

MAGAZINE GUARDIAN



SCHOOL AND HOME

RECIPES

Tea Cakes.

One egg, one cup of sugar, one cup sweet milk, piece of butter size of an egg, two teaspoons baking powder one pint of flour.

Filling for Cake.

Two cups of powdered sugar, two tablespoons of butter, mixed together until they cream. Add the well beaten white of two eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Spread between the layers and on top.

Brown-Bread Ice Cream.

Soak one and one-quarter cups of dried brown bread crumbs in one quart of cream for fifteen minutes, after which rub through a sieve. Add seven-eighths of a cup of sugar, one-quarter teaspoon of salt, and a pint of cream; then freeze.

Tapoca Custard.

One-eight cup pearl tapoca, 1 cup milk, 1 egg yolk, 1/2 cup honey or corn syrup, speak of salt, flavoring. Soak the tapoca in water for an hour or two, drain it and cook in the milk until it is transparent. Proceed as for boiled custard.

Boiled Raisin Cake.

One and one-half cups of seeded raisins, 3/4 cupful sugar, 1/4 cupful butter, 1 1/2 cupful flour, 1/2 cupful raisin water, 1 well-beaten egg, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon. Cover the raisins with boiling water and simmer 20 minutes. Cream the sugar with the butter, add flour, raisin water, egg, soda (sifted with the flour), nutmeg, cinnamon, and raisins dredged with 1/4 cupful flour. Bake in a shallow cake tin in a moderate oven.

Strawberry Whip

Dissolve 2 tablespoons of sparkling gelatine in 1 cupful of fruit juice or hot water, add 2 cups of strawberries crushed, 1/2 cupful of sugar or honey and 2 tablespoons of orange juice. Beat up the white of 3 eggs, and continue beating while adding the strawberry mixture gradually. Pour the whip into glasses and serve decorated with whipped and sweetened cream and ripe strawberries.

Ham Omelet.

Three eggs, 8 tablespoons of thick white sauce, 1/2 cupful of ground cooked ham, salt and cayenne pepper to season, parsley to garnish. Separate the whites from the yolks of eggs, beat until light. Then combine with the white sauce. Beat the whites stiff and dry, fold into the yolks and sauce; season to taste, then lightly fold in the ground ham. Pour into a hot, well-buttered baking dish and place in moderate oven. Bake until well puffed and firm at center. Garnish with parsley and serve immediately.

Spanish Layer Fruit Cake.

One cupful of granulated sugar, one half cupful of butter. Mix these together until they cream. Add a pinch of salt to the yolks of three eggs and the white of one egg; beat until very light. Then add one teaspoonful each of cloves and nutmeg, one cupful each of chopped prunes and English walnuts, one-half cupful of small seedless raisins, and one-half cupful of currants washed, dried and dredged in flour. Sift one teaspoonful of baking powder with two cupfuls of flour. Into one-half cupful of boiling water stir one teaspoonful of baking soda; add this to one cupful of sour milk. Mix into cake batter. Beat all thoroughly for five minutes, and pour into layer-cake pans. Bake in a moderately hot oven for thirty minutes.

LISTLESS, PEEVISH GIRLS

When a girl in her teens becomes peevish, listless and dull, when nothing seems to interest her and dainties do not tempt her appetite, you may be certain that she needs more good blood than her system is provided with. Before long her pallid cheeks, frequent headaches, and breathlessness and heart palpitation will confirm that she is anemic. Many mothers as the result of their own girlhood experience can promptly detect the early signs of anaemia, and the wise mother does not wait for the trouble to develop further, but at once gives her daughter a course with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which renew the blood supply and banish anaemia before it has obtained a hold upon the system. One of the experiences thousands of mothers know that anaemia is the sure road to worse ills. They know the difference that good red blood makes in the developing of womanly health. Every headache, every gasp for breath that follows the slightest exertion by the anemic girl, every pain she suffers in her back and limbs are reproaches if you have not taken the best steps to give your weak girl new blood, and the only sure way to do so is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

New, rich red blood is infused into the system by every dose of these pills. From this new rich blood springs good health, an increased appetite, new energy, high spirits and perfect womanly development. Give your daughter Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and take them yourself and note how promptly their influence is felt in better health. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail post-paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Spiced Grapes.

