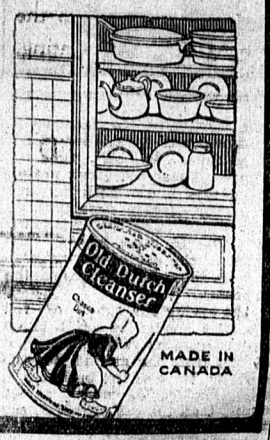
Old Dutch for Kitchen and Pantry.

Cleans quickly thoroughly.

Won't scratch.

Contains no lye or acids.

Goes further and does better work.



"The Only Remedy" Says This Doctor

"The treatment of skin diseases (eczema) and diseases of the scalp is known to be difficult," writes Dr. W. L. Randolph. "However, there is one remedy that is known to be entirely dependable in this distressing and troublesome disease. I refer to D. D. D. Prescription."

If you have never tried D. D. D. for skin disease, whether a small spot, or whether one of the dreaded forms—the torment of eczema or the hard scales of psoriasis—get a bottle at once on our guarantee that if it doesn't relieve you your money will be refunded. $1.00 a bottle. Try D. D. D. Soap, too.

D.D.D. THE Lotion for Skin Disease

Central Drugstore, E. A. Foster, Charlottetown

A Bit of Advice to Poultry Owners

The price of **Eggs** will be high for the next six months at least. A flock of Poultry if looked after pay larger dividends than any other live stock on the Farm.

Laying Hens should be well supplied with **Crushed Oyster Shell** for shell formation. **Mica Crystal Grit** for digestion. **Beef Scraps, Beef and Bone Scraps and Poultry Bone, Egg Mash, Milk Mash, Hen Chowder** for producing a good supply of rich and nourishing **Eggs. Mixed Scratch Feed, Cracked Corn, Cornmeal, Feed Wheat** and other **Poultry Supplies.** At lowest prices **Wholesale and Retail.**

Carter & Co. Ltd

The Charlottetown Guardian

has the largest bona-fide circulation of any newspaper

IN CHARLOTTETOWN
IN QUEEN'S COUNTY
IN KING'S COUNTY
IN THE PROVINCE

and of any daily newspaper

IN PRINCE COUNTY

Certified by the Audit Bureau of Circulations—the only Audit recognized by

ADVERTISERS,
ADVERTISING AGENCIES
AND
PUBLISHERS ALIKE

All successful advertisers use the

CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Of Interest to Farmers

WINDBREAKS FOR THE APIARY

(Experimental Farms Note.)

A good windbreak is of as much importance in the protection of bees during the winter as packing. Bees in single walled hives well protected from wind will stand a better chance of living through the winter than those in packed hives exposed to cold, penetrating winds. A windbreak is also advisable during the summer, especially where the apiary is situated on a hill or in any exposed locality.

The most perfect windbreak is an enclosure of woods, as a natural windbreak is usually more extensive than one built for that purpose. An evergreen hedge seven or eight feet high makes the best artificial windbreak and when an apiary is permanently located this should be planted. A board fence of the same height is also satisfactory, but the boards should be left about one inch apart to allow the wind to filter through. A solid fence is not so effective as one that is partly open, as it causes whirls which may strike some of the colonies and destroy them. Quick growing shrubbery or vines are also suitable but if used they should be of such a nature that the branches are thick enough to make a good screen even when the leaves are off. Buildings alone cannot be relied upon for protection as they often divert the wind and make conditions worse beside giving too much shade.

The apiary should be protected at least one the sides from which the prevailing winds come, usually the North and West. Sometimes, however,a sudden cold wind may come from the East or South, especially during the spring after the bees have begun to fly and brood rearing has commenced. The bees are attracted out by the bright sun and may be killed by the wind. At this time the colonies are weak and cannot afford to lose any of their working force, so need all the protection they can get; therefore, it is advisable to have the apiary enclosed on all four sides. The fence should not be high enough to shade the bees until noon or they will not build up as quickly as those that get the morning sun, especially in the spring.

An apiary situated so that it is protected on one or two sides by a hedge and buildings on the others is fairly well protected. Often an apiary can be located so that it is partially protected by a natural rise in the ground on the north side, but it would be better if a fence could be erected as well.

C. B. GOODERHAM,
Dominion Apiarist.

Building Bone

is equally as important as building flesh. Foods that assist Nature, fix lime in the bones and teeth are essential.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure vitamine-bearing cod-liver oil contains, in abundance, elements that energize the body and *assist in the formation of strong bones and sound teeth*

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 22-25

PURE AIR IN THE STABLE

Cows must be fed properly before they can yield profitable returns, but the food that an animal eats is no more important than the air it breathes, and the man that shuts his cows up in a foul smelling, poorly ventilated stable is committing a greater folley than the person who gives his animals an insufficient amount of food or a poor quality of it.

