MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

BUY W.S.S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

SCHOOL AND HOME

PORK CAKE

One pound of fat pork put through grinder. Pour over it a cup and a half of boiling water, add two cups sugar, one cup molasses, two cups each of raisins and currants, half a pound of peel, one tablespoon each of cinnamon cloves and nutmeg, one teaspoon salt and two teaspoons soda, half a cup of chopped nuts, one cup figs and enough flour to make stiff batter. Sift the soda and salt with the flour. Bake in a slow oven.

CHRISTMAS CAKE

One pound each of butter and flour, one pound four ounces of sugar, eight eggs, eight ounces, of almonds, two pounds currants, one pound raisins, twelve ounces mixed peel, two tablespoons of best mixed pastry spices; juice of one lemon.— Mrs. A. E. C. Toronto.

SMALL XMAS CAKE

Four eggs, one heaping cup of butter, two cups of brown sugar, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cream tartar, one pound each of raisins, currants, and dates or figs, half a pound of cut almonds, half a pound mixed peel, one nutmeg and spice to taste. —Mrs. G. H. R., Aurora.

YELLOW FRUIT CAKE

One pound each of cleaned currants and sultana raisins, half a pound of finely shredded citron, mix and sprinkle over fruit the juice of one lemon and the grated rind of two lemons, a teaspoon of mace and a grated nutmeg: cover and set aside until batter is ready. Batter: Half a pound of margarine and a pound and a half of sugar creamed together, then the beaten yolks of six eggs, then alternatively beat in one pound and three-quarters of flour and a pint of sour cream in which one teaspoon of soda is dissolved. When beaten smooth add the stiffly beaten whites of eggs and then the prepared fruit. Bake in paper lined tins, two and a half hours. — Mr. A. W. A., Kingston.

WAR CAKE

Put into a saucepan one cup of brown sugar, one cup cold water (or any fruit juice), one-third cup of good shortening, two cups seeded raisins and a quarter grated nutmeg and a pinch of salt. Boil for three minutes and then cool. When cool add one teaspoon of soda dissolved in a tablespoon of warm water, and two cups of flour in which half a teaspoon of baking powder has been sifted. Chopped dates may be added if desired. Bake one hour in moderate oven.

RICH FRUIT CAKE

Five pounds seeded raisins, two pounds currants, one pound citron, one and half pound lemon and orange peel, twelve eggs, one pound butter one pound brown sugar, one coffee cup molasses, one small teacup mixed spices. Flour to thicken.

CARAMEL DAINTIES

Caramel Bread Pudding—Soak three cups of bread crumbs in one quart of hot milk to which has been added one-half teaspoonful of salt, one cup of caramel syrup and three tablespoonfuls of butter. When cool whip in two well-beaten eggs and a sixteenth teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Bake in buttered dish, set in pan of hot water. Serve cold with whipped cream.

Caramel Pinoche—Add one cup of milk to one cup of warm caramel syrup, heat, then add one cup of granulated sugar; stir constantly and cook until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Then add two tablespoonfuls of butter, and one cup of broken pecan nut meats, remove fro mthe fire, beat until creamy, then drop by the teaspoonful onto buttered plates.

Caramel Ice Cream With "Trimmings"—Scald one quart of milk and one cup of caramel syrup, add a sixteenth teaspoonful of salt and three well-beaten eggs which have been mixed in a little of the warm milk before adding to the hot mixture. Cook in double boiler until the custard coats the spoon. Remove at once to pan of cold water and stir a few moments. When cold freeze.

This makes a delicious dessert when a few plump raisins, candied cherries of thin slices of citron are added after the dasher is removed. When serving sprinkle over each portion a spoonful of powdered nut meats.—New York Tribune.

SHIPPING HINTS

First see that your furs are properly packed and your bundle securely wrapped. Remember to put your name and address on a card inside your bundle; then if the tag on the outside is accidentially torn loose or the writing blurred there will still be some clue to the owner of the furs.

Write your name and address on the outer tag plainly, or, if necessary, print it, and, of course, include the name and address of the fur house to which you are sending your furs. Some large fur houses furnish special shipping tags free to trappers for their convenience in shipping.