Pulp and seed 5 lbs. of tart grapes, and put them over the fire in a porcelain lined saucepan, with 4 lbs. of granulated sugar, 2 tablespoons each of cloves and cinnamon, and a pint of vinegar. Cook slowly for half an hour after coming to a boil, then pour in to jelly glasses.

Orange Marmalade

Orange and lemon peels. Throw them into a bowl of salt water. When you have a quantity parboil them until tender, add an equal amount of apples, and enough sugar to sweeten. This makes a good marmalade. For general use the peellings may be dried, grated and bottled.

Eggs for Lunch

Hard boiled eggs may be halved lengthwise, the yolks removed and mixed thoroughly with a little top milk and salt and then returned to the whites as in making devilled eggs. Children who do not eat hard boiled eggs will often take them when prepared this way, and they are more easily digested than devilled eggs.

Raisin Cookies.

Work one cupful of butter to a cream and add to it two cupfuls of granulated sugar, three well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two tablespoons of sour milk, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, two cupfuls of seeded and chopped raisins, and flour enough to roll out. Bake in a quick oven, and when cool pack away in a tin box. They will keep for weeks.

INFLUENCE ON CHILDREN.

As for moral influences in the home, it is the words the child hears us speak, the things he sees us do which will have the greatest effect on his nature, such as respectful care and tender affection toward the grandmother, the grandfather, the aunt, the uncles, our attitude toward those in our employ, etc. Family festivals will make ever glorious impressions on the child's mind, states a student of human nature.

The spirit of charity should permeate the home. The little child is too young to know how to help the less fortunate, but he will imbibe the home spirit and with his growing understanding adopt the ideals by which he is surrounded.

Above all other influences the most telling is that which the parents create by means of their relationship to each other. If peace reigns supreme and father and mother live as one, having a deep, true, earnest affection for each other, facing together the joys and sorrows, and supplementing each other's strength at every turn, there is no greater legacy parents can leave their children than the influence and memory of such a home.

A COOL SPONGE PRECEDES A COOL SLEEP

Of course, the ideal way to secure enough coolness to make a good night's sleep possible, this time of year, is to have an electric fan going in one's bed room. Nobody who has not been lulled to sleep by the soothing breeze and gentle hum of an electric fan and then had to woe sleep vainly in a stuffy bed room quite fanless and breezeless, really appreciates just what the comfort of such a fan is. Small electric fans can be packed for trunk and attached to the electric light socket in a summer hotel or boarding house bed room and will infinitely enhance the comfort of such cramped sleeping quarters on warm nights. And a little electric fan of this sort uses only a trifling amount of electric current.

If the grateful fan is out of the question there is another way to make a summer room more bearable on a warm, breezeless night. Wring large bath towels, or even ordinary towels, out in cold water, leaving the towels rather wet. Then hang these towels in the room near the window and the evaporation of moisture will considerably reduce the temperature of the room. This is an expedient often resorted to in cases of illness where it is necessary to reduce the room temperature for patient's comfort. The temperature of the body may be reduced also, and a more comfortable sleep assured by this same process of evaporation. Take a sponge bath just before retiring, using a big sponge and plenty of cool water. Do not dry the skin at all but slip on your nightgown and lie down on the smoothly drawn sheet of your bed. The heat and air of the room will dry the skin and produce evaporation, since the water of the sponge bath was considerably colder than the air of the room. You will find yourself quite pleasantly cool and able to close your eyes in peace and sleep for a few hours at any rate. By that time, if the heat seems intolerable again, rise and repeat the cold sponge process and the slight trouble will be worth while—much more worth while than tossing, sleepless for hours, thinking of the insufferable heat.

