

MAGAZINE GUARDIAN



SCHOOL AND HOME

Tomato Jelly. Strain through a sieve a can of tomatoes, one tablespoon onion juice,...

Popcorn Macaroons. Chop finely one cup of freshly popped corn; add one cupful of walnut meats and put both through the food chopper. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, stir in eight ounces of confectioners' sugar; beat thoroughly; then add, a spoonful at a time, the nut and popcorn mixture. Drop on buttered tins and bake in moderate oven for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Harvard Eggs. Roll common crackers; there should be three-fourths cupful and stir in lightly with a fork, one-fourth cupful of melted butter. Finely chop three hard-boiled eggs, also have at hand three-fourths cupful of cold chopped ham and two cupfuls of white sauce. Sprinkle the bottom of a buttered baking dish with crumbs, cover with one-half the eggs, cover eggs with one-half the sauce, and sauce with one-half the meat; repeat covering with crumbs and eggs. For the sauce, melt four tablespoonsful of butter, add four tablespoonsful of flour, and stir until well blended; then pour on, stirring constantly, two cupfuls of hot milk. Bring to the boiling point and season.

Ginger Cookies. Add one and three-fourths teaspoonful of soda to one cup of molasses, and beat thoroughly. Add one cupful of sour milk, one-half cupful of shortening, melted, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one teaspoonful of salt, and flour to make mixture of right consistency to drop easily from tip of a spoon. Let stand set for ten minutes in a cold place to chill thoroughly. Toss one-half the mixture at a time on a slightly floured board and roll lightly to one-fourth of an inch in thickness. Shape with a round cutter, first dipped in flour, and arrange on a buttered sheet. Bake in a moderate oven.

Canned Shell Beans. Shell and pick over beans and put in wire basket or cloth bag. Cover with boiling water and let boil eight minutes; then plunge into cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling water to overflow jars, allowing one teaspoonful salt to each quart. Adjust sterilized new rubbers and tops and partially seal. Put on rack made of wire strips of wood in wash-bottle and cover jars with water. Fit a strip of cloth around edge of collar before putting on the cover (that it may be airtight) and place weights at both ends that the cover may be held down tight. Bring to the boiling point and let boil one and one-half hours. Remove from boiler and fasten tops tight as possible. Invert jars to cool.

English Beef Soup. Beef bones, one and one-half quart cold water, one-half onion sliced, twelve celery leaves, six peppercorns, one quarter cup pearl barley, one cup canned tomato, one-half cup carrot, one-half cup beef, seal.

THE NERVOUS SCHOOL CHILD

NEEDS RICH, RED BLOOD TO REGAIN HEALTH AND STRENGTH. Many children start school in excellent health, but after a short time home work, examinations, hurried meals and crowded school rooms cause their nerves to become weak and thin, their nerves over wrought and their color and spirits lost. It is a great mistake to let matters drift when boys and girls show symptoms of nervousness or weak blood. They are almost sure to fall victims of St. Vitus dance, or dizziness, or other ailments that lead to other troubles. Regular meals, out-door exercise and plenty of sleep are necessary to combat the nervous wear of school life. But it is still more important that parents should pay strict attention to the school child's blood supply. This is the right and best way of giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, according to directions and the boy or girl will be sturdy and fit for school. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is shown by the statement of Mrs. Pearl G. Harrington, of Kintville, Ont., who says: "I have often felt that should write you and let you know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me. At the age of thirteen I was afflicted with St. Vitus dance. The trouble became so severe that I had to be taken out of school. I had a medical treatment, but it did not help me, in fact I was steadily growing worse. Then a friend advised my mother to give me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which she did, with the happiest results, as the pills completely cured me. As a result, I was able to take up my studies and attend school. Again about three years ago I was attacked with nervous prostration and once more took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using five boxes was fully restored. I cannot praise these pills too highly, as I believe they will cure any case of St. Vitus dance, or restore anyone who is weak, nervous or run down. You can safely give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to the most delicate child, or take them yourself with equally good results when you need a blood tonic. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or will be sent by mail, post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Alfred Naud, Natagan River, Que., writes: "I do not think there is any other medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. I have used them for my baby and would use nothing else. What Mrs. Naud says thousands of other mothers say. They have found by trial that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus banish indigestion, constipation, colic, croup, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Housing Problem Again. Winklesborough is a flourishing little seaside resort, and during the season almost every available room is "let" at good prices. A visitor at that delightful spot observed a policeman soundly cuff a youth for some misdemeanor, and, being anxious to know the reason of the chastisement, he went over to the brass-buttoned representative of the law. "What's he done, constable?" he inquired. "I caught him pickin' up socks, sir. If I see him at it again I'll give 'im a good hidin'." "But why don't you run him in?" "Run 'im in!" retorted the constable. "Why bless yer, we ain't runnin' anybody in this week. The police station's let." London Tit-Bits.