There are many little ways you can save shipping expense. For instance, always cut off opposum tails and muskrat tails from your furs, as they have absolutely no value and only add to the weight. Remember, too to remove all surplus fat and flesh from the hides, as it is just extra weight and may start to decay at any time.

When you ship furs in a box or barrel, you pay charges on a lot of worthless wood. Burlap will answer the same purpose, and even if you have to buy it, it will be cheaper in the end.

You should never ship furs by freight. The best way is to send them either by express or insured parcel post, and always get a receipt. Make sure that all bundles sent by insured parcel post are not sewed or sealed, as they must be opened to the inspector of the postal authorities.

Mail shipments of furs are becoming more and more popular and in most cases have proved just as safe and as quick as express. Besides, they are much more convenient.

If you have any particular instructions to make to the fur house regarding the shipment, they should be sent with the bundle. If you are expressing, put your letter of instructions inside the bundle. If you are sending by mail, place your letter in an addressed envelope and attach it to the outside but be sure the letter carries proper postage.

If your furs are prepared right, packed right and shipped right, they are sure to arrive at the fur house in first-class shape and merit the best grading.

HOW TO PREVENT FALL COLDS.

Clean houses and clean range are absolutely necersary to the most favorable revelopment of strong, healthy chicks. Clean the houses often — at least once a week, and twice a week is better. After each cleaning cover the floor with clean sand, sawdust or loam. Spray or whitewash the interior of the houses occasionally as a preventive measure. Watch constantly for red mites around the esds or on the undersides of the roosts. Perhaps the quickest way to find them, if present, is to go into the house with a lantern or flashlight shortly after the birds have gone to roost. This is the time when the mites are mobilizing for action and, if present, they will be crawling over the roosts and supports. If there is a heavy infestation they will be seen on the side and back walls and even on the roof above the birds. A little experience will enable one to detect them day or night by their characteristic and objectionable odor.

If found in the houses rigorous methods should be employed against them immediately. The roosts and all other movable fixtures should be taken out and thoroughly painted with carbolineum, cresol, crude carbolic acid or some other equally caustic preparation. The material should also be applied to the side walls near the roost supports—be sure that there are no crevices in which mites are left harboring. The painting and spraying should be done early in the forenoon so that the danger of injuring the birds from the caustic applications will be minimized.

Clean range conditions can only exist where the range is not over-crowded and where the land is unpolluted by droppings and is free from disease germs. To maintain these conditions the flock should be kept fairly small and the houses should be moved occasionally. If possible avoid growing chickens on the same land year after year. It is much safer to give the small range a rest every other year or one year in three and thus be sure that it is kept in good condition. If conditions absolutely preclude the resting of the range one should at least make sure that some crop is grown on the land every season. Many times it is possible to grow two crops a year on the chicken range. On land that is heavy enough to maintain a heavy grass sod under continuous pasturing by the hens the foregoing rules may, of course, be applied less strictly than where the middle of the season sees the range absolutely bare and devoid of all vegetation.

An important thing to avoid while getting the pullets in shape for maximum egg production is the conditions commonly known as "fall colds," Perhaps the chief cause of colds is crowding chicks in roosting houses without proper ventilation. Even if no colds result, chickens which are forced to breathe hot, foul air will suffer considerably and will be slower in growing.

An excellent plan for a summer roosting house is simply a frame roofed over to protect the birds from storms and if protection from enemies is necessary, covered with wire netting on the sides. If this is not possible and an ordinary colony house is used it should at least have a generous rear ventilator. If the house is of the shed roof type and twelve feet long the ventilator should be about five or six feet long by fourteen inches high and situated just beneath the plate in the middle of the rear walls of the house.

If it is hinged at the top to swing out there will be no danger of rain driving in. Then, if the roots are placed one and one-half or two feet below the lower edge of the opening there will be no danger of direct draft on the birds; and with the front of the house open ample ventilation will be secured. The harder the wind may blow the oftener will the air inside the honse be changed; but it cannot directly strike the birds.