A good authority states that the oxygen in the air is two thirds of a cow's ration. Its function is to purify the blood which circulates through the different parts of the body absorbing nutrients at one point and carrying them to the other. Blood is purified as it passes through the lungs by the process of respiration.

The importance of proper respiraton s recognized by good cattlemen the world over. Dairy cow experts in selecting prizewinners pick out the animals with strong constitution, well sprung ribs, large nostrils, and well developed breathing apparatus. The cow with the narrow chest, small heart girth and small nostrils woud not be a good producer because the animal cannot breathe a large volume of air.

It is good economy to have a warm, but well ventilated barn where the cows can be kept during the winter months. A good barn shows a good profit on the right side of the ledger in an increased milk flow at the time of the year when prices are good. It is true that persons put so much money in a dairy barn that the best of cattle cannot possibly pay a profit on the investment, but this is the exception rather than the rule. On most farms the reverse is true. Thousands of dairy cows are improperly housed with a corresponding economic loss from disease and decreased production. It is true that many cow barns are warm enough to keep the cattle comfortable, but there is a lack of proper ventilation.

It has been shown that the average dairy cow throws off about a ten pounds of invisible moisture each day through the pores of the skin and through her nostrils. This means that 40 head of cattle in a closed barn would throw off 400 pounds of invisible moisture, or a little more than an oil barrel full of water which must be removed by a circulation of air. This circulation, however, must be such that it does not cause a draft or that it does not reduce the temperature to any extent. Were it not for these two factors it would be an easy matter to open the doors and windows, and get rid of this excessive moisture.

This moisture, of course, is in the form of vapor, and when discharged is at a high temperature which causes it to rise to the ceiling where it remains until it become the same temperature as the surrounding air when it settles to the floor. The carbonic acid, although heavier than air of the same temperature, rises to the ceiling as it is exhaled with the warm air from the lungs, then drops to the floor from which point it must be taken out.

The remedy is to have a proper system of ventilation in your stable and the best time to instal it, if you have not already done so, is right now before the cattle are put in stanchion for the winter.

BOILING HOT OIL FOR BUGGY WHEELS

A good soaking in hot linseed oil is a great help in preserving the spokes and felloes of the buggy and wagon wheels. If care is taken to apply the oil before the wheels are too far gone. Dry weather is hard on the wooden parts of all machinery while in use out in the hot sun of July and August and it is indeed important to protect them with a good coating of oil and paint. Paint adds to the appearance of anything as well as the protection it gives against the sun and weather.

As long as you can keep the felloes of the wheel soaked up with oil and keep them from drying out you can keep them tight and a good soaking in hot linseed oil lasts for a long time. The oil is rather expensive, but at that it is much cheaper than having the tires and wheels cut down ever so often. The hot oil penetrates the wood much more readily than a cold oil will do. It is important that the oil gets all through the wood, if it is to do the most good. The oil does not evaporate soon and with a good coating of wagon or buggy paint over the oiled wood there is something that will stand the rack of our stone-coated roads for years, if the paint is renewed as often as needed for appearance sake.

In applying the oil it should be placed in a shallow, narrow iron basin of sufficient length to allow the wheel to be turned in the oil. It should be boiling hot, if possible, since the oil becomes very thing at that heat and very soon penetrates all cracks and crevices into the very heart of the wood. Of course, all the old scaly paint and dirt must be cleaned off for best results before the oiling is commenced. Clean and sandpaper the wheels up as for painting and then paint them good as soon as the oil dries in.

WINTERING THE BROOD SOWS

Strong, healthy pigs and many of them are the climax to a successful breeding season. To attain this desirable result, it is necessary to give careful attention to the sows which are to produce the pigs.

Practical breeders agree that the ration of a pregnant sow must furnish an abundance of bone and muscle building material, but only a moderate amount of fat-forming food. A large variety of feed is not essential to a good ration for brood sows. A little grain with a little tankage and some alfalfa or clover hay, will fill the needs of the sow.

When a sow farrows and begins to suckle a litter of pigs, she immediately starts to lose weight. Successful breeders counteract this loss in weight by feeding liberally before farrowing, thus allowing the sow to gain weight gradually until she is ready to farrow. The corn in the ration should be limited sufficiently to prevent the sows from becoming too fat. The aim should be to have mature sows gain about one fourth pound a day, and younger sows a little more.

Sows can be carried from breeding to farrowing season in satisfactory shape on a daily ration of one-fourth of a pound of tankage, one-half pound of alfalfa meal or alfalfa hay in a rack, and enough grain to keep them gaining gradually without becoming too fat.