TO Clean Spark Plugs

When it is necessary to clean the carbon from several spark plugs—say a set of four or six—here is a good method to use:

To about a quart of water add a tablespoonful of common concentrated lye, putting the solution in a porcelain or iron vessel. Put the spark plugs in this solution and set the vessel over a slow fire. Let boil twenty minutes after which you will find that all carbon has disappeared, leaving the plugs bright and shining. Wash the plugs thoroughly and let them dry before replacing in the engine.

FARM

CURING A COW BY WIRE

By LEW REED

Doctor Taylor, the veterinarian, was cranking his car to go to the country, when his wife appeared at the door and called: "Telephone." "I've got a sick cow," said Frank Jensen, when the veterinarian answered the call. "She's most too weak to stand. She has quit chewing her cud, breathes hard and seems to have a high fever. Can you come out?"

"Notice anything wrong when she walks?" asked the veterinarian. "She walks with a straddling gait, and is stiff in her hindquarters. When she stands she puts her left foot way back."

"How does the milk look?" "Yellowish blue in color and stringy. It curdles soon after it is drawn. She doesn't give much out of the left side; that side of her udder is red and swollen."

"From the symptoms you give the cow has mastitis," said the veterinarian. "You can treat it yourself."

"But where'd she get it?" interrupted Frank. "None of the other cows has it." "That's hard to say," was the reply. "It might have come from a blow on the udder, or maybe you skipped a milking. Careless milking will cause it. It might have come from the cow lying with her udder on a cold floor, or from hurrying her when the udder was distended, or from exposure to wet, cold weather, or a sudden change from a bulky, laxative ration to a more concentrated one. Keeping a cow too fat may cause it."

"What shall I do for her?" "Reduce the grain to one-third the usual amount. Give her about a pound of Epsom salts. Get some nitrate of potassium and a small graduated measure from your druggist and give a half ounce of the nitrate in the drinking water twice a day."

"Shall I do anything to the udder?" "Milk it carefully and bathe with hot water several times a day. Rub it with olive-oil containing three per cent gum camphor several times daily. Do not use any strong liniment on the udder, and avoid any of the possible causes of the trouble—cold floors, etc."

"I almost forgot to ask about using the milk," said Frank. "Don't use it. Milk the left half of the udder into a separate pail and bury the milk. The right side probably is not affected. Generally not more than half of the udder is affected at one time. Disinfect the barn with coal-tar disinfectant, so the infection won't spread to the other cows."

A week later Frank's cow was again doing her share of work at the milk pail. Except for Frank's careful observation which caught the trouble in time and for the veterinarian's help, the trouble might have developed into a case of chronic garget.

MARRIED MEN ARE GOOD FARM HANDS

For the year-round farm help give married men every time. The day has arrived when it is practically impossible to hire a dependable single man to work on a farm, especially if he is young, or if he has been stung with the city bee—a most pernicious insect.

The single farm-hands are hypothesized with the city-success stories they have read and heard from others, and almost without exception they are looking for an excuse to leave the farm at the first opportunity. The majority of unmarried farm-hands are aged from eighteen to twenty-five, and it is of this general class I am speaking. No matter if you pay one of them \$100 a month, furnish him a horse and buggy, board, room, laundry, etc., he will declare that he should have \$200 a month at least; that you furnish him a car, put a piano in his room, allow him to manage the farm, and supply him with a yard of movie-show tickets each Saturday night.

I used to put up with them, but a few years ago I grew weary. I was tired of doing the Saturday and Sunday chores by myself, so I hired a married man. This man had a small family and did not need a large house, so I fitted up a three-room cottage for him, gave him a garden plot, fenced a chicken yard and built a chicken house, supplied him with a cow, gas for fuel and paid him \$1 a day straight time, or \$365 a year. I have had single men who would do more work in a day than he did, but taking it all the way around he was preferable to the average single man; he was always near at hand when I wanted him, and as he had tasted of poverty he was economical in his handling of equipment, feed, etc. He stayed with me two years and left me to go on a good farm he had a chance to rent.

