

YOUR PROBLEMS

BY MRS. HELEN LAW
Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 235 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Mary:—If the shades are not too badly soiled you can clean them with a piece of art gum or a brand-new eraser. This, of course, will take a good bit of patience, but it is what the shade experts themselves recommend. Just erase the dirt. If the shades are very dirty try the old reliable soap and water. Do not use much water, but apply the lather on a cloth wrung out in hot water and clean a small piece at a time. All white shades can be soaked and washed and ironed just like a piece of linen. I am afraid to suggest this with yours, as the green might run. If you press the shades while damp the stiffness will come back to them.

M. S.:—There is no way to remove the hair permanently without the use of the electric needle. If you bleach the hair on the lip with peroxide and a little ammonia it will make it a good bit less conspicuous. Otherwise I would go to a reliable specialist. You can get a depilatory powder at the drugist's that will remove the hair for a day or two, but it will come back. Be sure to go to a reliable drugist and make sure you are getting a reliable depilatory powder.

Grateful:—Nothing is really any trouble to us, Grateful. And if it were, that's what we're here for. Since the medicine spilled on the white linen dress has iron in it you can go about removing the stain the same way you would remove an iron-rust stain. Lemon and salt might not be strong enough, although you might try this first. Sprinkle the stain with salt, moisten with lemon juice and place in the sun, more lemon juice being added if necessary. If this doesn't remove it, try salts of lemon, to be bought in the drug store in crystal form. Immerse the stain in a solution of one-half teaspoonful of the crystals to a pint of water and boil until the stain disappears. Then rinse.

Young Mother:—About the fifth month of a baby's life the process known as the eruption of the teeth begins. The rule is that the lower teeth precede the upper, of the same class, by two or three months. They generally appear in pairs, and the usual order of their eruption is as follows: Upper set—two central incisors, between the seventh and tenth months; two canines, between the twelfth and eighteenth months; two first molars, between the twentieth and thirty-sixth months. Remember that the lower teeth of the same class will be one or two months earlier than the upper ones.

Mrs. K.:—To relieve bunions be sure your shoes fit properly, and remove any pressure that may be on the joint with a felt ring. Reduce the inflammation with tincture of iodine, and then apply benzoated colloid. Soak your feet in hot soap-suds and pare off the thick epidermis. Be careful and don't pare too closely. Repeat the applications of colloid.

Lister:—Yes, the need is desperate, indeed. Do you know that there are more than 9,000,000 people in Belgium and Northern France who are practically without bread? And what do you think the men of the British Mercantile Marine have done? They have agreed to a reduction of fifty per cent. in their meat allowance. When the heroic men of the British Mercantile Marine have to have their rations cut, surely the people of Canada will make the small sacrifice of eating less bread and meat, and substituting fish and vegetables.

White Feather:—Starvation in Europe is not theoretical. White Feather. It is only too real. It has been estimated by an expert that about 4,750,000 persons have died of starvation in Europe since the war began, while about 4,250,000 have been killed in fighting. You never thought of hunger as having killed off more

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The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
MAY 26.

Lesson VIII.—Jesus Silences His Adversaries—Mark 12, 1-44.
Golden Text, Mark 12, 17

Verse 28. Questioning together—The picture is that of the teacher surrounded by a crowd, in the temple precincts, the utmost freedom of question and answer being observed, and the whole colloquy giving scope to an interplay of wit, as now one now another member of the audience puts in a word of inquiry and the teacher, approving the question or exposing the fallacy, presses home the truth to the discomfiture of the caviller. Knowing that he had answered them well—This scribe appears to have been an onlooker, who, noting the sincerity and correctness of Jesus' replies, now puts forth a question, not in the spirit of criticism, but wishing for a response to a vital query in Jewish minds.

29. Jesus answered. The first is, Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one—Jesus responds at once with what every Jew repeated daily, the sentences used at the beginning of morning and evening prayer in the temple, called by the Jews the "Shema," from the first Hebrew word in the sentence. The oneness of God as over against polytheism.

30. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God—This is the first duty of man toward God and here is at the same time a revelation of God. For it is only one who loves who demands love: since love in him is supreme he demands love as the supreme duty. With all thy heart, soul, strength—There can be no divided allegiance. Here is shown in a strong way that all our powers are to go forth in love to God.

31. The second—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself—This second stands with the first as completing the idea of righteousness. None other greater than these—For the reason that it exhausts the relationship of man. Religious duty, therefore, looks two ways, Godward and manward. Neighbor, in the Jewish sense, included only his fellow Jew, but Jesus widens the meaning of neighbor to fellow-man. This wider

definition of neighbor is given by Jesus in the parable of the "Good Samaritan" (Luke 10). As thyself—The love of God includes in itself all other affections, but this love of the neighbor has over against it a love of self with which Jesus allows it to divide the man.

