WHY GERMANS LEAVE HOME



SIR EDWARD GREY AND THE CRITICAL YEARS OF A MAN'S LIFE

THE TEST OF A MAN'S LIFE-PERSONAL AMBITION NOT ALL - LIFE MUST BE MADE TOLERABLE - STANDARD OF EXPECTATION HAS BEEN RAISED-TO GET AT THE BACK OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST

were the speakers at the Manchester meeting which, says the Manchester Guardian, was remarkable for its emotional intensity, and was attended mainly

Critical Years of Life.

Sir Edward Giey said that the most critical years of a man's life were those between 20 and 25. If a man was idle and wasted those years the probability was that he would not get into the stream of life at all What a man read and did and what habits he formed durdecided his future life. All men had neir home life and their recreationsmost important departments of life, necessarily contradictory, but not encoincident.

man who was not obliged to work his livelihood, after he had attended to those two things, obviously had an erormous surplus of time which he could and ought to devote to public work. Most men had to work for their livelihood mor or less. They, too, must give to publi work each according to his opportunities Without that nobody was really a citizen for citizenship consisted not in the possession of rights but in the performance of obligations and the rendering of ser-

What He is at the End of It. What matters most in a man's life, Sir has done in the way of success or failure, himself is as the result of his work. actual work which he undertakes. The life is the man who has made people feel that his life has been regulated by a de-

Me those faults which impede public Personal Ambition Not Everything.

Sir Edward Grey and Lord Hugh Cecil praise is something which nobody should suppose, restlessness and discontent have egotistical, something which prevents him from doing all those little things which

itself in the sand or evaporate alto-Just to men at that time, when Cavendish Association ought to appeal,

viding them with the results of the experience of other people who have done public work, and by giving them that start in life which will put them in the main stream of public work and enable them in the fullest sense of the word to

The need of the state for public service (Sir Edward Grey said) is greater than ever, and will become increasingly great. We live in a very crowded counare packed together in the small compass of these islands, and they have got each other, and that what one man and but what he is at the end of it. No doubt one class does affects his neighbors more his work has a great effect upon what he and more as the population increases and is, but the measure of the real success of the community is bound closer and closer a man is not whether he can point to this together. That, of course, has been felt or that great achievement but what he tremendously in municipal work, which is already dealing with the problems of The Cavendish Association lays stress crowded communities, and that is one of upon the motive from which people the great and obvious fields of public should work, and that, I think, has more work. We have in these days to solve a to do with what a man becomes than the problem which presses upon us with increasing urgency, and it is how a crowd. motive which the Cavendish Association ed industrial community is to make life a farm is incomplete. Your modern puts before people is the Christian spirit, not only to be but to seem tolerable to The man who has been a real success in these who carry on our industrial work. I say not only "be" tolerable, but seem tolerable because the whole standard of sire to give service, and to do nothing expectation has been raised. It is no which fell below the moral standard which good pointing to the fact that things are he had set up for himself. That sort of much better than they were two or three motive it is which clears away from peogenerations ago. What would have does not seem tolerable to the present generation. We have had great prosperity



The Stage Manager (to the brace of supers)-Now, you know what you've got to do in the third act? Remember, you both come on as Napoleon's army retreating from Moscow."

especially to young men who have more aside from public work are not going to stated to be the cause, when it is trivial, especially to young men who have more assection public work are not going to stated to be the cause, when it is trivial, understand either the nature of the problems or the way in which they may be praiseworthy aspirations. If they get no help, no stimulus, no guidance, no object, as the left on one side outside the main at what many people think and feel. their aspirations are fresh and new, the providing them with work, small at first but increasing afterwards; by pro-

become useful citizens of the state To Make Life Tolerable.

Masses of men of different classes strike really for a trivial cause. What is lie opinion.

something which makes his work not standard of what they think life ought to be is higher than it was. These problems are only going to be impede public work, and make it difficult solved by people who get to understand for men to work with others.

That is something on which the Caven-lish Association lays stress. It appeals can, of all classes. Those who stand stream, as spectators, and they will become, what people who are mere spectators of public affairs so often do become, cynical, critical, and therefore unto understand these problems they must do it by public work.

Industrial Unrest. Take the case, for instance, of indusrial unrest, added Sir Edward Grey. You are not going to find out the causes of industrial unrest from the newspapers or from political meetings or from mass meetings. You hear that tens or perhaps hundreds of thousands of men are may be quite sure that tens or hundreds between different classes which is neces-

What matters most in a man's life, Sir pass of these islands, and they have got Edward Grey continued, is not what he to learn that they are dependent upon HAD THE FIRST SILO THAT WAS BUILT IN DOMINION

Twenty-five years ago silos were practically unknown in Canada and the United States. Today, without one, up-to-date agriculturist next to his barns probably considers his silo the most important of his buildings.

