fire that it might be roasted for his benefit, and the grateful Indra trans-lated the animal to the moon. Some people have strained their eyes and imagination and they think they can see him there.

they can see him there. These rabbit, moon and egg stories have been so mixed up in the minds of people of more recent days, that children in Germany are sent out early on Easter morning to find rab-bits' eggs, and they ceally think that the Easter rabbit brings the beautiful colored eggs with which they are so delighted.



"Puritan" Washers take all the work out of washday. Write us if your dealer does not handle the "Puritan"

## "Favorite" Churn

You can churn with your hand - with your foot - or both together, with the

"Favorite". Easiest churn you ever used. Roller bearings make it so. In 8 sizes - churns from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream. Ask your dealer to show you the "Favorite" or write us for full description.

> DAVID MAXWELL & SONS St. Mary's One

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## What the Farm Home Needs

Some few weeks ago, President Roosevelt inaugurated a commission in the United States to ascertain what were the chief needs of the farm home of to-day. On this commission ap-peared only the names of men. The investigation which President Roose. velt is attempting, concerns the wo-men of the farm first of all, and not a woman represented on the board of commission

Following this announcement, the management of Good Housekeeping, one of the most admirable magazines for women published in America to

for women published in America to-day, has instituted an investigation on its own account, which will be most sacrifing in its score. A set of questions has been pre-pared which will bring out a volume of data far beyond anything hitherto attempted in the field of the farm fam-ily, a human literature of the richest and most varied kind. The immense value of such data can readily be un-derstood from every noint of view.

derstood from every point of view. This will be the first oportunity of the farm women of America to make their voices heard as a unit in a great cause—that of their own emangreat cause—that of their own eman-cipation from conditions which ham-per their happiness, the best develop-ment of their home life, and especial-ly of their children. Following the Inquiry will be the choice of a National Commission of Names of

Women.

few weeks will be required in A which to inauguate this great cam-

The Good Housekeeping National Inquiry will supplement the work of President Roosevelt's Commission as President Roosever's commission as nothing else could do. The newest and best developments in the farm home and the life of the family will be set forth to stimulate the interest and the ambition of the farm women, and call out the free expression of

and call out the free expression of their desire and hope. Following the announcement of its investigation, Good Housekeeping nublishes the following article, by Prof. Charles W. Burkett, in it: Feb-ruary insections of the standard standard range of the standard standard standard range of the standard standard standard we published to be shown in the country, do a life largedy spent in the country, do

ary personal experiences based upon a life largely spent in the country. do not give the prominence to isolation that most observers have been in-clined to emphasize. A stranger in the city is usually more isolated than one in the country. I am ready to adthe city is usually more isolated than one in the country. I am ready to al-mit, however, that some of the old-time isolation does exist yet: but I do insist that modern conveniences.

better modes of living and a freer commingling with other people have done a great deal towards the elimina-tion of this objection to farm life.

ISOLATION IN THE COUNTRY

Before the telephone was known, Before the telephone was known, before the free delivery of mail was introduced, and before even the wo-men's magazines and the daily papers were generally available, there was much isolation. But the isolation of to-day is not the solitude of the dun-geon house of yesterday. I have seen pore cheer more real ion and based geon house of yesterday. I have seen more cheer, more real joy and happi-ness and more true fellowship mixed up among women who live in the called isolated farm homes, t called isolated farm ho among women of the city. than

among women of the city. Nor does living in the country nar-row. The charge that in going from city to country is to give up freedom, friends and soicial development, is unfriends and soicial development, is un-true. What follows is a change of point of view. The very things so much prized in the city give way to more important duties, richer in feel-ing and deeper in satisfaction. There follows not less of freedom but more of friend and independence; not few. of friend and independence; not few. of friend satisfaction of social adver-companions; not less of social adver-companions; not less of social advertages but a redirected notion of social joys—a new outlook showing the real Joys—a new outlook showing the real meaning of social activity and woman-ly sympathy. The country woman meets with her neighbors just about as frequently as does her city sister, and if she desires to increase the num ber of such visits it is within her power to do so.

