

Latest Inventions and Improvements

Controlling Gas Fires

The use of a thermostat or automatic temperature controller...

ELECTRICITY AT THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Arrangements are already well advanced for a magnificent display of British electrical achievements...

Winning Coal With Acid

Some remarkable experiments recently made by a British professor in the treatment of coal with acid suggest that we are on the eve of quite a new method of winning coal...

TRADE WEATHER REPORTS

The world has long been accustomed to weather forecasts which, beginning by hair movements or leafy motions, have become scientific prognoses based on a very minute study of all sorts of conditions...

WINDMILLS - ANCIENT AND MODERN

Being one of the most ancient of energy sources, the windmill has tended to be neglected during recent generations in Great Britain...

Our Weekly Causerie

The romantic interest which used to attach to the name of a Revenue of Customs Officer seems of late years to have died out altogether...

Can we not recall how relentlessly the government sleuth would follow the slightest trace or scratch of the rum-smuggler's boot marks over the barren rocks of the coast where the illicit cargo had been landed...

This was the idea of the character of a Customs Officer we had gathered from fiction; but the Customs Officers of today, at any rate in this Province, have long lost that romantic love of duty...

In justice to the Customs Officers, it must be explained that the Dominion Government, which is responsible for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act...

The Dominion Government says "No." The Customs Officers of today are no doubt just as good men as any whose shoes they fill...

The proper enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act in this Province, as the Alliance has already pointed out through some of its members to the Minister of Customs, can be achieved only by the steady employment of a large Dominion Prohibition Inspector.

The result of the forthcoming plebiscite may make the need of the steady employment of such an official even more urgent than it is today. Which is saying something.

ly the British Ministry of Agriculture has arranged to make tests of the possibilities of modern types of windmills as a means of supplying power on farms. These tests will cover a period of at least six months...

A 100 TON CRANE

(Sometime ago a British firm supplied to a foreign navy an electric crane capable of raising one hundred tons. The success of this machine has led to the receipt of an order for another of the same capacity...

COMFORT IN THE AIR

In the very early days of aviation people imagined that the aeroplane would provide a means of travel free from the drawbacks of both trains and ships. It is now only too well known, however, that the aeroplane provides uncomfortable sensations of its own. Passengers suffer from air sickness, from drumming and other forms of discomfort...

Reports of Women's Institutes, Prince Edward Island

Fredericton—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Phoebe Stewart on Dec. 20. There were 12 members and one visitor present.

Hampton—One of the first meetings of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Mark Cameron on Dec. 21. There were nine members present. A short program was given, which consisted chiefly of music...

Murray Harbor—Fifteen members and three visitors attended the meeting of this Institute on Dec. 11 at the home of Mrs. Bart Gurnsey Cove. After the singing of the opening song, "Jingle Bells" was sung by all. Roll Call was responded to by the giving of Christmas verses. Miss MacKinnon read a splendid paper on Christmas. Christmas gifts, not exceeding 15c were exchanged among the members...

Fairview—The regular meeting of this club was held at the home of Mrs. W. S. McNeill on Dec. 6. There were nine members and eight visitors present. It was decided to purchase more cotton to make bungalow aprons. It was also decided to give the children a treat at the Christmas School examination.

Victoria—Eleven members met at the Hall on Dec. 20. The reports of the committees to visit the school and sick were submitted. The school was found to be running days had. They haven't got the time to look for their duties to perform, and a great deal of rope to untangle in the regular course of these duties, without additional complications.

Quid Nunc. ly the British Ministry of Agriculture has arranged to make tests of the possibilities of modern types of windmills as a means of supplying power on farms. These tests will cover a period of at least six months...

Hazel Grove—The women of this Institute met for their regular meeting on Dec. 18 at the home of Mrs. Pope Bagnall. Sixteen members and three visitors were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode. Since the last meeting a Parlor Social was held at the home of Mrs. Garfield Stevenson and the sum of \$14 amount was voted for gifts for school children for Christmas. It was decided to make a quilt for the Orphanage. Six new members were added to the Institute at this meeting. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Leslie Weeks.

Keely's Cross—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Frank Roach on Dec. 6. Six members and five visitors were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode, after which the minutes were read and adopted. An interesting discussion was then held on the Making of Fruit Cake. Boxes were sent to the Orphanage for Christmas. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Rose A. Dvereaux and the Roll Call will be answered by each member paying a dime.