To Middlerex belongs the honor of having the first silo in the Dominion. It was erected by Mr. Thos. B. Scott seemed tolerable to previous generations of Vanneck, in 1881, and he writes of the interesting incident as follows:

In 1880 I saw Dr. Bailey's book on Ensilage advertised in the Country Gentleman. It looked good. We knew a cow would give a full mess of milk on fresh, green grass, but she would not on dry hay. In 1881 I built the first silo in Canada. It was 32 feet long, 12 feet wide, and only 12 feet deep. With our present knowledge we can easily afford to laugh. This was a case of the blind leading the blind. The silo was boarded outside and in with matched boards, and the space filled with sawduct. A timber was sunk level with the floor five iron rods, 1½ inches, extended to the top of the silo. The rods cost \$21. The cutting-box was elevated to the height of a wagon, and the team hooked from wagon to horse-power. The corn went rapidly through the cutting-box, and was elevated with a big scoop-shovel. In four days we had it plumb full. Covered with 12-foot boards, double cut to slip inside, the corn settled. We put heavy scantling on the rods and screwed it down solid. Had force enough on rods to raise a barn. First thing next morning, however, was disappointment, as the ensilage had settled and left screws. \$21 gone; no good. It must be a continuous presure, and I had the remedy at hand loading it three feet thick with cordwood. This made everything solid No one had seen ensilage, but we were beginning to smell it. The corn was green, and, of course, developed a good deal of acid, still the odor was pleasant. Doubting, anxiously we opened the first silo. The news spread that T. B. Scott had opened his silo. We fed about three feet across the end, our surface was small, but the labor of handling boards and wood was large. How-ever, it pleased the stock, if it did get much ridicule from critics who smelled sauerkraut. Prosperous farmers suggested many improvements The elevator was not a success, cobs jumped off the carrier, and the

wind blew leaves all over the yard. The blower saves all this waste. The Cheapest Feed.

A very important improvement is the movable section of pipe attached to the mouth of the blower, reaching within a few feet of the bottom of the silo, and can be detached as required. This completely prevents the separation of lighter and heavier parts of the corn, and one man can distribute the corn evenly over the whole silo. We have fed ensilage continuously for 32 years, and with the present improvements we find ensilage to be the cheapest feed both in winter and summer, and the cheapest to store

of any forage crop. Many new forms of silos were built. The best of these was the tub silo, hooped with iron. When well built, and inclosed it is a good silo. but open it is not a success. Inclosed it will cost as much as a cement silo, and is not so satisfactory or durable. A cement silo properly built is a permanent improvement on a farm, and its cost adds to the

This Mother Found The Right Food For Her Baby Girl.

Mrs. Arthur Prince of Meaford, Ont .. writes, on Sept. 12th, 1911: "Some time ago, you were good enough to send me a sample of Neave's Food. Baby liked it so well and it agreed with her, so I am using it right along and think it is

excellent "I have a friend with a very delicate baby. She cannot nurse it and has tried six different foods, but it does not thrive at all-is always sick and troubled with indigestion. I strongly recommended your food. Will you please send her a sample ?"

Mrs. Prince wrote again on Sept. 27th, 1911: My friend's baby has grown wonderfully. I can scarcely credit it. Her next baby, which she expects in five months, will be fed on Neave's Food right from the start—she thinks it is so good."

Mothers and prospective mothers may obtain a free tin of Neave's Food and a valuable book "Hints About Baby" by writing Edwin Utley, 14 Front Street East, Toronto, who is the Agent for Canada. (Mention this paper.) Neave's Food is sold in 1 lb. air tight

tins by all Druggists in Canada.

SCIENCE IS WRONG IN ITS HARD-**FACED REJECTION OF PLAIN FACTS** RELATING TO PSYCHIC PHENOMENA

BY HERBERT QUICK.

Author of "On Board the Good Ship Earth," Etc., and Editor of Farm and

(Copyrighted, 1913, by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.) Alfred Russel Wallace, who has just passed away full of years anad honors, was one of the greatest scientists of his time. For a long time before his death, however, he was in scientific disrepute. He was re-

garded as among those who went off chasing rainbows. He was opposed to vaccination, and wrote a book attacking it. · Vaccination survived his attack, and recent discoveries added to decades of experience seem to indicate that Wallace was in error.