As soon as this man notified me that he was leaving at the end of the year, I was on the lookout for some one to take his place. One day,

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly relieve these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

while in the city, I met a rather seedy-looking young fellow who said he wanted work. We talked a while and I learned that he had been raised in the country. I made him a proposition and he immediately accepted it. George Gibson—"You little realize how glad I am to get a steady job on a farm. I have been doing odd jobs here in town the last year, and several times we have been very near the bread line before things would take a turn."

That was four years ago, and George is still with me, but will leave me early in 1920 to go on a place of his own. In four years he has saved enough to buy forty acres of splendid farmland a mile down the river. The first year he was with me I paid him \$450 and supplied a cow, garden, pigs, fuel, etc. Last year I paid him \$750, and this year I will pay him \$800. He is worth it.

Last harvest, when we were struggling under the handicap of the so-called daylight saving plan, George was the only man working for me who was willing to work until seven o'clock in the afternoon. The other were perfectly willing to sit around waiting for the dew to dry in the morning, but they absolutely refused to work after six o'clock without a bonus.

When I look back on our work together it seems as if it was more of a partnership than anything else; I have a hunch that it will be several months before I connect with another hand the equal of George, but you may rest assured he will have a family. —Matt. Russel in Farm Journal.

TILE-DRAIN YOUR LAND. IT PAYS

(Experimental Farms Note) On the Illustration Station at Stanbridge East, which Station is owned and operated by Mr. Charles S. Moore, very interesting and profitable results have been obtained. At this Station, two four year rotations are being carried on, one on land which is fairly well tile-drained, the other on land adjoining, with good surface drainage, only narrow lands being ploughed and the furrows kept clear. The soil is similar in character on both areas.

In 1918, Banner Oats were sown on both fields. Those sown on the tile-drained land were sown much earlier than those on the undrained land and yielded 55 bushels per acre, costing 26 1/2¢ per bushel.

The surface drained land could not be worked nor sown until several days later and yielded 21 bushels per acre, costing 74 1/2¢ per bushel, a difference of 34 bushels per acre. The highest yield is low compared to what may be expected after the drainage results cultivated a few times and the drains have been working to the best advantage.

RESULTS

The tile-drained land yielded 55 bu. per acre, costing \$20.21 if sold at \$1.00 per bu. \$5.90 Balance, profit \$34.79 The undrained land yielded 21 bushels per acre, costing \$15.70 if sold at \$1.00 per bushel \$21.00 Balance, profit \$3.70

It will here be seen that tile-drained land gave a greater profit of \$29.49. A good time to put in tile drains is as soon as the hay harvest is over.

JOHN FIKER, Division of Illustration Stations, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

TEACHING A COLT TO DRIVE

Many trainers make the mistake of hitching the colt to a wagon before teaching him to drive with harness without a load. The "bitting" harness should first be used. This consists of an open bridle with a snaffle-bit, check and side reins. The side reins should be left comparatively loose when the "bitting" harness is put on, and the colt turned loose in a small yard for an hour. The reins should be slightly tightened the second day, and the lines day of chores by himself, so I hired a married man.

When the colt is ready to drive double, select a horse with which he is familiar, hitch the two together, drive them about the yard in a circle for about half an hour, first in one direction, then in another. If the colt is not leading the colt, drive about, being sure that the brakes keep the wagon from running on the colt. Use a short stay chain on the old horse so that the colt will learn to start the load. Gradually accustom him to automobile, street cars and railway trains, until he learns they will not hurt him. W.G.

SAVING RED CLOVER SEED IS IMPORTANT THIS YEAR

The fact that the seedman effected a clean-up of their stock of clover seed this Spring, provides a situation that can be taken as a guarantee of a market for that product, and any farmer who has a surplus of red clover seed this season should be able to secure a price for the same that will amply repay him for the time and effort expended in harvesting and threshing and delivering the crop. Unfortunately for the country at large, last year's seedling of red clover was not generally a success, and the acreage now available for seed production is very small. This is due to the fact that the reason, and because Canadian-grown red clover seed is the best that can be secured for use at home and has a high reputation in countries to which it has been exported, every red clover grower whose second crop gives signs of yielding a supply of sound seed should harvest and thresh it in the interest

of an industry that is of great importance to the country.

