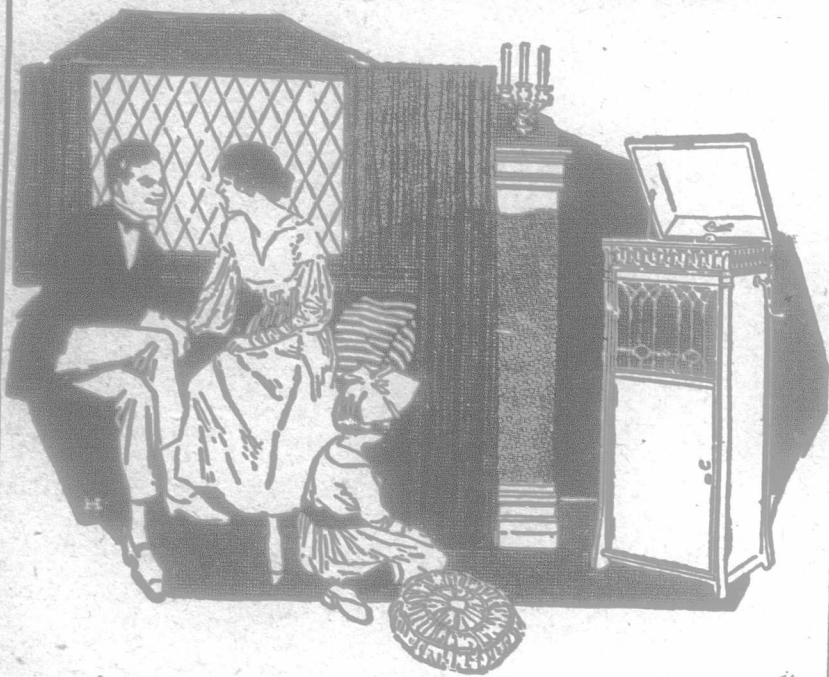


Home, Sweet Home



A wanderer stood in the darkened street, looking through the window at a happy family within. The scene pictured the longing in his soul for the home he did not have.

The man slipped away unseen, and one day wrote a song—the song of his soul. And this song became immortal; the most beautiful and pathetic heart-song that the world has ever known.

The man was John Howard Payne, and the song is "Home, Sweet Home."

You may RE-CREATE in your own home this immortal song if you own

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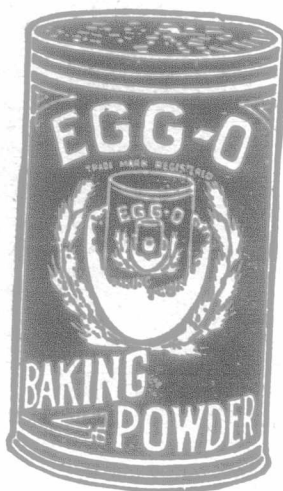
"The Phonograph with a Soul"

"Home, Sweet Home," "Swanee River," "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and hundreds of other heart-songs are at your command; waiting to be RE-CREATED for you by the magic of this greatest of all instruments, with all the richness of melody and depth of expression that you have longed for in the phonograph—just like the living artist.

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Our School Department.

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Outstanding among the lessons taught by the world-war is that of the importance of education. Of a pernicious brand of education the results were very evident during more than four years—and so were the results of an enlightened type of training. Hence came the realization that education is one of the chief foundation stones of civilization. This conviction has now permeated almost all nations, though a few isolated individuals in most countries have not yet awakened. There follows the demand, and it is now a very insistent demand in Canada, that the schools train boys and girls to be citizens. It may be that certain subjects of the curricula, some that are traditionally dear to many hearts, will be greatly pruned as to quantity and modified as to quality; some other subjects may, perhaps, disappear entirely. But the aim of all subjects, new or old, will be preparation for citizenship. In the new curricula pupils will be taught the fundamentals, among which will be honesty, uprightiness, industry, justice, harmony, thrift, fire prevention,—everything that is included in a citizen's full duty. Some of these subjects are now taught incidentally; some not at all.

But before this new era can dawn, one important reform must be accomplished. Teachers' salaries must be increased.

The new type of education will be worth every dollar that must be spent to attain the necessary standard—saving on education is not thrift, for thrift is intelligent spending. No money spent on education is ever wasted. For the new kind of instruction the best very teachers will be required and they must be as well paid as are members of other professions. This is no selfish aim—quite the reverse. So long as teachers receive a lower remuneration than do physicians, lawyers, business men, masons, carpenters, janitors, stenographers, so long will education fail of its true valuation in the life of the world. The public must be taught to see that money spent on education brings the highest possible returns, that the future welfare of the nation is dependent on the proper education of the youth of to-day, that for effective education competent teachers are essential, and that for such teachers really adequate salaries must be provided.

