

Needed a Rest

Mrs. Brown Was on the Verge of Nervous Prostration.

"What did he say is the matter with you?" anxiously asked Mr. Brown.

He had waited in a taxicab in front of Dr. Murray's house, while Mrs. Brown received medical advice.

Mrs. Brown sighed, leaned weakly against him and murmured that she'd like to go home as soon as she had finished discussing the chauffeur.

"It's a wonder I'm not in a hospital right now, he says," she continued. "I feel as if I missed nervous prostration by a hair's breadth, and if I'm not very, very careful, I'll get it yet. Perhaps I'll die, too."

A sob took her.

"People are dying like everything this spring," she resumed with emotion, "from the same thing."

"Well, then, now, by hokey, praps you'll quit juggling trunks and lifting bookcases to look for a nickel that's slid under 'em, and act like a woman with at least an ounce of sense!" said Mr. Brown, excitedly.

"Lemme get out at a subway station," said Mr. Brown, "and you go home and get to bed. And stick there. Don't cry like that, Puss. I'm only repeating what I've said before. You mustn't do so much."

It was 10 a. m.

"I'll just stop at the butcher's and have it out with him about those unspeakably scrawny chickens he sent," she decided, "and that's the only job I shall do."

After a long argument with the butcher she returned home.

"Dr. Murray ordered absolute quiet for me, Bessie," she informed her maid, "so I shall lie down all day. I guess he's right. I need rest. We women go on until we drop. Men stop if they have a pain in their little finger."

"And they got very little sympathy for females," said Bessie, dejectedly. "Little they realize how we feel."

"They couldn't go through with what we do and never even mention because we're accustomed to being wretched," continued Mrs. Brown.

"They wouldn't understand, anyway," said Bessie, with angry resentment.

Twenty minutes after she had retired to her room Bessie appeared to report that the top of the shower bath had fallen.

"I hardly touched it," said she, "and off it came. It's the thing with holes, what the water spurts out."

Mrs. Brown remained still three minutes. Then she arose and went to look for herself.

"It's come unsoldered," she said; "get the hammer and some string. I'll stand on the edge of the bath and fix it."

Half an hour's toil put the shower bath in good shape. (Mr. Brown was paying the janitor of his house three dollars a month to do odd jobs.)

"Good land, look how paint was dripped on the outside of the tub!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown.

She procured a sharp knife, some turpentine, and a cloth. After spending 45 minutes, with her back bent and her head swimming, she straightened and viewed the result.

"I've been meaning to take that paint off for weeks," she remarked. Of course, it don't show, still I knew it was there, and I cannot bear not to have a house as it should be. Now, I'll rest all the afternoon, and you can bring a cup of tea to me."

In ten minutes the tea was at her bedside. One sip, and Mrs. Brown discovered that the grocer had sent orange pokes instead of English breakfast. She tumbled into a dressing gown and rushed to the telephone, whence, exhausted but triumphant after scolding somebody hotly, she returned to bed, bearing a fashion magazine.

"O, goody, panels are coming in!" she exclaimed. "I can change my Nile green by using a net overskirt and the cream applique from my old satin, and the panel and sleeves can be of this all-over lace I bought nine years ago. I was sure it would be handy for something. It's in the steamer trunk, under the four big ones, in the spare room. Or it is in the box with the hat trimmings. I put it away in the fall of 1899, when I went to Europe—yes, it's the steamer. Bessie! Come and help me."

The two, each weighing about 115, sallied resolutely to the trunk-room. With apparent ease (how often had they gone through with a similar performance) they brought a tier of trunks to the floor and knelt beside the steamer.

Bessie went back to her ironing, while Mrs. Brown sat on the floor and cut out the new panel. Next she stripped the Nile-green gown and basted the panel in place.

Glancing up, she noted that the careless hand of Mr. Brown had put books belonging to various sets in the wrong shelves of the bookcase. It was a good time to remove all the books, and change them from case to case, in order to make the room look different.

Mr. Brown's key sounded in the outside door as she locked the last bookcase. Mrs. Brown bounded to her room and into bed. She was lying faint and white, as he softly entered.