Fall colds ordinarily appear just as a case of "snuffles" with a slight rattle in the throat. The surest way to detect them is by going among the birds at night. Any bird that is wheezing is then easily located. Furthermore, if the colds are at all advanced, a distinct and characteristic odor will be noticed.

Any birds having colds should be isolated at once in order to prevent spreading the trouble through the entire flock. In many cases no other treatment will be necessary other than removing the cause of the trouble. Perhaps the simplest remedy for colds is potassium permanganate. To use this make up a solution by dissolving two or three tablespoonfuls of the crystal in a pint of water. Each time the drinking vessels are filled, pour enough of this stock solution into the water to color it a deep cherry red.

The permanganate is an oxidizing agent and kills the germs which are discharged by the bird while drinking. Metal drinking vessels should be avoided while permanganate is in use because the resulting chemical action consumes the oxidizing power of the germicide and renders it almost immediately valueless. If the colds are severe, it is well to withhold the drinking water until ten of eleven o'clock. Then the birds, in their eagerness to drink, will plunge their heads well down into the water and thus give themselves a thorough disinfecting.

FARM

WINTER APPLES AND THEIR CARE

As winter apples are expensive, it is important that the buyer and consumer should, when laying in the winter's supply, obtain varieties that will be in best condition successively through the winter. He should also keep his apples so as to lose as few of them as possible from over ripeness or rotting. As soon as the fruit is received, it should be put in the coolest place available without frost. A temperature from 32 degrees to 35 degrees Fahr. is best If there is a choice in the house that with the moisture atmosphere such as a cellar without a furnace would be the better for the air is to dry for keeping apples well in many houses.

If the apples are in good condition, they may be left in the barrel or box. If, however, they show signs of rotting they should be sorted, and the unaffected specimens wrapped in tissue or newspaper which lessens the danger of any rot spreading. If the room is very dry is will be better to put them back in the barrel or box after wrapping as they will shrivel less than if more exposed to the air. It is important to keep the fruit in clean receptacles, otherwise they may absorb unpleasant flavors.

Among the best varieties of apples in good condition early in the winter are Fameuse or Snow, Ribston Pippin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Tompkins, King, Jonathan, Grimes Golden and McIntosh Red. The Fameuse and McIntosh Red are two of the most popular dissert varieties. These are both in good condition in November, but, while the Fameuse does not keep well, as a rule, much after the New Year, the McIntosh grown in some districts will keep in good condition until March. Ribston Pippin, Hubbardston and Tompkins King are three more apples of high flavors for ovember and December, or later. Jonathan, while not grown to any extent in Canada outside of British Columbia, is shipped East in boxes. It also comes from the Western States and can be depended upon until about the New Year. It is a handsome apple of good quality. After the New Year the Northern Spy is, perhaps, the most popular apple in Canada, but as the supply is limited and they can be kept until late in the winter or spring some of the sorts which do not keep well much after midwinter may be used first. Among such are Rhode Island Greeming, Baldwin, Wagner and Esopus Spitzenburg. For late winter and spring, in addition to Northern Spy, varieties which are usually available are Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet or Nonparell, Stark and Ben Davis, and, in boxes from the West, Yellow Newton, Stayman, Winesap and Rome Beauty. Stark and Ben Davis are the least desirable for dessert purposes, and Stark is not acid enough for the best cooking. There are other varieties.

A FULL-SIZED STALL FOR THE WORKHORSE

We had very comfortable beds in the house which we visited—many times the wodth of any man, be he ever so big. But when I went to the stable I found the 16 and 17-hand horses in stalls not over 4 feet 6 inches in width. There were a number of stocked legs, some big joints, and a listless air as if they had rested badly. Moreover, the stalls were damp; they could not contain a sufficient amount of absorbent. Mature horses age quickly enough anyway from the strain and vicissitudes of work. What is the sense of aging them prematurely by not giving them room to stretch and lie at ease in the periods devoted to rest? There were plenty of empty stalls in the stable, but that did not help matters in the least; iron posts intervened. There usually are empty stalls in a farm stable, except at the time of the greatest press of work. They are filled with stray forks, mash barrels and all sorts of things, but they do not provide sleeping space. It is a simple matter to have double stalls with a bale or movable partition and a gate that shuts against the wall under the harness, so that as soon as there is one horse less in the stable the next horse is accommodated with a box stall and when but half the horses are at work all the horses are accommodated wth this luxury.