In order that the second-crop clover may produce seed satisfactorily, it is desirable that the first, or hay crop, be cut not later than that time when the blossom shows on at most 20 per cent of the plants, or if the first crop is used as pasture, the stock should be taken off not later than June 20. The number of stock pastured should of course, be sufficient to keep the first crop down to a like extent as it were cut with a mower.

Only such patches of clover as are relatively free of weeds should be selected for seed, unless the grower is satisfied to take a great deal of trouble in cleaning the seed crop.

DRAINAGE—A 100 PER CENT INVESTMENT

The returns from the drainage are large. As a matter of fact very little land is well drained naturally. Drainage will usually increase the yield of crops. The value of such increase depends on the nature of the crop. Some special crops, such as flowers, glaucous, and certain vegetables, will quickly pay for a very frequent system of drains even as close as ten feet, if the land is naturally wet. In mixed farming and fruit-growing it is the observation of many practical farmers that the need for drainage is increasingly apparent under the usual system of cropping, and that a moderate amount of drains well placed is about the best investment that can be made on the farm. Systems of drains in land that had been tilled but that was more or less wet have usually paid for themselves in four or five years, and often in much less time.

A very considerable part of the returns from underdrainage is due to increased efficiency of the farm equipment. Since drained land quickly comes into condition to permit tillage in the spring and after rains, the farmer has more time to work the land. The seasons are made longer, and less preparation is necessary in order to get land ready for a crop, for the soil has less tendency to puddle. Further, the crop grows more uniformly and ripens at one time. Not only is the normal yield considerably increased, but the risk of loss of labor, seed, and fertilizer is much reduced. An experienced farmer has remarked that "underdrainage is the acme of good farming."

The life of a well-constructed tile drain should be measured by decades and centuries, rather than by years. —Cornell Experiment Station

COMMERCIAL FERTILISERS AND STABLE MANURE

Stable manure has been practically the only fertilizer generally used in Wisconsin and doubtless will long continue to be the most important fertilizer used in that state. But comparative few farms have enough manure to keep the yields up to what the land is capable of producing. Moreover, stable manure is not well balanced as a plant food. It is relatively low in phosphorus, and on farms on which much stock has been kept for some time it will be found that the use of phosphate in addition to manure will produce marked benefit. In fact, the better filling in of small grain and hasten the maturing of corn and grain.

—Wisconsin Experiment Station

EACH LEGUME HAS ITS OWN KIND OF BACTERIA

The legume seed should not contain weed seed; it should be of the right variety and have a high germinating value. The bacteria must likewise be pure, of the kind to produce nodules on the legumes that is to be grown and show a high germination. To secure these properties in both the seed and bacteria, the farmer must rely on his own supply or deal with the trustworthy and long established dealer in seed. The bacteria are the good-will of their customers.

Just how effective the combination of legume and bacteria will be in maintaining or increasing the nitrogen content of the soil depends on the disposition of the legume. If the entire plant is returned to the soil, the nitrogen content thereof will gradually be increased, because, as a rule, the nitrogen taken from the air will more than equal that lost in the drainage from the field. If the crop is removed and sold for hay, there will probably be no increase in the nitrogen content of the soil for that removed and the loss of the nitrogen will be greater than the amount taken from the air by the bacteria and green plant. In other words, when a leguminous crop is sold there is probably little opportunity for the farmer to increase the fertility of his fields, but the supply of nitrogen in the soil will be exhausted much less rapidly than when a non-legume is grown because bacteria and the legume will draw a part of their nitrogen from the air.