"How's father's little girl?" he queried, tenderly stroking her feverish forehead.

Mrs. Brown gave a weary moan.

"I just feel as if I didn't have a bit of strength left in my whole body," said she.

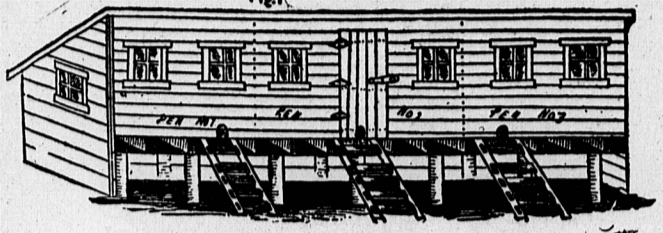
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POULTRY HOUSE PLAN WITH SCRATCHING PEN

Best Located on the Side of a Hill to Avoid Standing Water During the Rainy Seasons—By John Sorham.

This is a poultry house which I think will stand the test of all climates. I think it well adapted to the cold climate of Alaska, or the hot climate of Australia, as well as all temperate regions, writes John Sorham in the Poultry Tribune.

It is best to first select a hill side on which to build, so that the water will not be standing around or under the house during rainy seasons. I have mine built on level ground, but shall remodel it soon, digging away about 12 inches of ground from under the house and replacing it with coarse sand. I shall also dig a trench around and close to it, two feet deep,



Poultry House with Sub-Scratching Pen.

one foot wide, and shall fill in one foot of loose stones, covering with one foot of ground. This would be much better than stones to keep the ground dry around the house.

The house which I have planned is 8 feet wide, 36 feet in length, consisting of three pens (although it can be divided into any number of pens) each pen being 8x12 feet. The house is 8 feet high in front and 6 feet at the back, and is built with a cheap grade of lumber which is not painted, but a layer of building paper is tacked on, over which is placed a two-ply roofing material. The roof is covered

take out the litter and when it rains the fowls all go under the house for shelter.

I have two windows in every pen (above the floor, of course), and when but one pen is built, I also have two windows (one on each side), on the sides. The windows should all be hinged at the top, so as to admit fresh air all over the house when needed, and there should also be a shutter for every window, to be shut on winter nights. These shutters should be made of tongued and grooved lumber and hinged with loose pin steel butts so they may be taken off in warm weather and put out of the way. I always like to have plenty of light and sunshine in the cold winter days, but you know the more windows in the poultry house the colder it is at night, thus you see here is where your shutters come handy.

There is also another point in this house which should not be overlooked, that is, the covered roosts. A hinged hood projects over the roosts which keeps the fowls' combs from freezing in severe cold weather. This hood is fastened with loose pin hinges like the shutters and may be taken off in the spring. The hoods are also supplied with hooks and may be hooked up in day time if desired. The roosts (C) are above the nests, between which there is a large dropping board, which also makes a covered passage-way (D) for hens to enter the nests. This passageway is open at both ends.

You will notice that in my plan I have only one entrance, this is in the middle pen, while the other pens have a small door for the hens to pass in and out. If you like you may have a door into each pen from single door at the end of the building.

the same way, excepting the paper is covered with three-ply prepared roofing. The floor is double, with a two-inch dead air space, which contains also a layer of building paper; the lumber is good shiplap or tongued and grooved lumber. There is an opening

Section Through Interior.

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MAKING GATE IN WIRE FENCE

Plan for Making Opening that Can Be Varied to Any Size to Suit—By H. H. Bryant.

In making a gate in a wire fence, use 6x6's for the gate posts and 4x4's for the rest of the posts in the fence. The brace shown at A should be a 4x4, and should be placed two-thirds of the height from the ground on the gate post and one-third of the distance from the ground on the second post. At B is shown a brace made of wire which should be placed around the bottom of the first post, and nailed so that it will not slide. The other end is placed near the top of second post from the gate. By placing a stick in the two strands they can be

wisted and brought taut. The second brace shown at E should be made out of 4x4 fastened to the top of the second post from the third post. The wire frame shown at H, C and F should be made out of 3x3 well put together, stretch the fence wire across the stretch, and after stapling firmly to the frame of the gate. Of course, this can be varied to any size of gate to suit the builder.