34. Thou art not for from the kingdom of God—He discerned perfectly that love to God includes love to man and that no amount of external ritual could atone for a positive neglect of one's fellow man. No man durst ask him any question—This was not mere logical fencing on the part of Jesus, but it was his profound knowledge of the spiritual essence of the law over against their hard and unspiritual interpretation.

41. Sat down over against the treasury—The "treasury" consisted of a number of chests with flaring, trumpet-shaped, brazen mouths into which the people cast their contributions as they passed into the temple. Nine of these chests were for the appointed temple tribute and for the sacrifice tribute. Four chests were for free-will offerings, for wood, incense, temple decoration, and burnt offerings. And beheld how the multitude cast money into the treasury—It was copper coin, which the people, the masses, handled. Many that were rich cast in much—They cast in so much that a law had to be enacted, we are told, forbidding the gift to the temple of more than a certain proportion of one's possessions. It seems to have become the fashion to display this lavish contribution of money to the temple.

42. There came a poor widow—In her loneliness and poverty, lost in the thronging crowd, but not lost to the eye of the Master. Two mites, which make a farthing—It would take about ten of these mites to make one English penny. It was the smallest Jewish coin. No one was allowed to contribute towards alms so small a sum as a single mite, but this was not forbidden for other purposes.

43. Called unto him his disciples—He here teaches them the great lesson in benevolent use of money. Cast in more—In this case the poor giver was the princely giver. The giver not the gift, the measure of self-sacrifice, not the amount of the contribution, is the standard of the Master.

She is a full partner in the business of building up the farm and home and has a right to a full share in labor-saving and comfort-securing equipment. Along with arguments in her own favor she should be able to point out to the farmer how such a water system would work into his part of the farm work, such as providing fresh water in the hog lots and in the dairy barn.

My own home was without conveniences until I was newly grown and found out for myself how much could be done with a very small amount of money. I had just made the first installment when my mother died and

they are most susceptible to influences for good or evil, learning either to love the farm and to wish to stay with it, or to hate it and long to get away at the first opportunity; whose wife has labored hard at his side with heart and hands in building up the farm and home but whose only labor-saving device has been a washing machine while he has invested in everything he could find to make his strength go farther and his labor more efficient—does he realize that three or four of his fat steers will give his wife and children hot and cold running water in the kitchen, a beautiful bathroom and a good sewage disposal system with comfortable indoor toilets?

Are the steers so important that he is willing to have his family and himself miss these comforts? If a water-supply system, a saver of drudgery for the women and a comfort and pleasure of the family, costs little, ought not every substantial farm have one? In some rare cases the husband and father thinks more of his money than he does of his wife and children.

The farmer sometimes has a hazy idea that such equipment is expensive and difficult to install. The hot-water system and shining sink and bathroom fixtures which he sees in the city homes, look complicated and he fears his ability to take care of them properly, to say nothing of installing them himself. He also has the idea that a kitful of special tools will be required to install them.

This is wrong. The installation of a hot-water system, with sink and bath, is really a very simple operation and any farmer who can cut and thread a pipe so as to make a good joint and who will follow directions carefully, should have no trouble in installing such a system.

The use of simple compression joints has done away with the need for special tools and skill in handling lead pipe and making wiped joints. There is no necessity of a plumber's assistance nor investment in expensive special tools. The whole outlay for working material need not be over fifteen or twenty dollars and most of it usually can be rented from supply houses.

When it comes to installing the stacks and waste pipes for a sewage disposal system, it might be advisable to secure the services of a plumber for two or three days but unless a farmer can better afford to hire some one to install his water system for him than to give his own time, even this expenditure is not necessary.

The farm woman should be able to talk the advantages of a good water-supply system and to discuss intelligently the merits of the different systems available and she should be informed thoroughly on how to take care of it and how to get the most out of its operation. It will be put in, if at all, largely for her benefit and through her exertions and insistence.

PRactical FARMING

How To Handle Ailing Animals.

In a great many cases, animals suffer more from the excitement and exhaustion of being caught and handled than from any ailment they may have. Young cattle are often chased until they are heated, then rough and thrown. Besides being detrimental to the ailing animals, this often puts them in an awkward position to work upon.

To get around the difficulty, squeeze gates are a great help. They are hinged to the front part of the station, into which the animal is coaxed with feed, and swung around to prevent the animal from jumping sideways. The gates are especially valuable for milk cows, when treating cases of congenial abortion or infection of the genital passages. Their use insures greater safety for the one who is treating an animal.

Stock should be carefully watched and when the presence of maggots is discovered in wounds or in soiled wool, appropriate remedies should be applied. Chloroform is the best remedy to apply to kill the maggots in wounds. After the wound is cleansed some effective fly repellent such as pine tar should be smeared over the wound and about its edges.

For scours in calves, give each calf two or three ounces of castor-oil in which a teaspoonful of ginger is stirred. Then give two or three times daily, two ounces each of lime-water and infusion of gentian. The infusion of gentian is made by boiling one ounce of bruised gentian roots in one pint of water for ten minutes, then cooling and straining.