He believed that the scientists of the nineteenth century committed a great mistake in adopting vaccination. The present-day theory of immunity on which most of the progress of medicine is based had not been developed at that time, and doubtless the logical mind of Wallace rejected vaccination because it seemed to him unscientific.

A GREAT MISTAKE. Another great mistake of science, according to his be-

lief, was the rejection by the scientific world of the whole theory of phrenology. Wallace believed that there was in phrenology something which should have been taken hold of and studied. The importance placed upon head forma-Herbert Quick. tion by the Lombroso school is interesting as showing that Wallace might have been right in this. Not that the phrenologists are altogether or even to any great extent right; but that science in condemning

phrenology in toto was wrong. But the thing which made the greatest breach between Wallace and his scientific brethren was the refusal of science to do so much as investigate adequately the phenomena of spiritualism. Wallace was possessed of a strictly scientific mind; and he thought he saw in the spiritistic phenomena a great bedy of fact which science should study, collate and, if possible, develop into a

The announcement by the daughter of William T. Stead that she is about to publish a book on the subject of the spirit communications which she claims to have had with her illustrious father since he was lost with the Titanic emphasizes the fact that spiritistic phenomena are coming to be recognized by a greater and greater body of scientific minds as well worth study. Such names as Wallace, Lodge, James, Hodgson, Hyslop, are found in the roster of those who are not afraid to break with the great body of scientists on this

Science has introduced into the world a new kind of honesty. The fact that Darwin was willing to give to Wallace the credit for the discovery of the

A BLOT ON SCIENCE.

But science has a blot in its escutcheon. That blot is its hard-faced reection of plain facts when they relate to psychic phenomena. Mesmerism is ow a recognized fact under the name of hypnotism. But for generations after and Braid had performed, written and died, science refused to admit the plain facts. When people were thrown into the cataleptic state now frequently seen in every psychological laboratory, the scientists called it a trick Thirty years ago I read a book written by a Swedish physician on the ypnotic phenomena observed by Charcot in his Paris hospital. I asked a ne, able, well-educated physician what he thought of hypnotism. He thought I meant "hypnotics," which was his name for drugs which induce sleep. He knew nothing whatever of the phenomena of hypnotism as we understand the term-and I could find no physician who did.

And yet Charcot had blistered a woman's back by hypnotism by means of postage stamp, and applied cantharides to the same back at the same time without effect under the suggestion that it was a postage stamp!

Science simply refused to look at hypnotism, and knew nothing of it for years after it was practiced by hundreds of charlatans. So science refused to despise. But a man should not stake been and are still a very marked feature consider the phenomena of spiritism and allowed everything upon those; otherwise, when of the community. Why? Not because the charlatans to have a monopoly of that also. consider the phenomena of spiritism and allowed, and still in the main allows,

his work fails to get recognition he is disappointed. He should have in himself than there was generations ago—I believe there is less—but because men's ing their existence, we should not now, I believe, have to depend upon such ing their existence, we should not now, I believe, have to depend upon such ing their existence, we should not now, I believe, have to depend upon such ing their existence, we should not now, I believe, have to depend upon such ing their existence, we should not now, I believe, have to depend upon such in the days of the Davenports and Foxes, to collate the facts, study them and find out what was in them, instead of deny-like the state of the days of the Davenports and Foxes. makes him independent of those things, expectations have been raised and the books as this forthcoming one of Miss Stead's for light. For evidently her book will prove nothing.

"Some of the communications," she says, "are too intimate to be disclosed. Those are the very ones which might prove something. If she holds things back, how are we to tell whether these "communications" are from Mr. Stead's discarnate spirit, as she believes, or the phenomena of her own subjective

Do Public Work. But what we want to get at if we are o find the causes of unrest and discontent, is not what is in the front of peo ple's minds but what is at the back of happy spectators. If people are to get their minds. That is a very difficult thing even for the individual who has something at the back of his mind to find out, still more to express; and it is only indirectly by sharing in public work Depend upon it, concluded Sir Edward, the first thing for a man to do to get his own point of view understood is to begin by learning the point of view of others Only, I think, by being mixed up in public out on strike for perhaps a trivial work, municipal work, social work, and cause; that it is the alleged cause. You so forth, can you get that understanding

real value of the farm. There have in the last twenty-five or thirty years been very many valuable improvements in agriculture, but of all, he cement silo holds first place. If the stock farmer is justified in borrowing money to improve his conditions, and he is, then the silo has first claim. The three most important stock crops are corn, roots and alfalfa. Grow these largely, not to the exclusion of other crops. It your land is not in condition for these crops, make it so, and grow them. No country in the world wil again" in not very many days.





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