Spraying Fruit Trees. Don't spray only the trees from which you expect to get marketable fruit. Spray all the trees, otherwise they go to the trouble to spray early in the season may become infected later by the unsprayed trees.

Money in Sheep. Some men have cleared 100 per cent on their money in sheep for a year; but these are the real shepherds. Not every man has the sheep-shearing instinct; but we may all do better than we do.

Crosses and Blackwell's Orange Marmalade in bottles and tins at reduced prices this week at Beer & Goff's. See ad. on this page. 2-18431.

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SELECTING STOCK BEEF FOR PROFITABLE RETURNS

Points to Consider in Choosing Steers for Fattening—Type and Size Are Essential—By Prof. Thomas I. Mairs.

In choosing steers for fattening, one of the most important things is to select those that give indications of making good gains. The steers must have a good, large frame, with capacity for consuming a good quantity of feed. This capacity must not be such as to tend too much toward paunchiness. The large framework gives a foundation on which to build. While the compact pony built animals are ready for market earlier and look better with a small amount of flesh on them, yet the gains made by steers of this form are usually made less than those made by more rangy animals, writes Prof. Thomas I. Mairs of Pennsylvania, in American Agriculturist.

It is necessary, however, to strike a mean between the two. That is, avoid the extreme rangy type and also the

In large markets with discrimination trade, the hind quarters and back are decidedly the more valuable parts of the animal. This is also true, but to a less extent in the local markets. The kind of market, then, to which the steers are to be sold should be considered in selecting them. Beef from the show animals at the International would find slow sale in most of our local eastern markets. This shows that the eastern feeder has this advantage over the western feeder, that his markets are not so discriminating and a poorer class of animals may be sold and even sold to better advantage than would be possible in the large packing centers.

While the type of steer, so far as carcass is concerned, is less important in the east than in the west, it does not follow that the dairybred



Two Magnificent Herefords.

more compact pony type if the greatest gains are to be made and the steers fitted for market within a reasonable time.

While the brisket is one of the least valuable parts of the animal, so far as the carcass is concerned, yet a wide breast and a low, rather prominent brisket are indications of strength and vigor of constitution. These, together with a large heart girth, indicate good lung capacity and ability to assimilate food to advantage. Steers which are narrow just back of the shoulders should be avoided as lacking in lung capacity and constitution. In fattening for the larger markets particularly the proportion of higher-priced meats should be taken into consideration; that is, select steers which will turn out the largest percentage of high-priced cuts. When fattening for local markets, especially for many in the east, with a foreign trade, this is not so important, as the discrimination between the high and low-priced cuts is less sharp.

steer is as satisfactory as the beef animal. It is true, however, that steers from good, large cows of the dairy type which are inclined to be fleshy and built of a blocky beef type can be used to advantage.

The more dairy blood there is in a steer, as a general thing, the longer it will take to get him ready for market. It is said that animals of the dairy breeds lay on their fat internally, while those of the beef breeds mix it with the muscular tissues and place it on the outside of the body. The first fat deposited is probably in the interior of the animal, the next is a layer beneath the skin, which fills out the animal and gives plumpness to the carcass. The last fat deposited is probably that between the muscles and among the muscular fibers themselves, which give quality. Among dairy breeds, these later stages of fattening are seldom reached, and although the animal may continue to gain, it does not produce an attractive carcass.

LOSS OF SOIL BY EROSION

Where Surface Washes Away, Well to Plant Pasture or Some Root Crop—Rye is Good.

On many farms where the land is hilly or only slightly rolling there is often a great annual loss of good soil through erosion. There are several ways of preventing this waste.

Where the general surface soil of land washes away it is well to keep the land in pasture, meadow or some crop the roots of which will bind the surface soil together. If the field is cultivated in summer, a crop of rye sown early in the fall will afford winter protection. This rye crop may be turned under in early summer for green manuring and the formation of soil humus, which to a certain extent will prevent erosion.