Quincy—Women's Institute met for their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Geo. Sheen on Dec. 12. Seven members were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode, after which the minutes of last meeting were read and the roll called. An interesting paper entitled, "Constitution of the Child" was then heard. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. B. Champion on Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Sherbrooke—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. N. M. Woodside on Dec. 19. Fourteen members and three visitors were present. The meeting opened with the singing of the Ode. Roll Call was responded to with "Helpful Hints to Home-makers." The Red Cross canvass among the members resulted in a membership of seven. Plans were made for the holding of a debate for the Jan. meeting of the subject for debate being, "Resolved that Country Life is more desirable than Town Life."

ETIQUETTE

WEDDING INVITATIONS

All wedding invitations are sent from the home of the bride, and those that are for the personal friends of the bridegroom who are unknown to her.

They should be mailed from a month to ten days before the day set for the wedding. If the bride is an orphan they are sent out in the name of her nearest relative.

CHANGING CUSTOM AT THE TABLE

There are certain little tricks in table setting that, reasonably or otherwise, may put you down as being old-fashioned, provincial, or even uneducated. Some of these tricks were perfectly good form a generation ago, but they are out of date now, new customs have come about and if we don't adapt ourselves to them we may be misjudged by our acquaintances.

For instance, take the time-honored spoonholder. Once the most expensive tea or coffee service possessed one of these dishes, slightly higher and narrower than the sugar bowl and without a cover. A spoonholder, usually of more glass, regulated toward the center of the dinner or luncheon table, even in well-regulated households, and there spoons were placed when dried to await their demand on the table. It must certainly have been a device that saved something in time.

But the spoonholder is woefully out of date, and we would hide the housewife who still employs one! Then there are bone dishes. They were to be found even in the china dinner sets, but in most households they gradually passed out of existence as pantry dishes used for leftovers put away in the ice box. Small butter dishes have almost entirely lost ground to larger bread and butter dishes, still they often prove so much more convenient in large households that they are retained in spite of particular disfavor.

Napkin rings have gone by the board in most households, but not in all. After all, it is not an expense worth counting to have a fresh napkin for dinner every day, and a careful maid or housewife can manage to keep track of napkins from dinner that must needs be used for breakfast or possibly luncheon the next day.

The fact is nowadays that most people would rather have paper napkins than napkins used for more than two or three meals. If you must effect the economy of making napkins do longer than this, then why not connect with linen napkins altogether?

MEASURES TO MEET PERIL OF ANTHRAX

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The International Commission on anthrax, sitting in London yesterday, adopted the following resolution: "The Committee proposes that the governing body of the International Labor Office include on the agenda of the next conference a draft convention established on the following basis:

(1) That hats used in the brush-making and upholstering industries be disinfected before the materials are handled industrially. (2) That wood and hair to be used in the textile industry be disinfected before the materials are handled industrially except in the following cases:—(a) If the country of origin is included in the schedule of countries where the danger is slight; (b) if the material being put on board ship by a process recognized as effective; and (c) in such other cases as may be determined by the authorities specified.

"The above-mentioned schedule shall be kept up to date each year by the Advisory Committee on Hygiene constituted by the International Labor Office. Similarly industrial processes of disinfection shall be approved by the governing body of the International Labor Office on the advice of the above committee, or, if necessary, on the recommendation of the Health Committee of the League of Nations."

Dr. Dorset (U.S.A.) said their experience was that they had never seen a case of anything but shaving brushes, and it was difficult for him to see why the Commission should recommend disinfection for all brushes when the danger was only in one kind of brush.

The chairman (Sir W. Middlebrook) said he was advised that 183 Great Britain or brusher other than shaving brushes, and there were thirty-eight deaths.

Desirable than Town Life. The cabinet in the school has been repaired and a bottle of turpentine and a bottle of gause supplied for emergency cases. New Zealand—The regular meeting of this Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Peter Conway on Dec. 22. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. A comforter was finished and set to be auctioned. Locks for the school buildings have been purchased. Next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Frank Curran.

Of Interest to Farmers

SAVING FARM MANURE

The waste of manure on our farms reaches an enormous figure. The farmer who has ten or twelve cows or five horses and some young stock will produce four or five hundred dollars' worth of manure each year. This is a by-product of the farm that does not receive the attention it should, and under average conditions there is a loss of forty per cent. or more of its fertility value due to drainage, leaching and rotting. This loss could be cut at least in half by proper handling and protection.