Some economist must originally have set the size of horse stalls—the kind of economiist who puts a dollar in his eye so that he cannot possibly see a $10 bill further removed. With such a man the cost of the barn entirely shut out the vision of the village of the horse as the working unit. Sixteen hands is 5 feet 4 inches. How can any horse lie on his side and stretch in a stall less than that width? Yet horses are confined for weeks and months in pony pens and expected to come fresh to work in the morning. The heavier the horse the more rest his legs need. Their efficiency by no means increases with his weight. A pony leg will outwear a draft leg any time other things being equal.

There is a legend that horses sleep standing, which is true when they suffer from some disability that makes lying and rising distressful, or when they are exhausted and cannot lie comfortably. But that does not alter the fact that the legs belong to the horse and must have the best treatment possible, or else they will wear out first. If one cannot afford enough stall room or roomy enough stalls, they should be used for feeding and harnessing and the horses turned loose in yards, preferably with sheds in which to rest. Or, if properly arranged, the sheds give access in and out of the stable. For this puprose there must be several doors, not, one that can be blocked by a fighter. Gradually the horses will come to an agreement and divide the stable room, unless there are so many horses as to overcrowd it, which is seldom the case where the floor room apart from the stalls is one of the usual extent One trouble is that the horses rub and throw the harness down, but this can be avoided if the harness supports are made of old wagon tires about 18 inches wide and deeply convexed, while about midway down the length of the harness as it hangs there should be thongs or ropes attached to the wall, the one side ending in a ring and the other in a snap and engaging the hanging harness fairly tightly. When united these are useful, even in box stalls to save destruction of harness. If there is danger of calves entering the stable, castor oil will allay their desire to suck it to pieces. All other oils seem grateful to the calf. God liver oil and castile soap, though expensive, are best, the oil first and the soap later. For this purpose soap must be made from olive, not linseed oil. The druggist may be passing honest and yet mislead you because he does not know. The harness, however, will tell the story. Cod liver oil is very high-priced, but it goes a long way. Quite enough will be laid on with a brush. The best way to try out harness dressings is to use one on either side of a harness and see which accomplishes the purpose. Castile soap can be lathered and applied before the oil dries out in Summer, and in this way the harness will have a continuity of life and not be resuscitated when at the point of death and weakened from prolonged lack of nutrition.—L. Ogilvy in Breeder's Gazette.

FRUIT MARKETS.

(All prices are wholesale, unless otherwise quoted.)

Halifax, N.S.: Boxed apples, No. 1 King, $3.50 per box. Wagner No. 1, $3.25 per box. Cranberries, native, $11.50 per barrel, Cape Cod $12.00 per barrel. Grapes, Malaga, $11.50 per keg. Potatoes, $2.25 per bag, 90 lbs. Onions, $7.00 per 100 lbs., Demand good.

Annapolis Valley, N.S.: Potatoes moving at $3.25 to $3.50 per barrel. Onions, 8 cents per pound retail.

St. John, N.B.: Prices of Nova Scotian apples, Spy, King, Wagner, Bishop, Pippin, No. 1, $5.00 to $6.00, No. 2 $4.50 to $5.00. Domestic $3.50 to $4.50. Baldwin, Stark, Ribston, Golden Russet, Blenheim, $1.00 less each grade per barrel. Onions 7c per pound. Cabbage and squash, 3 to 4c. Malaga grapes $10.00 to $14.00 per keg. Potatoes $3.75 to $4.00 per barrel.

Montreal, Que.: Auction prices only No. 1 Spy, $7.55. Domestic $5.50, No. 3 King, Stark, Ben Davis, Blenheim, Fallawater, Golden Russet, $2.80 to $4.20 per barrel, Domestic, King, $4.50, No. 1 Wagner, $5.50. Onion and potato market steady, best Quebec potatoes, bag car lot $2.10. Red onions $5.00 bag, 75 pounds.