Where a crop of corn is grown on a hilly land, it is best to cut none of it for fodder, but to leave all of the stalks on the ground. If there are no facilities for pasturing the stalks when the corn is gathered, then the stalks should be dragged down as early in the winter as it is possible to do the work. If the stalks are pastured, they should be dragged down just as soon as the stock have cleaned the best from them. Corn stalks flat on the ground during the winter and spring months catch and hold the soil from washing, they catch and hold water for sinking into the soil where needed, and in this position they quickly soften and decay.

Prevent washy land from remaining bare at any season, and especially during the winter and spring seasons. Keep the banks of the creeks and ditches sloping and in good, tough soil. A steep ditch bank cannot easily hold grass, hence it remains bare and is susceptible to washing. Grassy banks and low grassy places not only prevent local soil from washing away, but catch sediment washed down upon them from higher places. It is often a good plan to keep narrow 'draws' permanently in grass. In this way the draw gradually becomes filled, the field becomes more level and the grassy bottom becomes more fertile each year. Made soil is always rich soil.

Feed the Colt. The colt must not be neglected at this season of the year. It must be kept growing and developing. Though it may be sucking the dam and eating what grass there is in the pasture, it should now be getting oats besides. A little bran mixed in the oats will make the ration all the better. Remember that the colt is growing—or at least should be—every day, and therefore needs increased rations in proportion to the growth and development it is capable of making. Now, as the pastures are short and dry, and the dam is giving less milk, it requires special feeding, as it cannot any longer get all that is necessary to make proper growth from these sources.

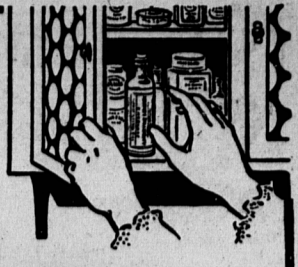
Quickly Made Crates. Shoe boxes are the right shape and size for crates just as they come empty from the shoe stores. Cut out two strips on each side and put a cross partition in the middle and the crate is complete. This will prove very useful in handling the fruit crop or potatoes, etc. A short strip of wood with the under surface cut out for the fingers nailed to each end will prove convenient when handling the crates.

Dairy Knowledge. There are so many little details to dairying that constant reading is necessary to keep posted. Even if you know, you are likely to forget.

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PRICES FOR SPRUCE AND PINE DEALS WILL MAIN STEADY

Exports to the Mersey, Show Increase Over Last Year.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 16.—Duncan, Ewing & Co's monthly timber circular has the following about New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals: The imports during January amounted to 2,470 standards to Liverpool and 83 standards to Manchester. The consumption has been satisfactory, considering the small stocks, and the stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to only 16,920 standards in the two ports. Values are firm and there is every probability of enhanced values for the coming season's shipment.

Farnworth & Jardine's latest wood circular contains the following on spruce and pine deals and birch: The import to the Mersey during the past month slightly exceeded that of the corresponding period last year, viz., 4,320 standards against 3,940 standards in 1909, chiefly to Liverpool, and almost entirely liner shipments. The deliveries have been fairly satisfactory, stocks, both here and in Manchester, are moderate, and values are steady. Pine Deals.—The demand is rather slow.

Birch.—Of logs, there have been no arrivals, the deliveries have been small, but stocks are moderate; prices continue low. Plans have only arrived in small quantities, but the demand is dull, stocks are much too heavy, and values rule low.

WANTED—RURAL POLICE.

MR. EDITOR: The rowdism, wanton destruction of property and disregard of our prohibition and other laws in the villages and districts of this province are the direct results of the lack of adequate machinery for the administration of our statutes for the keeping of the peace.

I am a householder in a village of this province where myself and family have suffered loss and annoyance in consequence of the unrestrained rowdism of a small proportion of the community. I find that except in the incorporated towns, the keeping of the peace is everybody's concern.

