

MEETING OF WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

Address of Mr. Edward Brown, London, England, at Toronto, Sept. 11, 1925.

Prof. Brown, on rising, said:—Mr. Deputy Minister, many have enquired, "What is the object of these Poultry Congresses?" Those who have taken part in the two previous ones realize their importance and value. I know that in every country there are pessimists, men who can only see the shadows, and appear to have little vision of the future. These are met with everywhere. If there are any present to-day and the result of this meeting does not convert them to a feeling of optimism in regard to the World's Poultry Congress in 1927, all I can say is, as we are frequently told in the Old Country, "If you cannot help, get out of the way."

The growth of the poultry industry and the advances of modern methods that it has done for the world could not be told. Instead of the few it touches every class of society, whether in urban or rural districts, it would take you to places in England where it has been the means of carrying people through times of great stress. For example, some time ago, the Burnley District of Lancashire, where poultry keeping is carried on the operative on a simple question was asked one of the "Why do you cotton work up poultry keeping?" You engaged during the day heated factories, and yet you are working after poultry on com-

lines." The answer was, "The trade is subject to great fluctuations; sometimes we are working, and sometimes we are not working, and we are perhaps only three or four days a week, that comes, the keeping of it enables us to prepare for it, to carry on our hours without stress." That applies also because within the last fifty years farmers in Great Britain declared that poultry was a profitable part of the operation.

HALF CENTURY. I call your attention to the fact that in the last fifty years in which I have been engaged in promoting this industry, poultry keeping was a recreation, or merely a hobby for the farmer's wife. In the early days, exhibitions were of an important place. So far as the farmer was concerned it was a commercial, because the farmer's wife would not pay, and she got no credit for nothing or at a very low price. That is entirely changed. Now a huge industry. In the United Kingdom the production has increased from about \$25,000,000 per annum to upwards of \$220,000,000 per annum during the last twenty years. A serious factor in food production we have not the same on the other side of the Atlantic.

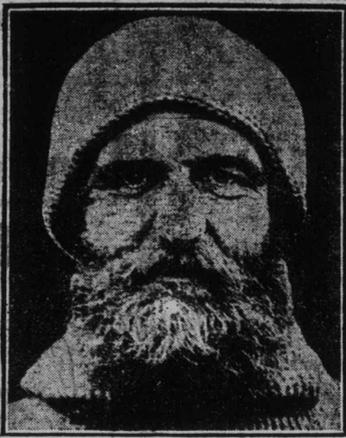
Canada's Fine Display. I appeal for united effort in Canada. Your country has a great opportunity. The birds that were displayed from the Dominion at Barcelona last year commanded the admiration of people from every country, and considering that they had travelled in some cases more than 5,000 miles, they were in splendid condition. It may be that with your harder climate we shall draw upon Canada for the rejuvenation of stocks of poultry in different parts of the world which have been weakened, either by conditions of excessive breeding. Let me say that you can arouse interest, but you must justify it. It is for you to do all within your power to make this the greatest gathering in the world has ever seen, and I should like to add that although the Congress might be splendidly organized as I am sure it will be, the Exhibition at Barcelona was one of the finest displays that I have ever been permitted to attend. Therefore you have to put your best foot forward to justify what you are doing.

Cultivation of Medicinal Plants.

A farmer in Northern Ontario with some knowledge of physics says he would like to try the cultivation for market of what are called drug plants. He can hardly do better in the first instance than send to the Publication Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa for a free copy of Bulletin No. 36, "Medicinal Plants and Their Cultivation in Canada." There he will not only glean all particular about the cultivation of these plants but also find that there are some preliminary considerations that need careful attention if success is to be achieved. The quantity used in commerce is comparatively small of many of these plants and consequently the area used on a farm will be of like value and hand-labor will have to be mainly used. Again if the soil and climate are suitable the question of cost and resulting profit should have close attention.

There is more possibility of a better standard of living through the expenditure of the old dollar than in the acquisition of another dollar.

The 24,250,000 families of our country own 11,000,000 cows and not swim until they discovered



Peter Freuchen, noted Danish explorer, who was recently found in Baffin's Land after being missing for four years. He will make another polar trip, but this time by airplane.

We Use Our Silo for a Water Tank.