Toronto, Ont.: Nova Scotia No. 1 Spy $6.75 to $7.00. Potatoes $2.50 to $2.60 bags 90 lbs. Onions $6.50 to $7.00 sack of 100 lbs. Weather mild.

Regina, Sask.: Potatoes local $2.00 to $2.50. Onions, B.C., $5.00 sack; Spanish $3.50 crate, Valencias $12.00 crate. Grapes, Emperor $5.25 box, $8.50 drum. Oranges $6.50 to $7.25. Lemons $9.50. Arrivals B.C. 2 cars apples. Imported 1 car apples. Ontario 1 car apples.

Edmonton, Alta.: Local potatoes $1.50 per bushel. Washington box apples, Winesap, Rome Beauty, Spitzenberg, Jonathan $3.30 to $3.40. Pears $4.50. Oregon Newtown $2.50. Valencia onions $8.50 to $9.50 per case.

POULTRY

BREEDERS WANTED

The Directors of the National Agricultural Society of France have been granted a substantial credit by the French Government for the purpose of attention of the Federal Minister of acquiring breeding poultry for the restocking of the liberated regions in France. This need was brought to the Agriculture by Monsieur M. Chevalier of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, the Minister referring Monsieur Chevalier to the National Poultry Council.

The Council is now in communication with the Agricultural Society of France and pending receipt of information as to the quantity of the different breeds required, the Provincial Representatives of the Council are making a survey of their respective provinces in order to ascertain what stock may be available for export. The varieties favoured by the French are the Barred Plymouth Rock, the White Wyandotte, Black Minorca and Rhode Island Red, and also Bronze Turkeys. An appeal is being made by the President of the Council to the Provincial Department of Agricultural Colleges, and the Canadian Press, to do all possible to assist in the acquiring of the necessary information to carry on negotiations with the Agricultural Society of France, and to take advantage of the opportunity presented to place Canada in a favourable international light as a producer and exporter of breeding poultry. The provincial officers of the National Poultry Council are as follows;—P. E. I., Dr. P. C. Gauthier, Vice Pres., National Poultry Council, St. Louis, N. S. Mr. H. H. Hull, Poultry and P. S. Association, Glace Bay, N. B. Mr. A. C. McCulloch, Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, Que.; Dr. S. Lafortune, Pointe Gatineau, Ont. Dr. Robert Barnes, Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, Man.; Mr. N. W. Kerr, Vice-Pres. National Poultry Council, Brandon, Sask. Mr. H. M. Arnaud, Sask., Provincial Poultry Association, Regina, Alta. Mr. C. M. Baker,, Ala, Provincial Poultry Association, Calgary, B. B. Mr. H. E. Waby, B. C. Provincial Poultry Association, Enderby.

It is interesting to note that in a report issued by the Comissioner General for Canada in France importations of eggs into that country in 1912 amounted to 303,243 (Quintaux Metriques,) he exports for the same year being 51,155. In 1918 the imports fell to 71,162 and the exports 4,600. From these figures it will be seen that prior to the war France was a heavy importer of eggs, and no doubt efforts will be made to bring the poultry population of France above the pre-war level in order that she may be self-sustaining. Canada should be in a position to supply all the breeding poultry required, but it will be necessary for all interested to give all assistance possible to the National Poultry Council in the locating and the selection of bred-to-lay stock—Robert Barnes, President; Ernest Rhoades, Secretary, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

THE LICE PROBLEM IN POULTRY STOCK.

Hens which are troubled with lice are soon devitalized and this lack of vigor soon results in illness which might have been avoided by a strong bird. If a hen once becomes thoroughly infested with lice she seems to lose interest in dusting and then the lice have a better opportunity to thrive. Many strong vigorous birds seem to keep free from lice without any treatment and they do it because they dust frequently.