I pray before the nearest J. P. a charge against a gang of hoodlums, and am immediately asked for a sum sufficient to cover the expenses of the prosecution. If the examination results in one or more being "sent up" for trial a further demand is made on me to stand the expense of sending the men to jail. In case of conviction a custom is to impose the fine and threaten it "hang over" till the offender is again brought up on another charge. If the miscreants who enter my premises or smash my windows appear to be under 14 years of age the magistrate has no relief for me at all. Should I be bold enough to insist on my rights as a citizen in having the rowdies rounded up who disturb my rest or terrorize my family so that they dare not go out unprotected after dark, then I am marked for their displeasure, sentenced by them to be burned out, perhaps, my property destroyed or my person injured—for daring to interfere with their license to annoy peaceable citizens.

This condition is not at all confined to the locality in which I live, but is typical of most of the villages in this province. Boys and young men are growing up knowing none of that respect for the law which is the "sine qua non" of good citizenship; rather, all law, as such is an acknowledgment of its non-enforcement, held by many of them in complete contempt. Liberty, without respect for law means license; and that is the point that has already been reached in many country districts and villages in P. E. Island.

What is the remedy? Rural (mounted) Police, as they have in England and many other countries, including sections of our own north-west.

I take the liberty of suggesting to our legislators the necessity of establishing such a system here let us have, say, two mounted police in each county, paid a salary sufficient to ensure faithful discharge of duty; armed with "a roving commission" and authority sufficient to back them up in their efforts to suppress rowdism and law-breaking powers similar to those of the police in our incorporated towns. These officers could travel singly or in pairs, as the circumstances demanded; could descend where least expected on a crowd of hoodlums, arrest the leaders, swear handcuffs to a magistrate, swear out warrants, and, after summary trial have them fined or imprisoned. A few stiff sentences,

GERMANY'S NAVAL BASE

A cable despatch to the New York Herald from Berlin says: Plans for the new great naval base of the German empire at the western end of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal, at Brunsbuttel, have been finished and work will be begun immediately. The total cost will be in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 marks (7,500,000).

When the work has been finally completed, which will require many years, it will be the greatest naval base on the North Sea. The new base will rank with Kiel, with its great natural harbor at the northeast end of the canal on the Baltic.

Full details of the plans of the great naval base were not then completed, for it had not then been determined to create either large dry or floating docks. The entire harbor will extend from Brunsbuttel north-eastward to a small lake which connects with the canal. It will be divided into harbors for the largest warships and for merchant vessels, respectively, while the plans are for a general depth of eleven meters.

At Blangensee, a small village on the canal, a large coal-storing dock will be constructed, while at Ostermoor there will be built a harbor for the torpedo boat flotilla. This will be one of the greatest torpedo boat harbors in Germany.

Here also will be located a great floating dock which the plans call for. As the sea harbor will be twenty-three sea miles distant inland from the mouth of the Elbe, it will afford the greatest protection for the navy, while the existence of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal will always afford communication either with the Baltic or the North Sea, as need may be found.

imposed and quickly carried out at the instances of officers of the law—not, mind you, on the special complaint of a private citizen—would do much towards inspiring these characters with respect for the law and for the rights of law-abiding citizens.

I also believe that a Reformatory for boys beginning a life of crime is already needed, and that penitentiaries where the young offenders are forced into the companionship of hardened criminals will not cure the boys of their tendency to crime. In the other provinces reformatories are in operation and are doing, where properly managed, creditable work. I can assure our legislators that whether the necessity that I see for a reformatory already exists or not, there will in the very near future be need enough for one—and a good large one at that—unless such remedy for lawlessness as I have outlined is soon provided.

The cost, that will, of course, loom up on the horizon, but what will it amount to? say \$5000 per year—25c per family—for the protection of our homes against lawlessness! An addition of 25 cent to the poll tax or a slight increase in our landtax that would be hardly noticed, would suffice. Can it be said that this most prosperous and almost taxed of all the provinces of Canada either cannot afford it or cares so little for its reputation and the peace of its citizens that it doesn't want to spend the money?

"C. Q. D."

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