On many farms the manure is simply piled out in the barnyard, where rotting leaching and drainage all get in their evil effects. It is the natural rotting of the manure that causes it to heat and ferment. The manure pile that is uncovered, not protected from the rains or snow, and with a free circulation around it, is ideally located for rotting or for breaking down the organic matter, and when combined with leaching and drainage the loss reaches its maximum.

Whenever it rains the water seeps through the manure pile, removes the most valuable fertilizing elements and carries them off through ditches provided for the purpose. While drainage is essential to remove the surface water, there are too many ditches that are taking away much of the farmer's wealth in the form of fertility and soil.

A concrete manure pit has satisfactorily solved the problem of taking care of the manure on many farms. These pits are made of tight, close wall, hold the liquid manure as well as the solid; being tight they also prevent leaching and drainage loss to the solid part of the manure. Manure pits are built in different forms depending on the location and the ease of handling the manure in getting it into the pit and also in getting it out. Some are built with the floor level with the ground with side walls two or three feet high, others are excavated with the walls extending only a little above the ground. When the liquid manure is caught in a gutter and conducted to the manure pit by means of a sewer tile, it is well to provide a tank or cistern into which the excess liquid may flow. This tank should be pumped to a tank wagon for distribution or pumped over the manure pile to keep it moist.

HAND-HOLE IN BARN DOORS

By having a hand-hole in barn doors where stock is shut in, the doors can be assured that the doors are securely hooked on the inside. This also makes it easy to open the doors from either side. This often saves many steps as one is frequently required to go around the barn in order to get through a door.

I mark out on the door where the hand-hole is to be inserted. If it then cut across the top of this hand-hole, put on the hinge and then saw out the remaining portion. On the bottom the cut is beveled to keep storms from beating in. A knob is bolted on the bottom of the outside to make opening more convenient.—E. Glen Fuller.

SQUASHES IN HOME GARDENS

Two distinct types of squashes are commonly grown in home gardens—the summer squashes, the fruits of which are used while they are in the garden, and the fall and winter squashes, which are ripened and used during the winter months. The small growing summer squashes are best adapted to planting in the average garden. The larger, or standard, varieties are better adapted to field culture, although one or two hills might be planted at a corner or along one side of the garden. The hills in which summer squashes are grown should be fully four feet apart and a little manure and fertilizer should be worked into each hill as it is being made.

STIMULATING THE EGG LAYING HEN

The best mash for stimulating egg production in hens of the general-purpose breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, according to experiments carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture, is one that contains 10 per cent. of meat scrap. This mash is practically as good as meat scrap, or high grade tankage.

THE CARE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS

The annual loss due to ignorance or negligence in the care of farm implements is appalling. Figures have been published from time to time showing depreciation on implements from lack of shelter and care, still many farmers winter their implements in the field where they were last used, or scattered about the farm yard. A manufacturer, if he is to prosper, must keep his production cost at the lowest possible figure. The same applies to the farmer, who is no less a manufacturer, and one of the ways in which he can materially cut down his expenses is in the proper care of his implements and tools. All implements when not in use should be under cover, and not left exposed to the influence of the weather. A machine or implement should need not be an elaborate affair. If it can be wholly closed, so much the better. It should be conveniently situated, and the front should consist largely of roller doors, so that any implement can readily be obtained. As to the arranging of the various implements, a binder being used practically all one season of the year, may be

Farm Plans For 1923

C. E. MacKenzie.

This is the season of the year for we farmers to lay plans for the operations of the coming season, and to get new ideas from articles read and meetings attended.

Our province has a fair number of Farmers' Institutes and kindred societies, all of which we should take full advantage. At many of these meetings the officers call outside talents to make the meetings interesting and if properly conducted and supported by the men of the district should help each and every farmer in the community.

I know from actual experience that often, after chores are done we feel like enjoying the home fire side rather than driving from one to three miles to attend an agricultural meeting. However, it would make it a point to attend every one of these meetings, and when there to take part in the discussions and help to make the treasurers interesting and of value to every one. The men who are of us who have been in the habit of attending meetings know full well that if these are poorly attended it has a tendency to make the discussions slow and draggy, because all the speaking is done by one or two men, but often valuable information is given which is worthy of a much larger attendance.

Now, at the great majority of the meetings the subjects discussed are generally those which directly affect the farmer—and the problems being thrashed out are those which we are called upon to meet in our own operations. We should not, however, neglect to take some of our own knowledge which would be worth something to some of our neighbors; then if we would only think of this and in turn pass what we have learned along we will not only be making a help to ourselves but would be helping others, thus giving a direct impetus to agriculture.