For several years our water supply consisted of a spring of hard water, about 50 feet to the rear of the house, and a small stream about 100 feet below the house. During our second year we built a hollow-tile silo, 10x24, at the barn, which stands on ground 20 feet higher than the house and 220 feet distant. We used the silo three years, then for various reasons discontinued it. It stood idle for three years when I decided to put it to use. One day I went to town with my team and wagon, got a few bags of cement, a quantity of old brick, some galvanized-iron pipe, two faucets, cast-iron sink, etc., and made arrangements for the hardware man to come out and spout the barn so as to run the water into the silo. I then got part of a load of sand.

We dug a trench from house to silo, and in the trench we laid the galvanized-iron pipe deep enough to prevent freezing. One end of pipe entered the bottom of the silo, and over this end we placed a galvanized-wire screen. The other end entered the house via the cellar and went up into the kitchen; on this end, in the kitchen, we placed one of the faucets. Beneath this we placed in the bottom of the silo doorway, which we filled up with cement, mortar and brick, giving it a plaster coat on the inside. A few days later the hardware man came and spouted the barn and shortly afterward a shower of rain started our soft-water system, which has given splendid service for nearly three years. There was not a cent for upkeep until a few days ago when the mercury dropped to 36 deg. F. below zero and the pipe that comes up into the kitchen froze and burst. It cost 50 cents to repair this damage. While repairing the pipe we put in a shut-off (cost \$1.70) in the cellar, so that future trouble from freezing can be prevented. We did all the work ourselves except spouting the barn. The cost of everything was a little less than \$60. It was the best \$60 investment I ever made.—Howard R. Lane.

Chemical Fire-Engine for Rural Use.

Our farm lies some two miles from a small country town that has a population of 500. When our chicken coop was raided last winter by a family of weasels, I hit upon a money-making way of trapping them. After unsuccessful attempts to catch them in traps placed around dead fowls, I tried wiring small pieces of fresh pork to the pans of the traps.

The first morning after I baited the traps this way I found a full-grown weasel in a trap, caught securely by the nose. Within a week I had caught the entire family of six. I sold the skins for 50 cents each.

Mice will not gnaw the paste on wall paper if powdered alum is mixed with it.

SKIMO BOYS

ERRY MALLET. a place for them, those two boys—aged five and seven respectively—never lost heart.

Picking up on the beach what they could find to eat, they eventually got back to the tribe after two days and nights of constant traveling. They were famished, wet to the bone, and famished.

They gave the alarm and a small party of men paddled immediately to the islands. There they found the two men marooned amidst hundreds of nests on which they had been feeding.

It appears that on their arrival, four days before, they had at first gone to sleep on the beach in the sun, leaving their kayaks partly out of the water. The tide rose and the two kayaks drifted out of sight. They had suffered no hardships—having plenty of food and being confident that eventually some one would come to look for them.

Furthermore, they did not feel anxious about the children. In their minds, a thirty-mile walk alone on the rugged seashore, the fording of three swift rivers, and the lack of food and the exposure during four consecutive days and nights, could not possibly harm two little Eskimo boys of five and seven.

CHOOSE COLORS TO SUIT YOUR TYPE

A highly colored blonde will find it easier to select suitable color combinations in planning her wardrobe than will her brunette sister. The blonde who is inclined toward sallowness, however, must needs be careful. Every color suggests its related complementary shade, and purples, certain blues and blue-greens give an added yellow tinge to the skin of their wearers. A blonde without much color looks well in white, transparent blacks, green, rose, and most blues, but must have all colors keyed down or "grayed" so they do not accentuate her own lack of color. The soft pastel shades are usually becoming to such a person. On the other hand, a blonde with high color can wear almost any color except brown.

Brunettes with brown eyes should wear cream or ecru, rather than white, and the pale brunettes should avoid grays and purples. Browns are best for both of these types, and the taupe shades are excellent. The brunettes with blue eyes, sometimes known as the Irish type, can wear almost any shades, including all blues, grays, and transparent blacks.

Red-haired women with blue eyes and those with brown eyes are different types and require different colors, though both can wear greens and browns.

White and gray hair need their own peculiar color combinations. Blue eyes and silvery hair take blue, blue-gray and transparent blacks; brown eyes take pink, gray, various blues,

black and purple. Navy blue suits almost all women.