#### COUNTRY PLEASURES

The social standards of the city are The social standards of the city are taken, as a rule, from the leisure class; of the country, from the busy, working class. The leisure class of the country gives itself over to re-creation and social activity as freely as the leisure class of the city; and the busy exthemistic methods if and as the leisure class of the city; and the busy, enthusiastic workers of the country have just as much time for recreation and for interchange of soc-ial duties and requirements as the working class of cities and towns. In-deed, it may be said that if there is anything in favor of either, it is with those of the country; for there are those of the country; for there are many seasons of the year when neith-er farm duties nor home duties are especially pressing, a condition which enables both men and women to en-joy these opportunities to their limit.

### UNDESIRABLE CONDITIONS

In many cases—in the majority of cases, perhaps—the opportunity of visiting neighbors and of spending an th congenial Many, how-



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ever, do so; why not all? The fault is not of the environment, but of the people themselves. Good roads have people themselves. Good roads have opened up may possibilities of soc-ial intercourse, and in this direction more and more is sure to come. So long as birds and flowers and house-hold duties are required, there is neither solitude nor isolation, especi-ally if the mind has been trained to know how to make the most of these. give woman a better chance. In too many homes she has been a drudge and a slave. She works too hard and too much. She must be content with old contrivances, with old appliances.

April 1, 1909.

too much. She must be content with old contrivances, with old appliances, while her lord and master indulges in new tools and machines as fast as they appear. Woman's emancipation begins when hooks and magazines are delivered by the mail carrier, when a library or a sitting room is fitted up, when water is piped into the house, when milk and butter are hand-led by the men or not at all, and when modern conveniences are made permanent fixtures of the home. When she e has these things the home life neither isolated nor barren.

The woman who never reads, who does not appreciate the society of birds, flowers and country people, who makes her work mere drudgery, finds indees het work mere drugget, mos isolation indeed a harsh reality, and her lot one of weary toil and a hard-ship. This woman might be better contented in a city flat. To a woman with great strength of character, with clear ideas and warm sympathy, who hearward the day marks isolation is knows what she wants, isolation is not a bugbear.

(Continued next week.)

# The Unward Look The Upward Look ------

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditations of my heart, be al-ways acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer.— Psalm 19, 14.

Often, unconsciously, we sin against God. Our sin lies in the at-titude of our mind. While doing a kind act we may have thoughts that kind act we may have thoughts that are ungenerous and which, although unspoken, strip our action in the sight of God, of all merit. That is what the aposite Paul meant when he said. "And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor and though I are not hore: it profileth me anoth-ing.—(1 Cor. 13.3.) Possibly we start out to do a

ing.—(1 Cor. 13.3.) Possibly we start out to do a worthy deed such as to raise money worthy Before we are vorthy deed such as to raise money for our church. Before we are aware of it we are endeavoring to raise more money than some one else connected with the church, or with some other church, who is en-gaged in the same work. Thus un-consciously the devil misleads us as instead of our object being to raise money for the glory of God and the extension of His kingdom on earth, we are really endeavoring to gratify our solfash ambition to excel some one else and thus to pander to our self conceit. Sometimes, in relating to some friend or acquaintance what we have done on some occasion, we withhave done on some occasion, we, with-out being aware of it, so color our have done on some occasion, we, wise-out being aware of it, so color our words as to set forward too promin-ently the part that we played. While we think that we are telling just the set think that we really are underworing to place we really are our own cleverness. The marks the devil sets for us are woulder-fully concealed. Unless we pray for wiedow we may sin for days and weeks and months, and not he aware of it. In olden days, David realized have the wonderful prayer that is our text this week. As we consider the words of our mouth and the medita-tions of our heart we feel like walk-ing very humbly before God.—I. H. ing very humbly before God .- I. H.

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