To give education its true place in the structure of democracy, to pay teachers in proportion to the value of their services to the state, are excellent evidences of national thrift.—From the Thrift Magazine.

[NOTE—Not so much fault can be found in Ontario with the salaries paid to beginners. The fairest complaint is that experience is not recognized by a graduated scale whereby trained teachers are remunerated according to their experience and ability.—EDITOR].

Simple Experiments With Milk.

In the last few issues we have been discussing cleanliness in milk and it was promised that some more experiments would be outlined, for the benefit of teachers and pupils, that can easily be carried out in the schoolroom. Milk is a vital foodstuff and billions of pounds of it are produced each year in Canada. Large cities like Toronto and Montreal must have very large amounts of milk every day so that the health of the people can be kept up and the children and babies made to grow strong and healthy.

Just a few weeks ago there was a great strike in England of those who were working on the English railways. Now railways are used to carry nearly all of the food that reaches the very large cities of England, London, England, has millions of people and these people must have fresh milk every day. This milk comes in every morning from many miles out in the country and the railways carry it. When the strike occurred it was a very serious thing because there were those millions of people with no way of getting milk for their children. The Government fortunately was able

to send hundreds of motor lorries out to the country and they succeeded in bringing in enough milk every day to keep the people at least partly supplied.

The farmers in Great Britain have to pay very high prices for feed for their cows and as a result, some of them like some Canadian farmers would not produce very much milk unless they got good prices for it. The Government said that no one could sell cheese for more than 36 cents per pound in England and men came over to Canada and bought nearly 20,000 tons at 25 cents per pound, because that was all they could pay and sell it in England at 36 cents. But what do you think the British Government paid the English cheesemaker for his cheese; the same cheese that had to be sold to the women and children for 36 cents? They paid him 48 cents, or 12 cents more than it would be sold for. Why? It wasn't because they needed the cheese so badly, because Canada, New Zealand, the Argentine, Australia and other countries have cheese that could have been bought much more cheaply. The Government knew that if the British Dairyman was not guaranteed a handsome price for his cheese last summer, he would sell his cows. An then what? Why, then there would not be enough milk produced to supply the big cities like London, Manchester, and Liverpool during the cold winter months when milk is more than ever necessary and when it is usually very scarce. So the Government stood this big loss so that the people could be sure of having enough milk during the winter.

We have said all this just to show how very important milk is as a food for human beings and to make perfectly clear why it is absolutely necessary for farmers to take good care of the milk they produce and see that it is sweet, clean and perfectly wholesome when it leaves the farm. The little experiments suggested below will show how very easy it is for milk to become contaminated.

Would it not be a good idea to bring a few samples of clean, fresh milk to the school and experiment with them in different ways. It would of course, be wise to have all of the milk come from the same farm and if at all possible from the same cow. This milk, too, should be brought to school in a bottle or jar which had been boiled for a few minutes previous to filling it with milk so that it would be as fresh as possible when the experiments were started. Some of this milk could be put into a dirty bottle; some more could be put into a clean bottle and left open so that the air from the school room could get into the milk; another equal quantity could be put into a clean bottle in which a few flies had been kept for an hour or so; while another bottle very thoroughly washed and boiled, cork and all, for at least five minutes could hold the remainder. These four bottles should then be placed somewhere near the centre of the school room where the temperature would be fairly uniform and not too warm, and developments carefully watched.

In still another experiment several samples of clean milk would be put into clean bottles and then before putting the stoppers in, a fly could be put into one, a piece of straw into another, a tiny piece of manure into a third and a fourth left open to the air for an hour, while a fifth could be stopped up immediately. It would be interesting to watch the results of this simple test of cleanliness.

All of these experiments could be used to show how easy it is to get milk to spoil and how necessary it is to use the utmost care in producing clean milk. Other experiments just as simple and practical could easily be designed to show other points than the ones that would be brought out from the experiments mentioned above. Who has not heard about the bad flavor of milk when turnips are fed to cows just before or just at milking time. Milk is a very easy thing to taint and all one can do is to be as clean and careful as possible. It is a very poor practice to do the milking just after the cows have been fed hay or after they have been bedded down for the night. A great deal of dust is in the air at that time and all this tends toward dirty milk.