CAUTIONS IN CANNING

- 1. Old or decayed products should not be used. They will probably spoil at good prices. A visitor at that delightful spot observed a policeman soundly cuff a youth for some misdemeanor, and, being anxious to know the reason of the chastisement, he went over to the brass-buttoned representative of the law. "What's he done, constable?" he inquired. "I caught him pickin' up socks, sir. If I see him at it again I'll give 'im a good hidin'." "But why don't you run him in?" "Run 'im in!" retorted the constable. "Why bless yer, we ain't runnin' anybody in this week. The police station's let." London Tit-Bits.

FARM HARVESTING ROOTS FOR SEED GROWING.

(Experimental Farm Notes.) The few years' experience has taught us that field root seed raised in Canada compares very favorably with imported root seed and under the circumstances it would be to the interest of farming, were more root seed produced in Canada than there is at present. It should be clearly understood, though, that the value of root seed produced in this country depends to a very great extent on the quality of the roots from which the seed is to be raised. The roots set aside for seed production should represent a uniform type, that is to say they should be of the same general shape and of the same colour. If they are of mixed types, as far as shape and colour are concerned, they are liable to produce a class of seed which, when sown, will in turn give rise to a crop of a mixed, and on that ground inferior, quality. It is therefore of paramount importance that roots which are to be used for seed production be as uniform as possible. They should, of course also be perfectly sound and free from diseases. It is of less importance of what size they are, but, generally, medium-sized roots are to be preferred because, as a rule, they keep better in storage during the winter and therefore are apt to produce healthier and more vigorous seed plants. The roots which are selected for seed production should be handled very carefully and all bruised roots should be rejected. In the first place, roots that are bruised, or cut, or broken in harvesting, may rot during the winter and, in doing so, may cause damage to the sound roots stored with them. And, besides, even should they come through the winter, they will most likely produce weak seed plants, unable to form and ripen seed of best quality. Roots selected for seed production must, therefore, be stored away intact; that is to say, their lower ends and rootlets must not be cut off, as is done when roots are harvested for feed. Roots that are expected to develop bearing stalks after having been stored during the winter must not be topped too closely. Remember that

the seed stalks sprout from the crown of the roots. It follows, then, that if the roots are topped so closely that their crowns are cut off or injured, there will be no chance of any seed stalks developing. Consequently, roots selected for seed production must have perfect crowns. It is recommended that all roots selected for seed production be topped well above the crown, say anywhere from half an inch to two inches, so that their ability to develop vigorous seed stalks may not be impaired. The roots selected should of course be stored in the best manner possible so that losses through rotting during the winter may be avoided. The storage methods are many and vary with the winter conditions. In case there is any doubt as to the best manner of carrying the roots through the winter in a satisfactory condition, the undersigned will be pleased to render advice based upon years of experience. M. O. MALTE, Dominion Agrostologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