However, it pays to dust birds with some kind of insect powder or give them the blue ointment treatment. We like the blue ointment the best. Place a small bit of it into the skin and then place a dab under each wing and the bird will be protected from lice for several months. Two treatments per year is usually sufficient. The blue ointment can be mixed half-and-half with vaseline. When birds are dusted with insect powder the operation must be repeated in a week or ten days to catch the additional pests that hatch after the first dusting. As the cost of treating for lice largely consists in the time required to catch and treat the birds, it seems as if the blue ointment treatment is by far the most satisfactory.

It is best to treat Leghorns at night as the birds are easily frightened and this causes a reduction in egg records and is also very trying to the kindly disposition of the operation. Sometimes a flock of the heavier birds like Barred Rocks, will be so tame that they can all be caught during the day by occasiosally trowing out handfulls of grain to coax them near. The wire crook on the end of a stick is a handy implement with which to catch birds when examining or treating them for lice.

If lice and mites are not kept in subjection the egg yield during the hot months will be reduced materially, Hens preyed on by lice and mites are weakened by the loss of blood. A laying-bred hen should lay regularly during 265 days in a year, the remaining 100 days being required to complete the molt, during which time no hen lays many eggs, unless she is one of the modern 300-eggs-a-year hens, which are becoming more numerous every year.

Where hens have a chance to wallow in fine dust, they are rarely infested by body lice, but if these do appear in a flock two or three dustings with a little fluoride of sodium, Persian insect powder or tobacco dust will destroy them. I prefer the fluoride of sodium to any other kind of insect powder. A little pinch dusted on the neck, back, between the legs and under the wings, while the hen is held head downward by the legs, is effective, and two treatments will free a hen, no matter how badly she is infested.

The little red mites found in poultry houses do not stay on hens during the day. They live in cracks and crevices about the poultry house and under the perches, feeding on the hens during the night. These pests are easily destroyed by spraying the perches and the inside of the poultry house with kerosene. I use a spray pump costing 50 cents, and spray the oil on the inside of the house until it is thoroughly dampened. The perches are taken out of the house and sprayed on every side until the oil runs off them. Two treatments of this kind in a summer usually will keep mites away. Do not let hens become so weakened that they will not lay, when a little attention will free them from the attacks of their insect enemies.—M. P.

PICK GEESE WHEN FEATHERS RIPE.

With the prevailing high prices paid for good feathers at the present time, the person owning geese can increase his income considerably by the proper saving and care of the feathers. In an endeavor to be of some aid to the amateur goose raiser. I will state some of the things I have learned from experience during the last twenty-five years.

One of the first and most important things the goose raiser must learn is how to tell the correct time to pick his geese. When the geese begin to get smooth looking and the feathers are all of the same length, when they pick themselves and the feathers pull out, or they begin to lose them, it is time to test or try the feathers Catch one of the geese and pull a few feathers from the breast. If they come out easily and are white or creamy yellow on the tips of the quills, it is time to start picking, but if the flesh end of the feathers show blood they should be left a week or ten days and then tested again.

When the feathers are "ripe" the geese should be placed in a dry, straw-bedded pen, from which they can be easily caught without their getting dirty. When ready to start picking, you should select a place free from any breezes, as the feathers scatter very easily. Lay the goose on its back in your lap, place its head and neck under your left arm, tuck the wings under its back, and grasp the left leg with the right hand, and start picking with the right. Begin between the legs and work backward, taking six to eigth feathers at a time, and extracting them with a quick jerk. From the legs backward pull the feathers towards the tail, while from the legs forward the feathers are jerked towards the head. Pick very little, if any at all from the back, as these act as a protection against the rain and the hot sun. Do not pick very far up the neck or remove the large puff of feathers that support the wings. A good rule to follow is never to pick too close, for there is danger of loosing the geese if you do so.

Geese should never be picked during the laying season or while they are brooding. If they lay up until near midsummer they should be picked only twice, but if they quit rather early they may be picked three times. oung stock should never be picked during the first summer, if one wants them for breeding stock, as it will stunt them to a certain extent, but if the feathers are the main object they may be picked once, but in all cases, whether young or old stock, they should never be picked after the cold, wet weather starts in the fall.