—Wisconsin Experiment Station

Peter Tumbledown's Car

Yes, it surely was a fine idea; Peter Tumbledown was right proud of it. By letting his auto stand outdoors in the yard, he saved the bother and cost of building a new roof to the carriage house after the old one fell on him, too, the rain washed all the mud off the car and kept it nice and clean, without any trouble on Peter's part.

But when a brick blew off the chimney and ripped through the top of the car, Peter found the fabric was so rotten it wouldn't hold a nose; there, he noticed, too, that the seats and cushions were turning into pulp. When the engine began to get balky Peter decided he'd been stung, sold the whole thing for about a quarter of its original price and tried to forget he ever owned a car. But the bank keeps reminding him of it regularly, every three months!

THE IMPROVEMENT OF TOMATOES BY SELECTION.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Importance of good seed—In all northern districts, where the season is barely long enough for a heat-loving plant such as the tomato, true seed to name is a very important consideration, because most fruits will not mature and the grower will lose his time if, accidentally or otherwise, seed of a late variety is sold for that of an early one.

Some commercial seed unreliable—A great many of the best growers now save their own seed, as they know that there are large quantities on the market which come from canning and catsup factories where it is cheaply separated by machines. The mere fact that most seedmen will not guarantee what they sell shows that the commercial article cannot very well be relied upon.

What to select for—First of all, it must be remembered that tomatoes cross, so that only one variety can be grown. Theoretically, a person should select tomatoes for extreme earliness, great productiveness, freedom of culture, large size and high quality. But as there is no such thing as an all-around perfect strain, it is better in practice, to breed for one thing at a time. It is also no use to work for contradictory attributes; for instance, when the size of fruits is larger there are generally fewer in a cluster, though the total yield may be greater.

Plant and seed frost is the unit—it should always be remembered that attention must be directed towards the whole plant and not only to a part of it. Thus, it is a mistake, in selecting for earliness, to save seed from a plant which bore one very early fruit whilst the others were rather late in maturing; what should be done is to save seed from a plant having the largest number of fruits maturing in the spring and after rains, the farmer has more time to work the land.

The seasons are made longer, and less preparation is necessary in order to get land ready for a crop, for the soil has less tendency to puddle. Further, the crop grows more uniformly and ripens at one time. Not only is the normal yield considerably increased, but the risk of loss of labor, seed, and fertilizer is much reduced. An experienced farmer has remarked that "underdrainage is the acme of good farming."

The life of a well-constructed tile drain should be measured by decades and centuries, rather than by years. —Cornell Experiment Station

LET THE HOGS FEED THEMSELVES

With farm help scarce, the efficient farmer will remove hog feeding from his list of duties. The hog can feed himself as well as the most expert feeder can do it, if given the chance. The chance is offered by the self-feeder—a device by which the hog can choose from a variety of feeds best suited to his needs. Hogs, like persons require a variety of feeds to take care of their bodily wants. Also, one hog requires more of a certain feed than another.

The self-feeding method of feeding also saves a great deal of time and labor. Instead of feeding two or three times a day, all that is needed is to see that the feeders are not empty and that the hogs have plenty of water.

There are several types of self-feeders for hogs, but they all employ the same principle of letting the hog do the work. Some of them are nothing more than a box with one side slightly altered. Others have several parts with means of adjusting the opening for different kinds of feeds, thus regulating the flow. They vary in size from a small box to whole corn cribs turned into self-feeders. The size a farmer will need depends on the size of his herd.

Complete directions for making self-feeders are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 906. Write to the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to your Congressman, for a copy of the bulletin.

SHEEP

STRAY DOGS SHOULD BE KILLED

There are three kinds of dogs—the ownerless stray, the other person's, and your own dog. The first named kind should be eliminated and the second should stay home and not trespass on your property. The third should be kept in restraint and not allowed the full freedom of the house or even of the outside premises. He should not be allowed to be familiar with people and especially with children. He should be kept free from external parasites by frequent baths and, if necessary, other appropriate measures; should be freed from internal parasites by suitable measures, and kept free by adequate attention to his food. He should be allowed to leave the yard or kennel only in company with some person, and wherever conditions call for it he should be kept in leash.