BLANKET THRESHING TEST REDUCES WASTE

Because of so much light grain this fall there is likely to be excessive waste in threshing, especially if the thresherman is careless or negligent. Frequent use of the blanket test is suggested, as it will show both thresherman and farmer just what kind of work is being done. For this test use a blanket not smaller than eighteen feet square, or if a blanket cannot be had, a wagon box may be substituted. While the test is being made, care should be taken that the machine is operated in the usual way. No unusual adjustments should be made and the bundle pitchers should maintain their ordinary pace. The blanket is spread out to one side of the straw pile, and the operator stands on top of the separator watching the tally-box. As soon as the tally-box is tripped, the blower is turned on the blanket. All of the straw is gathered on the blanket during the time that two and one-half bushels of grain are threshed, or while the tally-box is tripping five times. As soon as the fifth bushel is made the blower is turned away from the blanket. The next operation is to separate the straw and chaff from the wheat. This is done with a fork, shaking the straw carefully and taking care that no wheat is thrown aside. After the straw is all shaken out the chaff may be separated from the wheat by means of a fanning mill, or it can be winnowed by hand. Some grain will always be found in the straw. One pint of grain indicates a waste of 1 per cent, which is considered very good threshing. When the grain is in good condition the machine ought to save more than this, but counting early morning and late evening threshing, when the dew is on the shocks, or in threshing wet bundles, the average waste will probably be a higher one. If the grain is half of 1 per cent, in grain that is in good threshing condition should be regarded as poor threshing.

Those desirous of having success with potted plants during the winter months should make careful preparations during the late summer and early autumn, and they will find it much easier to have fine house plants. If plants are allowed to remain out of doors until injured by frost they cannot be expected to do much during winter. Lift all pot plants not later than September. Use good soil. Let the plants become well accustomed to being in the house while it is yet warm enough to have the doors and windows open, for if they are taken indoors to protect them from the warm close atmosphere will weaken the plants, and they cannot do as well as if they are hardened and become accustomed to the indoor location. All plants that are so treated will into their large thrifty appearance on into the winter and if properly cared for should produce a fine lot of flowers. Buds should be removed during late summer to help produce bloom in winter.

POTTED PLANTS FOR THE WINTER MONTHS

There are slacker hens even in poultrydom. As a rule hens do not show great activity during the winter months, but there are some who become so lazy that they are not worth their feed. These are the hens that cut down their egg yield. Hot weather is worse for them than cold weather, for during the winter months a hen with any life in her will busy herself to keep warm. Some hens that are bordering on the resting period, having laid a heavy sort of resting egg, will show a new sort of activity. They will get up, and about the time they are about to lay, they are their delight. They are wide awake, and no good poultryman will permit them to take control of his henneries. Get busy. Rats, weasels, minks and opossums are full of life too. This is their busy month. Be equal to the occasion. Deny them quarters. Cull the flocks. Dispose of all the old stock that is not intended to be carried over. It is a wise move to do so before the fowls go into molt. Separate the cockerels from the pullets, and give the cockerels some extra feeding. They need it. Market all surplus cockerels as soon as they are fit. The nights are hot, and therefore the fowls should be given as nearly outdoor conditions as it is possible. Here is where the open-front scratching shed proves its worth. Cut down all heat-producing food, feed plenty of green stuff, so that there is a plentiful supply of fresh water within reach, provide shade, and there will be fewer slacker hens and consequently more eggs. COMMON POULTRY TERMS. Ovary—The sexual organ of the female, in which the eggs develop. Oviduct—The tube leading from the ovary to the cloaca and through which the eggs pass. Strain—A family of any variety of fowls possessing certain characteristics which distinguish it from other

Ladies! Look Young Darken Gray Hair

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm, it makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks streaked, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold. Don't stay gray! Look young! Either prepare the recipe at home or get from any drug store a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which is merely the old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients. Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because it darkens the hair beautifully, besides, no one can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with it, drawing this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, its natural color is restored and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger.