After the feathers are picked they should be put in tight muslin sacks, or more preferably in paper flour sacks, and stored in a cool, dry well-aired room The sacks should be tight enough to exclude the moths, and should be placed out of the reach of mice. If not so protected you are liable to find the feathers restroyed when you need them the most.—R.K.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price $1.00. For sale in Charlottetown at Reddin Bros.

PIGS

HOW TO PREVENT PARALYSIS IN HOGS

Farmers who are having trouble with paralysis in hogs, or "going down behind" as some call it, will be interested in the following suggestions concerning the disease made by Dr. McIntosh of the Illinois experiment station:

"This is a very common disease in sows, especially in fine bred animals I have investigated this derangement and find it is caused by a want of sufficient phosphate of lime in the nerve system especially the nerves supplying the hind legs. It is a known fact that the bones and nerves of pregnant animals are deficient in phosphate of lime, on account of the drain on the system for phosphate to build up the foetus, and also to nourish the young after they are farrowed. There seems to be more of a drain for phosphate on the system of the sow than any other female animal. The sow is more frequently affected with partial paralysis a few weeks after farrowing, although the derangement may occur before farrowing.

"To prevent this trouble, the sow should be fed on ground oats, bran and oil meal, and as much milk as possible, during pregnancy and while suckling young pigs. Should the trouble occur at either of the above-mentioned periods, the following treatment should be begun as soon as the animal shows the first symptoms of weakness in the hind legs, or knuckling over at the fetlock joints. Of course cases can be cured even after the animal is down and cannot get up. Give one tablespoonful of cod liver oil, 15 grains phosphate of lime and three drops of the fluid extract of nux vomica in a little food, as a dose twice a day. This treatment should be continued for several weeks if needed.

"Through experience it has been found that pigs from a sow that has had an attack of partial paralysis are no more likely to be attacked by the disease than pigs from a sow that has never had the disease.

"A sow that is affected with paralysis does not seem to suffer any pain, indicating that the disease is a local one and if the animal can be fattened while in this condition, the flesh would be fit to be sold for pork."

DOES THE FALL LITTER PAY?

(Experimental Farms Note.)

There is much discussion as to possible profits to be obtained from the fall litter particularly when farrowed late.

A sow farrows on April 1st., nurses a litter six weeks, is bred a few days after and farrows a seond litter in early Otober. Where facilities are present for earlier farrowing of the first litter the second may be benefitted by August or September birth. During the summer, of course, the sow must have extra, care, preferably on a pasture of clover and, later, rape, with plenty of shade, a wallow, occasional applications of oil to kill lice, and a light meal ration of strength, quantity and frequency of feeding dependent upon her pasture opportunities. If she does not get this good care after having nursed her first litter faithfully, her second litter will likely be a disappointment, —few in number, small, weak, and unthrifty. Further, if she is much pulled down, when bred after weaning her first litter, her second litter will be unprofitable, in any case, no matter what her summer care.

So that much of the disputed success or profit from the second litter depends on the proper attention to the above preliminaries,—**breeding the sow only when she has recuperated, even at the expense of a litter later in farrowing, and giving her special attention during the summer.**

For the fall farrowed pig needs every aid and no handicaps. The man who can unfailingly carry through the winter a fair percentage of September and October pigs is a true and tested hog breeder. For, give such pigs fairly warm quarters; they get runty, pot-bellied and hump-backed; develop rheumatism, cripple and pass out after having been a nuisance to themselves and their feeder. Give them a colder pen; they act as above, only more so; they pile in a steaming heap, or burrow into the damp straw There is no more God-forsaken reature than a poor-doing fall pig in January.

Apparently, the radical method of outdoor housing as used for breeding stock may be adopted for the fall farrowed pig, in a modified sense. Where a sow can be given the use of a dry, open shed in a corner of which is made a low straw-covered sleeping berth, well bedded inside, and when she can wander about a barnyard with her charges until they are weened, the pigs become hardened or used to the gradually increasing cold. Provided their **sleeping pen is dry**—little cripplings will ensue. If they have been supplied during the later stages of the nursing period with a "creep" containing a small self-feeder and a trough of skim milk, little check will be evidenced at weaning. They may be carried on through the winter on the self-feeder with a warm sloppy drink daily and a supply of earth, ashes and charcoal. From evidence available at Ottawa during the past two years, this system of management will result in less mortality than any other. The dry quarters, exercise in the barnyard and the self-feeder as a constant source of nourishment are apparently responsible.