One often hears, when a meeting is announced for some neighborhood some one saying that he or she knows as much about the subject to be discussed as the speaker engaged, and they state that they do not intend going. Now, this is a wrong conception. To take of the matter, even though a man is well versed on the said topic he should be there to hear what the other fellow has to say and to give others the chance to hear what he knows about it.

During this winter many meetings will probably be held throughout the province, all of which it is worth while to attend. If we do not attend we cannot reap the benefit we should, even if these meetings are properly reported to the press.

To make a success of farming we should aim at increasing production year by year. Then, if we do this, we must have a better system at the marketing end of our business. These two subjects alone team with great possibilities, and they alone might take up our attention this winter, then we cannot afford to miss a meeting and plan for better and bigger profits.

As a suggestion about our meetings this winter, let me ask that, every farmer in the community attend every such meeting. Our great need at the present time is farmers who can think and give expression to these thoughts. Then there is no place where we have a better opportunity than at one of our own meetings. Let us avail ourselves of the opportunity these meetings offer, and see how many hands will be swelled to full buildings, and a lukewarm interest changed to live and spirited meetings with large numbers taking part and profitable discussions resulting.

If we as a class ever expect to make the most of our profession we must get together and exchange views and thrash out difficulties. The winter is the time to begin. If we all attend we will surely aid in planning the work for 1923, and be the better for having met and exchanged views.

Think of your brother, and make a 1923 resolution that come what will, we each and all will avail ourselves of every chance to better the producers' condition in this little province by the sea.

School and Home

WHEN YOU HAVE YOUR ROOMS DONE OVER

Very often when you look round a house you wonder why it fails to attract you, although the surroundings are charming in themselves. Usually the explanation is that the aspect of the rooms has not been considered in choosing the colors.

The first thing to note is whether any of your rooms face north for these are the most difficult to make successful. The walls must be light and of a warm tint. Blue or gray, no matter how light in shade, will not do, as they are cold tints. Avoid also darkish papers, even when warm reds are in the pattern. The walls of a porch room must be both light and warm in tone—cream, warm yellow, shell pink, or orange, will be found the best selection. Remember that bright curtains will not serve to brighten a north room, as the color cannot be seen against the light.

There is a large choice for the south or south-west room, but unless you get all your materials up to date, it will be wise to choose cream, white or gray, as anything to vivid or too delicate fade badly in the summer sun. In the west room remember that the sun does not shine until the afternoon, so you must avoid the colder shades, or you will have a depressing effect on the mornings. Certain shades of green are very successful.

For a room facing east, blue or yellow shades are delightful, as they seem to attract and reflect the morning sun, but it is best to have blue only in draperies or in the frieze, as it seems to be possible to get an unending blue even in the best paper or material.

M'LADY'S SILK HOSE

The love of wearing silk stockings as displayed by the present day young lady is by no means a modern fashion. Long years ago they were introduced into court life, where they became extremely popular. So it was as susceptible to the allurements of fancy finery as m'lady of today.

Queen Elizabeth was presented with "one payre of blacke knit silke stockings," as a New Year's gift, which, after a few days' wearing, pleased her highness so well that she sent for Mistress Mollague and asked where they came from, and if she could help her to any more.

The silk mistress, in reply said: "I have made them very carefully of purpose only for your majesty, and, seeing these please you so well, I will presently set more in hand."

SAVING STEPS IN THE NURSERY

Her bathroom and nursery join and she washes her baby in the bathroom like a real grown-up in a tiny rubber tub that is made to fit on the large one. This was not only a special piece of equipment but that can be bought in any department store. It can be filled directly from the faucet by connecting it with a short rubber hose and it has a tiny plug in the bottom so that the water drains itself off into the large tub. Made right on the tub at the left-hand side is a miniature table. The baby is taken out of the bath and put on it while being dried. Then the table is folded up and put away.

This mother has a baby wardrobe in which she keeps the baby's clothes. It is easily wheeled from nursery to bathroom and brings all the necessities for baby from extra swaddling in the top basket to neatly folded clean dresses in the bottom basket that can be swung around as needed. She makes good use of two other features of her bathroom, one the medicine cabinet, which happens to be a large one. In this she has moved the general articles to the two top shelves and baby's articles occupy the two bottom shelves. She can reach these when taking care of baby on the table without extra steps. At her back, so it requires only a turn, is the clothes-chute leading to the cellar and into this go baby's soiled clothes.