Saved His Life Foreman Says

MAHONEY NEVER EXPECTED TO GET OUT OF BED AGAIN—NOW BACK AT WORK. Many wonderful endorsements have been given for Tania, but the statement made October 9th, by James Mahoney, of 22 East 15th St., Los Angeles, Cal., is so remarkable as to be almost incredible. Mr. Mahoney, however, is a man of unquestioned integrity and has been foreman at the Richards-Naustadt Construction Co. ten years. His neighbors have corroborated his remarkable statement in every detail and will do so again if called upon. "It was being talked among my friends," said Mr. Mahoney, "that I was going to die and I don't believe anyone ever had a much closer call. Closely following an injury in my back, caused by lifting some steel last July a year ago, my whole system seemed to give way. My stomach commenced hurting me terribly and I suffered from gas and indigestion. There seemed to be a lump in my stomach and I could not eat a thing without intense pain afterwards. My appetite left me entirely and I got so weak I could not even lift ten pounds. Then I became constipated and my kidneys got out of order and disturbed me so at night I could not sleep. I was in misery all the time and so weak I could not lift my feet to go up the steps. I could not straighten up for the pain in my stomach. Before these troubles arose I weighed one hundred and forty-five, but now weigh only one hundred and sixty-five pounds, and if there was ever a living skeleton I was. I could hear my friends, who came in to see me, Poor Jim, he can't last much longer, and I had no hopes myself of ever getting up. In spite of all that could be done I kept getting worse. That lump like feeling in my stomach seemed to get larger and the pain seemed intense. Finally I was told nothing more could be done except to operate and I was too weak to stand that. "One day a friend, who had been coming to see me often told me how Tania had helped his daughter and urged me to try it. At first I hesitated as my wife was opposed to anything of this kind offered to go and get me a bottle of Tania with the understanding that no one else know about it. Well, I started taking it and by the time he brought me the third bottle I was feeling better. I stopped everything else, kept taking Tania and slowly, but surely, my stomach easing up and that lumpy feeling began to leave. I got to eating something and I commenced getting back my lost weight and strength. I kept taking it until I used twenty bottles and as a result I am in better shape than I was for years—than before I was taken sick. I now weigh one hundred and thirty pounds, so you see my weight has exactly doubled. I am working every day and can do the heavy lifting just the same as I ever could. I am not bothered any more with my kidneys or constipation, and I sleep like a top every night. It is simply fine, good, and my friends just as I do, that Tania is the grandest medicine in the world. I will praise it as long as I live, and I never expect to be without it."

TANIA is sold in Charlottetown by Reddy Bros., of Montserrat by H. J. Mabon, in Georgetown by Seymour C. Knight, in St. John's by Jas. Ferguson and in Kensington by Kier and McFadyen.

POULTRY THE SLACKER IN POULTRYDOM

There are slacker hens even in poultrydom. As a rule hens do not show great activity during the winter months, but there are some who become so lazy that they are not worth their feed. These are the hens that cut down their egg yield. Hot weather is worse for them than cold weather, for during the winter months a hen with any life in her will busy herself to keep warm. Some hens that are bordering on the resting period, having laid a heavy sort of resting egg, will show a new sort of activity. They will get up, and about the time they are about to lay, they are their delight. They are wide awake, and no good poultryman will permit them to take control of his henneries. Get busy. Rats, weasels, minks and opossums are full of life too. This is their busy month. Be equal to the occasion. Deny them quarters. Cull the flocks. Dispose of all the old stock that is not intended to be carried over. It is a wise move to do so before the fowls go into molt. Separate the cockerels from the pullets, and give the cockerels some extra feeding. They need it. Market all surplus cockerels as soon as they are fit. The nights are hot, and therefore the fowls should be given as nearly outdoor conditions as it is possible. Here is where the open-front scratching shed proves its worth. Cut down all heat-producing food, feed plenty of green stuff, so that there is a plentiful supply of fresh water within reach, provide shade, and there will be fewer slacker hens and consequently more eggs. COMMON POULTRY TERMS. Ovary—The sexual organ of the female, in which the eggs develop. Oviduct—The tube leading from the ovary to the cloaca and through which the eggs pass. Strain—A family of any variety of fowls possessing certain characteristics which distinguish it from other