BEWARE of a meal ration with too much fibre!

Ground oats, 2 parts, or one part each of barley and oats; shorts, 2 parts; ground corn, 1part; oil meal 10 percent., constitutes a good ration for the growing pig. Elevator screenings, if of high quality, may be added at four months of age and the corn increased considerably as the pigs near the finish. Milk in some form is the best feed of all. Failing this, tankage may be supplied in a box or small self-feeder. Clover or alfalfa hay in a small rack will be greatly relished and is a cheap winter supplement, too frequently forgotten. Ashes, charcoal, sods, earth, etc., are very necessary. Such hogs should be ready for market in April or May, when there is usually a good demand.

In brief, the fall litter is all too frequently a losing proposition By exercising care in the breeding of the sow and in her summer care,—by housing her and her litter as suggested in the late fall and winter,—the fall litter may be made a profitable "sideline" without interfering with the sow's chances for her main effort,—the spring litter.

G. B. ROTHWELL,
Acting Dominion Animal Husbandman

"WAS A BLESSING," SAYS ROBT. O'NEIL

DARTMOUTH COUPLE ARE RESTORED TO HEALTH AFTER TAKING TANLAC

"When I saw what Tanlac did for my wife I began taking it, and now, both of us are in the very best of health and I have gone back to my work after I had to give it up," was the unusual statement made just the other day by Robert O'Neil who lives in Woodside, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

"My wife," continued Mr. O'Neil, "had been troubled with a bad case of indigestion for over fifteen years. She had practically no appetite at all and what she did eat disagreed with her and caused her to be belching up gas and undigested food for hours afterwards. She would bloat up terribly with gas and would have awful cramping pains, and sometimes at night she would be so bad off she could hardly get a wink of sleep. She was troubled with constipation and was subject to sick headaches. She lost fifteen pounds in weight and was so nervous and miserable she would have to go to bed almost every day and rest awhile.

"Every medicine she tried failed to do her a particle of good until she began taking Tanlac and the way it went after her troubles made it look like Tanlac was made specially for her. She never has a touch of indigestion now and can eat anything she wants without being troubled in the least. The headaches and nervousness have all left her and she is no longer constipated. She sleeps sound at night, is built up in every way and is gaining in weight and strength right along.

"I was in a general run-down condition, felt tired and worn-out all the time and just seemed to be giving out all at once. I had no appetite and finally got so weak I had to quit work. Tanlac had helped my wife so much that I made up my mind to try it and it has certainly done the work for me just like it did for her. I have taken only two bottles but my appetite has come back, I am sleeping better and just feeling so fine that I have gone back to work. Tanlac has certainly been a blessing to my wife and myself and it is a real pleasure for us to tell others about it."

Tanlac is sold in Charlottetown by Reddin Bros., in Montague by H. J. Mabon, in Georgetown by Seymour C. Knight, in Souris by Jas. G. Ferguson, in Kensington by Kier & McFadgen and in Emerald Junction by P. F. Hughes.

THE MAGIC ART GUM

With a piece of art gum, which may be purchased at any stationar's for five cents you may save dollars. As soon as your white or light gloves, or baby's white kid shoes show the first sign of soil, rub them with the gum until clean. White or light shirtwaists, skirts, baby's dresses in short, any garment that receives a smear (unless it is a stain) may be cleaned with the gum without taking off the garment. It will remove finger-prints and soil from the most delicate wallpaper; in fact, you will be surprised to find how many ways in which it may be used to lighten your work.—A. P. R., North Carolina.

A SUBSTITUTE MINT SAUCE

If fresh or dried mint leaves are not on hand, a few drops of essence of peppermint, with a pinch of sugar and one of salt added to pure cider vinegar, make a good substitute for mint sauce. I have often used it.—Mrs. L. F. L., Jersey.