When the wardrobe is small it is well to have most of one's clothing in a neutral but becoming color and obtain variety by means of trimming. Beads, rings and pins offer ways of introducing the proper color harmony to be worn with a certain garment. While we all realize the economy of an all-black, all-blue, or all-brown wardrobe, we may tire of it and long for a little change. A bit of variety can be introduced in the hat trimming and repeated in a string of beads or a pin. A hat facing, or a feather in old blue, with beads in the same shade of blue, makes quite a difference in a black or navy-blue costume. A scarf to match increases the wearer's satisfaction. The use of orange, ecru or gold with brown is quite as happy, while silver is delightful with black. If gray gloves and gray silk stockings are added to the black-and-silver costume, the harmony is complete.

If the beads you happen to own fall in this harmony, it is much better not to wear them. If a little thought be given to beads and jewelry when the outfit is planned, these ornaments can take the place of trimming to give an interesting accent to the costume. Such charming effects can be obtained through the right choice of jewelry and ornaments that it is unfortunate, when a woman wears jewelry just because she has it, that it does not suit the time, the place, the dress or the wearer.

Nature's Lesson.

The pink apple blossom is just out of reach. Though you stand on the tips of your toes—A lesson has Nature she wishes to teach. You will learn it before Autumn goes.

Strive not for the blossom, nor weep at defeat. But patiently wait for awhile, All things come in time, and the moments are fleet, Soon blossoms will give place to a smile.

The blossoms will die, but the good fruit will grow, It will ripen in sun and in rain; The weight of the apple will bend the bow low— And the waiting will be to your gain.

Seek not the bright buds that will fade in a day, But await the sweet fruit God will send— The buds may be high, and be out of your way, While the boughs at the harvest will bend. —Peter W. Pitcher.

For That Rainy Day.

I do not know of a method whereby returns from farming can be made uniform year after year. But I do know that it is possible for farmers to lay aside in years of good profits reserves upon which they can draw in years that are not so good. I cannot help but feel that too many farmers have reinvested their surplus earnings in high-priced land when they should have kept at least a part of them in more liquid reserves upon which they could readily draw in times of depression.—S. O.

Better Health for the Kiddies.

I believe quality and carefiness in wrapping has most to do with the school lunch. Poor bread and poor butter would spoil the best lunch, and I think I am safe in adding, vice-versa.

Really, I think the cold breakfasts and suppers are hurting the children much more than cold dinners. Too many are allowed to eat a large meal from the cupboard as soon as they get home from school, and do not want their warm supper. Let's have quality first.—Mrs. L. L. H.

My Button Pins.

I never have to hunt buttons now. All my old hat pins have been pressed into service, each carrying buttons of one variety securely held in place by a cork on the point of the pin. The button pins, as I call them, are laid in one long row in a flat box so I can see at a glance just what I want.—Mrs. A. E. Enerson.



Was Still Boss. "Well, I suppose you're still boss in your own home?" "Why, of course I am—the family is still away at the shore."

CLIPSE FASHIONS



GRACEFUL JUMPER FROCK.

Paris sponsors the jumper type of frock for every occasion, and modish preference is given to velveteen for the newest blouse ensembles. Inverted plaits at the centre front and side seams give an enchanting swing to the skirt, which is joined to a bodice top. The youthful blouse has a plain back extending over the shoulder in yoke effect, to which the front is softly gathered. Faile silk fashions the fitted collar, the flat plait at the front, the cuffs and the top of the inset pockets. The diagram pictures the simple design of the blouse No. 1044, which is in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 38 bust requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch or 40-inch material. The skirt, No. 1033, is joined to a bodice top, and is in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 38 bust requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch or 40-inch material for the skirt, and 1 1/2 yards lining for the bodice. Price 20 cents each.

Many styles of smart apparel may be found in our Fashion Book. Our designers originate their patterns in the heart of the style centres, and their creations are those of tested popularity, brought within the means of the average woman. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Cannas, dahlias, etc.: As soon as the tops of cannas, dahlias, gladioli, caladiums, and similar plants are killed by the frost, the roots or bulbs should be dug and stored in a cellar, where the temperature will remain about 55 deg. F. and should never go below 50 or above 60 deg. F. No more earth should be shaken from the clumps of cannas and dahlias than is necessary to remove them from the ground. The plants can be placed on racks or in flat boxes so the air can circulate freely through them. No frost must reach the roots, or most they become too warm or dry.