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DON'T BE WITHOUT SLOAN'S LINIMENT

KEEP IT HANDY—IT KNOWS NO EQUAL IN RELIEVING PAINS AND ACHES. Sloan's Liniment has been sold for 38 years. Today, it is more popular than ever. There can be but one answer—it produces results. Applied without rubbing, it penetrates to the afflicted part, bringing relief from rheumatic twinges, sciatica, sore, stiff, strained muscles, lame back, and other exterior pains and sprains and the result of exposure. It leaves no muzziness, stain, clogged pores. Get a large bottle for greater economy. Keep it handy for use when needed. Your druggist has it. Three sizes—36c, 70c \$1.40.

Sloan's LINIMENT KEEP IT HANDY

Hens relish fruit, especially apples, peaches, plums, and other fruits that so often go to waste. It does not make if the fruit is decayed; rotten apples never injured chickens. The seeds of apples are a dainty and palatable article of diet. Different kinds of grain should be placed in different hoppers, so the hens can mix the feed as they want it. Sometimes they need more of one kind than another. I like that plan better than mixing the grains and pouring them all into the same hopper. Talking about testing eggs—why in the world do not people place the eggs in an incubator tray and run a flashlight underneath the tray. In this way they can pick out the clear eggs as fast as the light passes under them. I test out thousands of eggs every season and use a flashlight exclusively. A lamp is too slow, and not so good in any way as a good flashlight, which shows the exact condition of the egg on the third day. A silo for hens is one of the latest and is likely to prove one of the best improvements for poultrymen. Take an old vinegar or molasses barrel or hoghead and bore a hole in the bottom for drainage. Set the barrel on a stand above the ground, with boards in the stand far enough to allow free circulation of air. Fill the top cover so that it will go inside and fit well so that it can be easily taken out. Fill the barrel with any kind of green stuff that fowls will eat, such as lawn clippings, vegetable tops, fine-cut clover, etc. It need not be filled all at once, but can be added to, from time to time, through the summer. DAIRY COURTING THE COW'S MILK FLOW Never hurry a cow or strike her or speak loudly or harshly. A gentle voice and a caressing touch are quite as potent as is digestible protein. If you so handle the cows that they are fond of you, you have learned one of the most important lessons that can be taught in dairying. The most successful milk-producers are always in close touch with every cow in the herd. The milk-producer, has to do with motherhood, in which affection cow's affection for the calf promptly always plays an important part. A desire to give it milk if you gain her affection, she will desire to give you milk. If you have not been in the habit of caressing the cows, the time to inaugurate the practice is when they approach the time of calving, as it is at that particular time when they take kindly to grooming and to gentle rubbing of the udder. CARING FOR MILK AND CREAM When milk or cream is allowed to cool naturally the process taking considerable time, and the material retains a great deal more animal odor, and so develops acid more quickly than when artificially cooled. Setting the cream can in a tub of water is too slow in effect; every dairy man should have a water cooler. Cream cooled by water cooler as it leaves the separator has shown only 0.2 per cent, of acid in two days, while uncooled cream of the same origin has shown as high as 0.7 per cent. Cooled cream delivered in the cities is often 30 to 40 hours old before being consumed. Suppliers of milk to our cheese and butter factories often experience difficulty in keeping the evening's milk when it is uncooled until next morning, a period of about 16 hours. Engine and separator in the same room.—This condition should not be allowed. Moreover a single partition between the two parts of the plant is not sufficient. A double partition is required, with openings to outer walls, so that fresh air can blow between the engine room and the separator room. Where a kerosene lamp is used in the same room as the separator it is found to almost invariably cause second grade cream. The milking machine reeler should be in the separator room. Milk should not run through the engine room in an open chute. Failure to clean vacuum tank and vacuum pipes of milking machines.