When away from home the dog should be muzzled with a reliable metal muzzle, not with a strap muzzle which is usually so loose as merely to give a false sense of security, since it permits the dog to bite. The time has come when the stray dog, the cross dog, the sheep-killing dog, and the vagrant should be killed.

Says Wife Looks 20 Years Younger

STOCK MAN PRAISES TANLAC—MRS. GEORGE REEVES GAINS FIFTEEN POUNDS

"Well, sir, my wife looks twenty years younger since she commenced taking this Tanlac and has actually gained fifteen pounds in weight," said George Reeves, a well known cattle and stock buyer who lived at 263 Marguerite street, Winnipeg, the other day. "For ten long years," continued Mr. Reeves, "my wife hardly knew what a well day was. Her nerves were in such terrible condition that the least thing would upset her, and she never got a good night's sleep. Honestly, I don't see how she lived on the little sleep she got, for I have known her to go for weeks at a time and never get more than an hour's sleep any night. Her appetite was very poor. In fact, she ate so little that it is a wonder to me that she held up half as long as she did. She suffered nearly all the time with a heavy pain in the small of her back, and she finally got so weak and run-down that she was not able to do any part of her household. During the time she was in such bad health, she tried almost every medicine she heard of, and many different treatments, but nothing seemed to help her at all."

"Well, we saw Tanlac advertised then, and decided to see if it would do her any good, and it did. I tell you, she has improved since she commenced taking this wonderful medicine. Why, she is as well and happy now as she was when she was a very young woman, and can do all her household work without the least trouble. Her appetite is so good that she can hardly get enough to eat. I'll tell you the honest truth, she doesn't look like the same woman. All that nervousness has left her, and she sleeps just fine every night. She is never bothered with that pain in her back any more, and, in fact, she is just simply enjoying perfect health in every way. Now, that is what Tanlac did for my wife after she had suffered all these years, and that is just why we are telling you right now that we never expect to be without a bottle of it in our house."

Tanlac is sold in Charlottetown by Reddin Bros.

The killing of such dogs would mean a saving of many lives and of millions of dollars.

FIVE RULES FOR SHEARING SHEEP

Use hand-driven clippers. The old-style shears are slow and it is hard to learn to use them properly. Driven clippers are cheap, and any one owning sheep can well afford to buy such a machine. Often several farmers combine to buy a machine.

Choose a warm, sunny day for the shearing. Drive the sheep into a small enclosure they can be caught easily, each animal to it as soon as caught. Commence shearing at the head and shear back. Hold the clipper bar close to the body so that there will be no double cuts in the wool. Sheep should be held firmly, for they will tear the fleece apart if they are allowed to struggle when partly shorn.

After each fleece has been removed, take off all manure, tags, and wet wool and sack these separately. Tie the fleece into a neat bundle with the flesh or inner side out. Use paper twine for tying. Binder twine should never be used for strands of it will get into the wool and can not be removed. They will not take dye and will therefore cause a severe cut in the price of wool.

The tied fleeces should be tramped each animal to it as soon as caught. The same principle of letting the hog do the work. Some of them are nothing more than a box with one side slightly altered. Others have several parts with means of adjusting the opening for different kinds of feeds, thus regulating the flow. They vary in size from a small box to whole corn cribs turned into self-feeders. The size a farmer will need depends on the size of his herd.

CALLED JONES DOWN

Jones had become rich over night on war profits and it was with an exaggerated idea of his own importance that he stepped into an office one day and demanded to see the manager. "What is your business?" asked the very dainty girl who confronted him. "None of your," snapped Jones: "I've got an important proposition to lay before the firm and I don't want to talk to any fool woman. You will rather talk to a gentleman?" asked the fool woman sweetly. "Certainly," growled Jones. "So would I," retorted the woman promptly, adding, "so you might send one to state your business to me. I am the manager."

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from any druggist and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful, clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.