More horses are sick on Monday

our home was broken up but I shall never forget what a wonderful help the sink and cistern pump were in greatly lightening her work and saving her steps.

"Sheep Notes"

"Keep the lambs growing from the day of birth," is the slogan of successful sheepmen. Since the greatest profits are from sixty-five and seventy pound lambs, on the early market, economical feeding is important. The lambs' journey to perfect-

FATHER TO SON

This war, that has brought so many frightful and brutal things to pass, has also set free the tenderest and sweetest qualities in humanity. Can anything be more charming and touching than this letter, written by an American soldier in France to his little son?

The bravest are indeed the littlest; only a man who was willing simply and courageously to offer everything—even his life—to his country could write so unaffectedly, with such gentle yet manly affection, the writer, Capt. Frank W. Cavanaugh, is an officer of artillery who was once a well-known football player at Dartmouth College.

Dear David Boy: Your good mother writes me that you have a chum, and she says he is a fine boy who lives next door. Isn't that fine? I wish I had a chum. You and your mother used to be my chums, and sometimes Joe and Billy and even dear little Rose Marie, and Phil, too, when he was home, but now that is all changed and I have no chum in all the world. I think it's rather sad sometimes, don't you? But I have your pictures, which I take down and talk to when I am lonesome.

I am happy to know you like your new school and home, and I'm sure you'll only play with clean boys who don't do anything very bad and who also like to go to school. Didn't we use to have great times together, and wasn't it fun when you'd come up to the car to meet me? Then when you saw me getting off, do you remember how you'd hide behind a tree and run up behind me and scare me after I had passed? And do you remember how sometimes you and I would race, and you were getting so you could run pretty fast, for you were getting to be a big boy?

And then we'd all go down to see the circus and the parade and hold hands so we wouldn't get separated or lost. And then Christmas! Oh, wasn't that a wonderful day! Early in the morning how you'd all rush downstairs to see your presents. And, then, poor, tired mother would work and work to give all you boys and girls a Christmas dinner—turkey, cranberry sauce, and dressing and plum pudding, and candy and nuts and everything. O Dave, did any little boy ever have such a good mother as you, I wonder? And now you are soon to have another Christmas, and old "Cav" won't be home. But I want you to have the finest time you ever had on that day, so that I may be happy over here thinking of you all. I wish I knew some little boys and girls over here, so that I might talk to them and hold their hands, and I would call them my boys and girls' names and pretend that I was home.

The other night I had a lovely dream, and I was so disappointed when I awoke. I dreamed I was sitting in our kitchen with mother and David and all the children, and a chair that was tilted back against the wall that was tilted back against the wall slipped, and I fell gently and without hurting me to the floor. And then mother and you and all the children laughed and laughed, just like good, naughty folks. And you came over and took my hand in yours and lifted me up easily. Isn't that funny, Dave? Think of any boy lifting a big, fat father like me from the floor with one hand. Then we laughed some more, and suddenly I remember it was after nine o'clock. I said, "Why, children, what are you doing out of bed at this hour of the night?" And you said, "Why, it isn't very often our father goes away to war, so we thought we ought to stay up to say good-by." And then I was so surprised to learn that I hadn't gone away to war yet that I suddenly awoke, only to find myself in my little, lonely barracks, and the rain was coming down hard outside, and I was lonesome for my dear family.

And now, David, old boy, everyone is in bed but me, trying to get lots of strength and health for the big fights we will soon be in, so I must do likewise and end this letter to you. You must always remember that your father came into this great war for the sake of all little children, and I know that you will, while I am gone, take good care of mother and all the children. I can see you growing up tall and straight, with shoulders back and head up, because that's what old "Cav" wants, and you love "Cav," don't you, David boy? Dave, will you do something real nice for me? I knew you would. Then kiss mother and Annie and Billy, Rose Marie and John for "Cav," and send one to Philip in Maine.

The lights are going out in a few minutes, so good night, good-by, Dave, and God bless you.

From your old man, "Cav."

Maytime.

Under the apple trees high I go swinging;
Up and away, where the birds are singing;
The blossoms drift down—zephyrs laugh in the trees,
And drowsily comes the soft hum of the bees;
Oh, the breath of the lilacs in Maytime; Oh, May!
Stop longer! Stop longer! Don't hurry away.

New Shoeing Ends.

If the metal tip comes off the shoe- string, dip the frayed end in hot paraffin. Let harden, and a very good substitute tip is formed.

The Beard that Grows Outdoors

on the face of an active, vigorous man, is a very different razor test from the beard which grows at a desk or behind a counter.

That's why three years' service in the trenches has done more than ten years' use in the cities to single out, for real, stiff shaving, the

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The man who doesn't get time to shave every morning—whose beard grows thick, sun-cured and wiry—he's the one who gets the most solid satisfaction out of his Gillette.

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