

The True Specific against Coughs

=TAROL=

Made from extracts of Tar and Cod Liver Oil. Gives prompt relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Grippe, Whooping Cough and all other ailments of the respiratory tract. On Sale Everywhere.

DR. ED. MORIN & CO., Limited, Quebec, Canada.

FOR YOUR Bread, Cakes and Pies you will find

PURITY FLOUR

(Government Standard)

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HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, ONTARIO

Canada Food Board License Nos.
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"Purity Oats makes Better Porridge"

ALL MILL FEEDS ARE ADVANCING

We would advise our patrons to fill their requirements. We have large stocks of Feeds bought right and which we offer at low prices to the merchants of P. E. I.

Corn Meal, "Old Process" Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Sampson Cow Feed, Acme Corn Feed, particularly adapted for fattening hogs, Schumacher Feed, an all round good feed especially adapted for horses, and cattle. Royal Purple Calf Meal, Chick Feed and Feed Wheat Middlings and Bran.

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(Established 1875)
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Periodical Inspection of Steam Boilers, Digesters, Economizers And Other Vessels by Experts

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SERVICE PROTECTION SUPPLEMENTED BY INSURANCE

For Full Information Write to

W. K. Rogers Co. Limited

General Agent
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

DAIRY

(Continued from page ten.)

Brunswick Dairymen's Association, Sussex, N. B.

(W. A. McKay, Secretary Nova Scotia Dairymen's Association, Truro, N. S.)

These officials have agreed to circulate the information as promptly as possible. Negotiations are in progress with other officials.

The telegraphic report should be available to enquirers every Saturday and Tuesday mornings; first report Saturday, May 24.

The telegraphic reports will also be sent direct from this office to any cheese or butter board, or to any firm or person who agrees to pay the cost of the telegram. Those who desire the earliest possible information will no doubt take advantage of this direct telegraphic service.

A weekly market letter will be sent regularly, free of charge, to any person or firm who asks to have their name placed on the mailing list. We propose to develop the service with the kind of information which experience proves to be the most useful, and as our facilities are enlarged for the gathering of the data on which the reports will be based. Some attention will be given to weather and other conditions affecting production throughout the Dominion and also to the international situation, bearing on the world's markets. A close watch will be kept on the development and re-establishment of the dairying industry in European countries.

The details of getting out the reports will be made in the hands of Mr. W. W. Moore, Chief of the Extension of Markets Division of this branch. The writer will give some personal attention to the international features of the market letters.

We shall be glad to receive suggestions or criticisms with a view of making this service as valuable and useful as possible. All correspondence and requests for telegraphic reports or weekly letters should be addressed to "Dairy Commissioner," Ottawa.

J. A. RUDDICK,
Dairy Commissioner
Ottawa, Ont., May 12, 1919.

POULTRY

HOW TO CANDLE EGGS.

The per capita consumption of eggs as an article of diet it is essential that the enormous importance of the egg is increasing annually and because of the highest standard of quality be maintained. Ability to candle eggs is becoming more and more important to farmers, merchants, and egg dealers. The bad egg is having relatively a more detrimental effect on the egg trade than ever before. Farmers and merchants are realizing that it does not pay to take a chance on shipping bad eggs. The classification of eggs into standard classes and grades is having an important educational influence for the general improvement of the trade.

Since the chief cause of the spoiling of so many eggs is the manner in which they are handled on the farms, it is obvious, therefore, that farmers particularly should pay particular attention to the candling of their eggs. Every one should adopt a rule of candling all eggs before marketing. Even in strictly new-laid eggs a certain proportion may prove unsatisfactory for marketing. The farmers have it in their hands to do most in the improvement of the egg trade which would result in higher average prices and more satisfactory returns.

Market eggs are graded according to size, color, freshness, cleanliness and soundness of shell. On the Canadian market as a whole relatively little attention is yet paid to size and color. All market eggs, however, should weigh 24 ounces to the dozen, and extremely small eggs should be used at home. Relatively little difference is made as to color since no preference exists in the Canadian market between brown and white shelled eggs. All eggs should be sound in shell because air splits and cracks are very objectionable as the contents of the eggs are apt to leak out and spoil many of the other eggs in the case. A cracked egg can be detected by tapping it lightly against a whole egg when it gives out a deadened sound, quite different from the clear, resonant sound produced when two eggs with sound shells are tapped together.

In strictly fresh eggs the air space, which is usually at the large end of the egg, should be about the size of a dime. The larger the air space the staler the egg. The exact age of the egg cannot be determined by the size of the air space because the latter depends upon the extent of the evaporation of the watery content, which in turn depends upon the temperature at which the eggs have been kept. The higher the temperature at which eggs are stored the more rapidly will the water evaporate from the eggs and thus the air space becomes larger. Most bad eggs have large air spaces

As the egg is candled the white or albumen appears semi-transparent and rather firm in texture. The condition of the white is indicated by the ease with which the yolk moves when the egg is rotated. In a fresh egg the yolk remains in the center and appears as a faint shadow, while in a stale egg the white is so weak that the yolk moves about in it freely. Frequently bad eggs are indicated by discolored whites, but in the ordinary eggs produced on farms such occurrences are not frequent.