—In a number of machines the air required for pulsation is discharged into milk, also the action of the vacuum pump is intermittent; therefore any foul smell in the tank or pipes is carried into milk. Essential attention is required to be given to the pipe between the reeler, bucket and the vacuum tank. The vapor from the milk is carried into this pipe and condensed; and if the pipe is not cleaned daily it soon gets very foul. All right angle piping should be equipped with cross sockets so that a brush can be run through the pipes in both directions. Leave the vacuum tank open between milkings. Lack of ventilation in separator room.—To remedy this condition air should be brought in at the bottom and let out at the top, bird netting being put over the openings. Just as is the small in the dairy, so is the small of the cream when delivered. If there is no ventilation in the dairy the cream cannot fail to take up any smell. A window at one side with a door on the other side is not sufficient as a certain amount of dampness is always found below the level of the window. Pollard, calf meal, harness, milking overalls, etc., impart their smell to cream; nothing but dairy utensils should be kept in the dairy. If cream is removed after separating in an impure atmosphere the effect is not so bad as when it is left to stand under such conditions, but the same damage is really done when the cream is leaving the separator. Muddy surroundings.—Cows should not be allowed to come near the separator room. More or less mud always arises from muddy surroundings. It is well nigh impossible to milk cows without over making mud, but it is possible and only a matter of arrangement to have no mud around the separator room. If a dairy farmer neglects to carry out any one of the foregoing five factors it is not possible for him to deliver milk or cream as good as the cow gives it to him. I have met with dozens of cases where individual farmers were carrying out all but one factor and yet had second grade cream. By attending strictly to these five essentials, it will be only an accident if the farmer gets second grade product. Early Pullets Best.—Select as winter layers the early, well-matured pullets. These should be carefully handled, put into their own house, fed well, and given every opportunity to produce. Pullets that are but half grown or that will not be matured for months yet should be culled out with the cockerels, crate fed and marketed. Such pullets will be a bill of expense all winter and should not be kept on any excuse. Crate-Feed Surplus.—No matter what class of birds that are culled out for market, it will pay to finish them before killing. Even with the high prices of feed one cannot afford to market poor stuff. For further particulars on crate-feeding, write the Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Don't Keep Old Hens.—Only the best of those hens that are one and a half year old should be kept. Most of them, with all the older ones, should have been disposed of last spring, but in case this was not done, they will have them now. Even if they were culled then, go over them again now and see that nothing that will not likely produce is retained. All animals require plenty of good pure water. This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the volume of milk. State or impure water is distasteful and she will not drink enough for maximum milk production. Doctors Fail. "Terrible case of Eosinemia—contracted when a mere boy—brought down for ten years with half dozen specialists. Both legs in terrible condition. Almost a nervous wreck. It took just 8 bottles to clear up this disease." This is the late testimony of a prominent newspaper man. His name and his remarkable story in full on request. We have seen so many other cures with this marvelous liquid wash that we freely offer you a bottle on our personal guarantee. Try it today. E. A. Foster, Central Druggists, Charlottetown. D.D.D. FOR SKIN DISEASE NO "KICK" IN CASCARETS They Thoroughly Cleanse Liver and Bowels Without Gripping or Shaking You Up—Ideal Physic! Cascarets end biliousness, headache, Pills. Tonight take Cascarets and get rid of the bowel and liver poison which is keeping you miserable and sick. Cascarets cost little and work while you sleep.