SOME HINTS ON THE MODES

Fringe will not take a really inconspicuous place, in spite of the fact that it has been rather done to death within the last few seasons. There are now fringed handkerchiefs to attest to the truth of this assertion, fringed girdles—with narrow fringe hanging from each of the composition segments of a girdle composed of squares linked with chains—and fringe cleverly used in a dozen other ways.

A frock of net—and net will probably follow lace into great vogue—shows a light bodice and a very full skirt made up over white satin. The skirt is edged and banded, round and round, from hem to hips, with very narrow ribbon in a dozen different colors and shades. Big hoops and long drops are the most popular sort of earrings. They are developed in any metal and in many compositions and sizes as well. Pearl and jet, alone and combined, are most popular for earrings. There are some really very beautiful combinations of this sort. Silk is taboo as material for dresses in the public schools of Kansas, even silk stockings not being allowed. There are fringed tassels of pearl and beads on shoes, and

Child Welfare

Articles on Child Welfare, Published by the Canadian Red Cross Society, Will Appear Weekly in This Column, Furnished by the Local Branch in This City.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever should be dreaded not only because the acute attack may itself result in death, but also because of the serious complications which may follow even a mild attack, and which may leave the child deaf or with defective kidneys or heart. Scarlet fever seldom attacks nursing children, but when it does attack a child under one year of age the chances are about one in three that death will result. The greatest number of cases occur in children from five to ten years of age, and 95% of all the cases occur during the first fifteen years. Not all children exposed contract the disease, but the chances to escape it increase rapidly with age, and, if the disease is contracted, the older the child the more favorable the outcome. There is no specific cure for the disease; if contracted it must run its course.

To understand how to prevent scarlet fever one must understand how it is spread. The evidence shows that it is carried from the infected child to the well child in particles of the mouth or nose secretions. The most common way for this exchange to occur is by the infected child showering the well child's face with small droplets of these secretions while coughing, sneezing and laughing, or the well child may become infected by placing candy, pencils or playthings belonging to the sick child in its mouth or from placing the fingers contaminated by the handling of such things, in its mouth. Therefore, to prevent scarlet fever the child should be taught at the earliest possible age (1) to keep away from people with colds, running noses and sore throats; (2) the danger of coughing and sneezing into each other's faces; and (3) not to "take bites," trade candy, gum or apples, nor to put pencils or playthings into their mouths. If these simple principles are understood and practiced much sickness will be prevented.

When the disease has once developed the two essentials in preventing further spread are an early recognition of the disease, and prompt and efficient isolation of the sick from the well. The chief symptoms of scarlet fever are sore throat, fever and a rash. The sore throat usually precedes the rash by two or three days, and in mild cases the rash may not develop. The child may spread the disease before the rash appears. Therefore, when a child complains of a sore throat or shows other signs of illness such as headache, fever or vomiting, the parents should isolate him from the other children and call the doctor. The other children should be kept away from school until the doctor arrives and passes on the case. Often the symptoms may be so mild that they are unnoticed by the parents and the child goes to school. Here the teacher can do a great service to the community by sending the child home on observing the first symptoms, at the same time notifying the parents and the health officer.

When a case has been diagnosed as scarlet fever it should be effectively isolated at once. The other children should be kept at home for about ten days, when, if they remain well, they may return to school, with the approval of the health officer. When this procedure is impossible the next best is to isolate the child at home or send the other children to a friend or relative where there are no children.

The health authorities should be notified at once and will give the necessary instruction to the parents, or, as is usually the case, the family physician will care for the case in accordance with the rulings of the health department. It is only intended to point out to parents some of the important principles involved in preventing the spread of scarlet fever and some other diseases, and their responsibility in assisting the health authorities in this important work.

HEALTH INFORMATION SERVICE, CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

fringes of the same materials from the edge of tall Colonial pump buckles.

For the Bride-to-Be

Dip an old sheet in strong bluing and lay over the lines in your hoop chest. Then they will not be yellowed when you want to use them.

These Cold Nights

The old army canteen can be pressed into service as an extra hot-water bottle. It may be filled with boiling water and will stay hot for hours.

Write It Down

A slate, with slate pencil attached is indispensable in the kitchen. The needed article can be written down when the stock is low, and nothing ever "runs out" or is forgotten.

An Ounce of Prevention

It is a wise thing to save all worn white materials; cut them into pieces ten inches square and have a clean pile of them in the linen closet, where any member of the family who has a cold may procure them instead of using their regular handkerchiefs. They can be burned when soiled, and in this sanitary manner help the cold from spreading through the family.

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