Tankage, or some other muscle-building feed, is highly necessary in the ration of a sow that is carrying a litter. The developing unborn pigs require much mineral matter and tissue-building material. Corn or oats does not supply enough of this. Tankage which contains from 50 to 60 per cent. protein is about the best source of this tissue-building material. Only a small amount of it is necessary, and it has no adverse physiological effects upon the system of the sow. While at present high in price, tankage will still give value received in the ration of the pregnant sow.

A mineral mixture should be made accessible to the sows at all times. Many breeders use a simple mixture of two parts of salt and one-part of limestone or wood ashes. A small amount of potassium iodide, one ounce to 20 pounds of the mineral mixture, is a desirable addition to this mixture when fed to pregnant sows. Sows are frequently subject to goiter, or enlarged thyroid. Such sows often farrow weak, hairless pigs. Potassium iodide in the ration corrects this condition. It must be thoroughly mixed with the other minerals.

Clean, warm quarters and a supply of water with the chill taken off are other advisable provisions for the pregnant sow. Supply these, together with a ration of grain, a little tankage and alfalfa, if available, and the sows will arrive at farrowing time in good physicl condition, ready to bring forth good-sized litters of strong, healthy pigs.

WINTERING PERENNIAL FLOWERS.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The great majority of our perennial flowers require winter protection in Canada. These plants are usually hardy in their own individual climates. Our perennial wild flowers, under natural conditions, before the forests were removed, had a perennial covering of snow throughout the winter. Such a blanket of snow is, probably the very best protection for perennial flowers. Under our conditions today, however, when one or more thaws occur during the winter, and when there is frequently considerable freezing and thawing of the soil of the garden in the early spring, it is necessary to give practically all of our perennial flowers some protection. For example, shallow rooted plants are often lifted out of the ground in clayey soils by the freezing and thawing. This damage might be prevented by placing sods over the plants.

Winter covering retards premature activity in the spring, which is one of the greatest benefits to many of our perennials. It is quite as essential to keep the flowers cool during temperary warm spells as it is to protect them from excessive frost during the severe part of the winter. More damage is done during March and April in Canada than early in the winter.

Perennials with bulbous roots—like dahlias, should be prepared for winter immediately after the first killing frost. The tops may be cut off and laid over the roots to protect them and then, about the middle of October, on a good dry day, the roots should be lifted and allowed to ry out. They are then taken, with as much clay as will adhere to them, and set in a cool, dry cellar, with a light covering of seaweed or sand.

The corms of the gladiolus should be lifted in October, dried out and kept from frost in a dry place for the winter. They do better if the corms are not allowed to get too dry.

Roses and other tender shrubs may be prepared for winter towards the last of November, or just previous to the freeze-up for the year. They should be banked with from 8 to 12 inches of clay, and the stems wrapped with a covering of straw. It is best, in protecting shrubs that require either straw or leaves for protection, to leave them quite late, so that field mice may have been driven to other winter quarters before the work is done. Clumps of shrubs may be protected by running a wire netting about them, and filling this with dry autumn leaves. Perennial flowers, Iris, Paeonies, Golden Glow, perennial Asters and a great many of the hardy perennials may be protected by a good application of strawy barn-yard manure. This can be spaded in in the spring, and will add to the fertility of the soil, as well as give satisfactory winter protection.

The Nymphae, or many tender water lilies may be protected by raising the pond by damming the outlet, so that at least 4 feet of water is over them.

INSECTS THAT INFEST GREENHOUSES.

If greenhouse pests are not as numerous and as much in evidence as the outdoor insect vagrants, they are equally as insidious and destructive, if afforded the opportunity. Fortunately they are more easily controlled. The life history of each and every insect of the greenhouse variet is told in Bulletin No. 7 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, entitled "Insects Affecting Greenhouse Plants." Methods for the application of insecticides and for fumigation by hydrosyanic-acid gas and tobacco are set forth. There are three kinds of greenhouse insects, namely leaf-eating, sucking, and boring or root destroying. There are in addition what are known as animal pests, such as various sorts of mites, bugs, sluge and earthworms. There are also predacious enemies and internal parasites which are nature's aid towards control. The bulletin is profusely illustrated, and the text and directions are in plain and explicit language. As showing the extent of greenhouse cultivation, it is stated that the estimated value of such crops in Canada is upwards of three million dollars, and that these crops occupy six million square feet of space under class.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SPECIAL AND CERTIFIED MILK

Special milk may be any one of a number of things and is not the same for all communities. It is usually some special grade put out by the distributor with a certain definite brand. It may be milk specially suitable for children; it may be high testing milk, such as Jersey or Guernsey; it may be milk produced under certain conditions and requirements. Occasionally the brand is deceptive and is merely used for sale purposes.