DON'T BE WITHOUT SLOAN'S LINIMENT

KEEP IT HANDY—IT KNOWS NO EQUAL IN RELIEVING PAINS AND ACHES. Sloan's Liniment has been sold for 38 years. Today, it is more popular than ever. There can be but one answer—it produces results. Applied without rubbing, it penetrates to the afflicted part, bringing relief from rheumatic twinges, sciatica, sore, stiff, strained muscles, lame back, and other exterior pains and sprains and the result of exposure. It leaves no muzziness, stain, clogged pores. Get a large bottle for greater economy. Keep it handy for use when needed. Your druggist has it. Three sizes—36c, 70c \$1.40.

Sloan's LINIMENT KEEP IT HANDY

Hens relish fruit, especially apples, peaches, plums, and other fruits that so often go to waste. It does not make if the fruit is decayed; rotten apples never injured chickens. The seeds of apples are a dainty and palatable article of diet. Different kinds of grain should be placed in different hoppers, so the hens can mix the feed as they want it. Sometimes they need more of one kind than another. I like that plan better than mixing the grains and pouring them all into the same hopper. Talking about testing eggs—why in the world do not people place the eggs in an incubator tray and run a flashlight underneath the tray. In this way they can pick out the clear eggs as fast as the light passes under them. I test out thousands of eggs every season and use a flashlight exclusively. A lamp is too slow, and not so good in any way as a good flashlight, which shows the exact condition of the egg on the third day. A silo for hens is one of the latest and is likely to prove one of the best improvements for poultrymen. Take an old vinegar or molasses barrel or hoghead and bore a hole in the bottom for drainage. Set the barrel on a stand above the ground, with boards in the stand far enough to allow free circulation of air. Fill the top cover so that it will go inside and fit well so that it can be easily taken out. Fill the barrel with any kind of green stuff that fowls will eat, such as lawn clippings, vegetable tops, fine-cut clover, etc. It need not be filled all at once, but can be added to, from time to time, through the summer. DAIRY COURTING THE COW'S MILK FLOW Never hurry a cow or strike her or speak loudly or harshly. A gentle voice and a caressing touch are quite as potent as is digestible protein. If you so handle the cows that they are fond of you, you have learned one of the most important lessons that can be taught in dairying. The most successful milk-producers are always in close touch with every cow in the herd. The milk-producer, has to do with motherhood, in which affection cow's affection for the calf promptly always plays an important part. A desire to give it milk if you gain her affection, she will desire to give you milk. If you have not been in the habit of caressing the cows, the time to inaugurate the practice is when they approach the time of calving, as it is at that particular time when they take kindly to grooming and to gentle rubbing of the udder. CARING FOR MILK AND CREAM When milk or cream is allowed to cool naturally the process taking considerable time, and the material retains a great deal more animal odor, and so develops acid more quickly than when artificially cooled. Setting the cream can in a tub of water is too slow in effect; every dairy man should have a water cooler. Cream cooled by water cooler as it leaves the separator has shown only 0.2 per cent, of acid in two days, while uncooled cream of the same origin has shown as high as 0.7 per cent. Cooled cream delivered in the cities is often 30 to 40 hours old before being consumed. Suppliers of milk to our cheese and butter factories often experience difficulty in keeping the evening's milk when it is uncooled until next morning, a period of about 16 hours. Engine and separator in the same room.—This condition should not be allowed. Moreover a single partition between the two parts of the plant is not sufficient. A double partition is required, with openings to outer walls, so that fresh air can blow between the engine room and the separator room. Where a kerosene lamp is used in the same room as the separator it is found to almost invariably cause second grade cream. The milking machine reeler should be in the separator room. Milk should not run through the engine room in an open chute. Failure to clean vacuum tank and vacuum pipes of milking machines.—In a number of machines the air required for pulsation is discharged into milk, also the action of the vacuum pump is intermittent; therefore any foul smell in the tank or pipes is carried into milk. Essential attention is required to be given to the pipe between the reeler, bucket and the vacuum tank. The vapor from the milk is carried into this pipe and condensed; and if the pipe is not cleaned daily it soon gets very foul. All right angle piping should be equipped with cross sockets so that a brush can be run through the pipes in both directions. Leave the vacuum tank open between milkings. Lack of ventilation in separator room.—To remedy this condition air should be brought in at the bottom and let out at the top, bird netting being put over the openings. Just as is the small in the dairy, so is the small of the cream when delivered. If there is no ventilation in the dairy the cream cannot fail to take up any smell. A window at one side with a door on the other side is not sufficient as a certain amount of dampness is always found below the level of the window. Pollard, calf meal, harness, milking overalls, etc., impart their smell to cream; nothing but dairy utensils should be kept in the dairy. If cream is removed after separating in an impure atmosphere the effect is not so bad as when it is left to stand under such conditions, but the same damage is really done when the cream is leaving the separator. Muddy surroundings.—Cows should not be allowed to come near the separator room. More or less mud always arises from muddy surroundings. It is well nigh impossible to milk cows without over making mud, but it is possible and only a matter of arrangement to have no mud around the separator room. If a dairy farmer neglects to carry out any one of the foregoing five factors it is not possible for him to deliver milk or cream as good as the cow gives it to him. I have met with dozens of cases where individual farmers were carrying out all but one factor and yet had second grade cream. By attending strictly to these five essentials, it will be only an accident if the farmer gets second grade product. Early Pullets Best.—Select as winter layers the early, well-matured pullets. These should be carefully handled, put into their own house, fed well, and given every opportunity to produce. Pullets that are but half grown or that will not be matured for months yet should be culled out with the cockerels, crate fed and marketed. Such pullets will be a bill of expense all winter and should not be kept on any excuse. Crate-Feed Surplus.—No matter what class of birds that are culled out for market, it will pay to finish them before killing. Even with the high prices of feed one cannot afford to market poor stuff. For further particulars on crate-feeding, write the Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Don't Keep Old Hens.—Only the best of those hens that are one and a half year old should be kept. Most of them, with all the older ones, should have been disposed of last spring, but in case this was not done, they will have them now. Even if they were culled then, go over them again now and see that nothing that will not likely produce is retained. All animals require plenty of good pure water. This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the volume of milk. State or impure water is distasteful and she will not drink enough for maximum milk production. Doctors Fail. "Terrible case of Eosinemia—contracted when a mere boy—brought down for ten years with half dozen specialists. Both legs in terrible condition. Almost a nervous wreck. 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POULTRY THE SLACKER IN POULTRYDOM