The presence of foreign material in the white is decidedly objectionable. Foreign material is usually represented by the presence of blood spots and meat spots. These gain access to the egg as the yolk is passing down the oviduct and the albumen is being secreted. When the egg is candled a blood spot or a meat spot appears as a dark little spot in the white or probably on the surface of the yolk. Except for the presence of these foreign bodies the egg is perfectly wholesome, but it is decidedly unadvisable to market them because they do a great deal in developing dissatisfaction among customers.

The condition of the yolk is of great importance. When a strictly fresh egg is rotated before the light the yolk is seen as a dark shadow moving slowly in the white. The yolk is more easily detected in a white shelled egg than in a brown shelled one. In a strictly fresh egg the yolk should be medium yellow in color, although if the bird is fed any green food the yolks are darkened to quite an extent. In stale eggs the yolks appear weak and float about freely in the white; the entire content of the egg has not the same consistency.

Of particular importance is it to detect partially hatched eggs for these are most objectionable when placed upon the market. At the same time it must be admitted that thousands of farmers throughout the country offer enormous quantities of partially hatched eggs throughout the breeding season. Probably this one factor does more than anything else to keep down the price of eggs. That is why it is so important to remove the male bird from the laying flock immediately after the breeding season is over. The production of infertile eggs should be the motto of everyone except during the breeding season. The incubation of an egg for only a few hours under a hen or exposure to warm temperature is sufficient to start the hatching of a fertile egg. The early stages of hatching can be detected on candling by the appearance of a reddish glow of the area surrounding the germinal spot. This is called a hatch spot. As incubation proceeds blood is formed in the embryo and a fertile egg containing blood due to hatching is termed a blood ring. On candling, the blood ring appears as a circle, or a portion



"See What I Brought You This Time, Mary"

"WHAT is it?"

"Something - to make you well."

"I only hope that it will for I have had a miserable week of it."

"In what way?"

"Oh, the same old headaches and sleeplessness. I do not think I ever suffered so much, for, besides the headaches, I had sciatica pains in the limbs."

"Well, I got talking to a man on the train. We noticed a sign on a billboard about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and he began to tell me his experience with this medicine."

"His wife was just like you have been and suffered terribly from nervous headaches. She had tried so many treatments that she had become very much discouraged."

"How long had she been that way?"

"Oh, for some years, but she was completely restored after using the Nerve Food for about two months."

"That seems quite a while."

"Yes, but you must remember how long she had been run down and that it takes time to restore worn-out nerve cells. He said they bought half a dozen boxes at first and before they were all used she had so improved that they felt sure they were on the right track."

"He told me about other similar cases and said that he used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food himself after he had had the 'flu' and it soon put him on his feet."

"Well, Jim, if this only cures me, it will be the best present you ever brought me."

"It seems to me that it is worth trying, so I called at a drug store and bought half a dozen boxes."

"I am glad you did and I shall certainly give it a chance to help me."

In order to be sure of getting the genuine Dr. Chase's Nerve Food it is only necessary to see the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the box you buy. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

of a circle on the surface of the yolk. Later conditions of hatching give rise to different sized embryos in the egg and these can be detected by their dark appearance. They are the most objectionable of all eggs which are so frequently marketed from farms. Practically all incubated fertile eggs found in the candling of eggs for market contain dead embryos. After forms of putrefaction set in, therefore, it is necessary that farmers take proper precaution in the production, collecting, candling, and marketing of their eggs.

FARM LOANS for SOLDIERS

Cheap Implements, Livestock and Harness

THE Soldier Settlement Board has arranged with manufacturers of implements and harness to give soldier settlers a wide choice of first class implements at prices substantially below those quoted to civilians; and in the Prairie Provinces the United Grain Growers, Limited, will give soldier settlers special prices on implements, wagons, and other commodities.

By collective buying in large numbers for cash, it can also offer soldiers the lowest possible prices on horses and other live stock.

It can supply a good harness set for approximately \$31.50 at point of manufacture.

All these concessions are in addition to the Board's offer to secure for the soldiers good land, conveniently located, and to give financial assistance in the way of loans to establish them on the land.

Land and Loans

With certain exceptions, a soldier who has served with good conduct in the Canadian, Imperial or Allied forces in an actual theatre of war or outside the country in which he enlisted (or widow of any such man) may secure loans to purchase land, live stock and equipment and erect buildings—

- (1) Up to \$4,500 to cover the cost of the land and discharge encumbrances.
- (2) Up to \$1,000 to erect buildings. Both these loans to be paid on the instalment plan. Payments extending over 25 years.
- (3) Up to \$2,000 to buy implements, live stock, and equipment. The soldier will begin to pay off this loan in the third year, and will have four years to pay.

Only five per cent. will be charged on these loans.

A cash payment of one-tenth the price of the land will be required, except in special cases.

Qualified settlers on Dominion Lands may secure loans up to a maximum of \$3,000 on a plan similar to the above for farm equipment, live stock, and erection of buildings, provided security offered justifies the loan.

If you figure you have more than a fifty-fifty chance to make good as a farmer, write to your Provincial Superintendent at RILEY BUILDING, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

W. J. BLACK,
Chairman,
Union Bank Building,
OTTAWA