Certified milk is milk that is produced under the supervision of a medical milk commission. The dairyman must submit to the rules and regulations of this commission as to his methods of production, his equipment, and his care of the cows. All the cattle must be examined periodically by a competent veterinarian and prounounced free from disease. The same rule applies to the examination of the persons having the care of the cattle. The milk must comply with certain bacterial standards, the most usual providing that it shall contain not to exceed 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. In some cases, the cows must be washed every day, while in others this provision applies only to the udders. The regulations are very exacting and are strictly enforced. Indeed this is the reason that the production of certified milk is rather expensive. The standards for the different cities vary according to the requirements of the commission having the matter in charge but they do, of course, have certain requirements in common.

"MILLBANK"

10 For 15¢

25 For 35¢

THE QUALITY CIGARETTE

IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

THE PROTECTION OF ROSES FOR WINTER.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The rose is, perhaps, the most popular flower in Canada and in other countries, and many thousands of plants are set out each year. In Canada, unfortunately, a large proportion of those planted never live after the first winter and, while others survive for a few years, they eventually are winterkilled. By the planting of the hardiest varieties, there will be much better success in many cases than there is at present where hardiness is often not taken into consideration when planting, yet, except in the mildest parts of British Columbia, the protection of roses in winter is necessary if we are to prolong the life of the best sorts.

Various methods of protection are recommended, and all of them have points of merit, but the seasons vary so much that a method of protection that will give success one year may prove a failure the next. With over thirty years' experience in wintering roses at Ottawa the conclusion reached is that soil gives the best protection taking one year with another.

On the exposed prairies, where there is little snow and great cold, it is desirable to cover the entire plant with soil and to build up a mound of soil with a broad base over the roots and about the lower part of the canes. This mound of soil will often prevent root-killing and will also ensure the lower part of the canes coming through alive.

In other parts of Canada where there is more snow or in the milder parts of Canada where protection is necessary the bending of the canes down and holding them down with soil may be sufficient though it will be safer to protect the base and roots with a mound of soil in case there may be severe weather or little snow. At Ottawa this plan is followed; the mound being made ten to twelve inches high. Leaves or brush are then put over the exposed part of the canes. In or blushed kind, will have the ten winters with little snow and when dency to scald if kept stored for low temperatures come early in the late winter use. The Baldwin an season the canes will be killed to Stark are two varieties that hav the mound of soil, but as a rule, the the habit of scalding or turning part of the cane in the soil remains dark brown color if picked on th alive, and in the spring the bushes immature hide. In the small garden are pruned back to the uninjured where there are only a few apple part, and strong growth and abun- trees, it is a good practice to pic dance of fine blooms will be ob- over the trees two or three time tained. especially for the fall varieties

In the case of climbing roses, such as Wealthy, MacIntosh Red which may be very difficult to pro- and Pippins. By picking more than tect with soil, it has been found once it is possible to get the fruit that if a long bottomless box is put as it colors up and matures, and a over the canes after they have the same time avoid the loss of too been laid down and then this filled many fallen apples caused from be- with dry leaves and the top put on ing over-ripe. Sort the apples thor- so rain will not get in, the canes oughly as soon as they are picked will, as a rule, come through well, saving only the best quality fruit but very early in the spring the for winter. Place the fruit immed lid should be lifted in order that iately in a cool cellar. Apples once air may get in and dry off the canes they are picked and left in the so as to prevent the development warm sun will ripen very quickly, of disease. shortening their period of keeping.

PICKING APPLES

Apples require to be picked just at the right time in order to obtain the best flavor and keeping quality. The two main requirements to observe in harvesting apples are to have the fruit well colored for the variety and properly matured, but not ripe. Fruit that is picked on the green side when they are a colored

RE-STARTING A HEART THAT HAS STOPPED

One of the latest wonders of surgery is the stopping of the heart of a human being and starting it again.

And yet it is not as new as it sounds, for thirty years ago a

(Continued on Page 13)

Why Not Give to *Your* Child The Treatment Your Mother Gave You

It is just as effective as ever in relieving coughs and colds and still holds first place as the most popular of cough medicines.

Colds and Bronchitis

Mrs. Chris Dresser, Bayfield, Ont., writes: "We have used Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine in our household for some time and have always received good results. I have used it for my children as well as for myself for colds and bronchitis, and we find it gives immediate relief. Three bottles of this medicine once relieved me of an obstinate cold when doctor's medicine had failed. I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine, and would not be without it in the house. If you can make any use of this letter you are at liberty to do so."

Asthma

Mr. Thomas Bond, Shieldrake, North Shore, Que., writes:—"I suffered for years with asthma, sometimes being unable to lie in bed, but after a treatment of Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine, I am now quite well and thank this medicine for restoring me."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

Trial size 35c. a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 75c. All d and Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.