There are slacker hens even in poultrydom. As a rule hens do not show great activity during the winter months, but there are some who become so lazy that they are not worth their feed. These are the hens that cut down their egg yield. Hot weather is worse for them than cold weather, for during the winter months a hen with any life in her will busy herself to keep warm. Some hens that are bordering on the resting period, having laid a heavy sort of resting egg, will show a new sort of activity. They will get up, and about the time they are about to lay, they are their delight. They are wide awake, and no good poultryman will permit them to take control of his henneries. Get busy. Rats, weasels, minks and opossums are full of life too. This is their busy month. Be equal to the occasion. Deny them quarters. Cull the flocks. Dispose of all the old stock that is not intended to be carried over. It is a wise move to do so before the fowls go into molt. Separate the cockerels from the pullets, and give the cockerels some extra feeding. They need it. Market all surplus cockerels as soon as they are fit. The nights are hot, and therefore the fowls should be given as nearly outdoor conditions as it is possible. Here is where the open-front scratching shed proves its worth. Cut down all heat-producing food, feed plenty of green stuff, so that there is a plentiful supply of fresh water within reach, provide shade, and there will be fewer slacker hens and consequently more eggs. COMMON POULTRY TERMS. Ovary—The sexual organ of the female, in which the eggs develop. Oviduct—The tube leading from the ovary to the cloaca and through which the eggs pass. Strain—A family of any variety of fowls possessing certain characteristics which distinguish it from other

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