" refers but little hope of getting rid of dandelions by this. The following statement from the same source is significant: "The sulphate of ammonia in the fertilizer apparently being burnt here used as source of nitrogen. The burning was especially noticeable on clover." This is a very important point. The mixture used as a top-dressing of 50 pounds sulphate of ammonia, 400 pounds acid phosphate and 250 pounds muriate of potash per acre—a heavy dressing. The first section of the bulletin presents results from a four year (1913-1916) experiment with hay in which various sources of nitrogen were used in conjunction with a small quantity of phosphate and potash. The statement follows: The average yields of hay per acre for the four years, 1913 to 1916, combined were as follows: Check plot.....5.34 Tons Nitrate of soda plots.....8.83 Sulphate of ammonia plots.....6.81 Calcium of cyanamide plots.....6.84 The superior influence of nitrate of soda was irretrievably attested in the records of more than half a century from the famous grass plots at Rothamsted, where sulphate of ammonia plots have always been inferior to those treated with nitrate of soda. In dry seasons the difference is more pronounced and excavations revealed a deeper penetration of the grass and clover roots in the nitrate plots and explained the greater susceptibility to drought of these grasses on the sulphate if ammonia plots. To summarize data we owe also much of our knowledge respecting the rapid depletion of lime in soils through the liberal use of sulphate of ammonia and the consequent need for liming such soil.

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ENJOYS HEALTH FIRST TIME IN FIFTEEN YEARS

Montreal Man Ached From Head to Foot With Rheumatism. Troubles Entirely Overcome By Tanlac.

"I'm now a well man, for the first time in fifteen years," said Edmond St. Pierre, 209 St. Christophe St., Montreal, in relating his experience with Tanlac. Mr. St. Pierre is a well known tailor, having followed his trade for the past thirty years. "Some fifteen years ago my stomach commenced bothering me. I got to having rheumatism, and at the time I got Tanlac I had been in bed for four weeks, scarcely able to move, and my whole body ached and pained me all the time. I think I had indigestion about as bad as a person can get. I had no appetite at all, and for days at a time my stomach was so upset I couldn't eat a mouthful.

What is being done elsewhere. We have returns from other centers; and if you write me I can let you know what is being done in Ontario, Quebec and elsewhere. Where organizations of producers are being formed, we want these to get the information and help in their work that is possible.

IMPROVEMENTS OF DAIRY STOCK

Another desire of the Council is to improve production by sooperating with the Department at Ottawa, the Provincial Departments, or anyone interested in the improvement of the Dairy herd; and we are particularly anxious to secure the elimination of the scrub-bull as much as possible. I think we will have to adopt some method of giving premiums, or some way of getting bull calves from registered stock of good milk strain in an endeavor to get them used more and more throughout the country. We would also urge the keeping of records to aid in the elimination of the "boarding" cow if you are keeping her instead of she keeping you, she is boarding out, and the only way to find that out is by keeping records, knowing what her performance is. No matter what else she is, unless she is there with the milk in the pail she is not worth keeping. The Bulletin of the College at Guelph, in the statement that the man who keeps a tested herd kept up to a proper standard, saves a dollar on every hundred pounds of milk he produces. It is by keeping nothing but good cows and using good sire cows. There will be less saving there and there will be a wonderful thing to think that a plant—as the cow is on the farm—can be improved that the revenue from the plant can be doubled without any really additional cost at all in capital expenditure if any manufacturer could without any additional expense, and with a few more men, the growth of the cities and manufacturing interests would be tremendous. And yet we hear of selling out, and going into the cities, which, to my mind, is a very great mistake.

PRODUCTION AND DEMAND

Your Council in addition to trying to increase the demand in addition to watching your interests in legislation and in connection with the rates and in other ways of help that kind, is very anxious to help in increasing production on the farm in that way. They say that a man makes two blades of grass where one grew before is a public benefactor. But think of the position of the man who is producing the milk for the children of the city. Think of the moral responsibility on the man who goes out of the business? It is a privilege to be associated with an industry that is doing so much for humanity. That is the industry that I have attempted to describe and that we are tempted to describe at these times the prospects for development in Canada. For several years to come Europe will arise take all the butter and cheese we can send. Do not let us be disheartened by temporary reverses and local conditions that arise from time to time. I feel that by the union and by co-operation on the part of all interested in the industry there is a great future for the dairymen of Canada. We found to persist despite the acidity

He Is a Grand Old Man of Eighty-Two

JAMES HATTON PRAISES DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

He Used Them Years Ago for Heart Trouble and Pain in the Back, and the Results Have Made Him a Firm Friend of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

St. Cecilia de Whittou, Que. March 18th. (Special)—A friend of Dodd's Kidney Pills of long standing is Mr. James Hatton, one of the grand old men of this place. Mr. Hatton is eighty-two years of age, but his memory is still clear and he tells how some years ago he had trouble with his back, and how he used Dodd's Kidney Pills for his back, and how satisfied he was with the result.

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