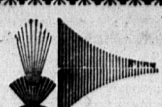


# MAGAZINE GUARDIAN



## SCHOOL AND HOME

### LEMON WATER ICE

Four large juicy lemons, one quart of water, one orange, one and a quarter pound sugar. Put the sugar and water on to boil; chip the yellow rind from the orange and three of the lemons and add to the syrup. Boil five minutes then let stand to cool. Squeeze the juice from the lemons and orange, add it to the cool syrup strain and freeze. Just before removing the dish, add the whole of one egg beaten very stiff with one tablespoonful of sugar to make white and frothy.

### SOME BERRY DAINTIES

#### Berry Bread

Almost any kind of berries can be used, and save for heating the fruit, there is no cooking. Take a stale loaf of bread, cut in thin slices and spread with butter. Stew a quantity of any kind of berries, adding a little currant juice or lemon juice to bring out the flavor. When soft turn and add more bread. Fruit sweeten to taste, in a deep dish put a layer of the bread; pour over a quantity of the boiling mixture and add more bread and fruit until all has been used.

#### Blueberry Betty

Remove the crusts from slices of stale bread. Put the bread, spread with butter, into a pudding dish with alternate layers of blueberries. Sprinkle the fruit with sugar, a tiny pinch of salt and a little grated nutmeg. Have very generous layers of the fruit. When the dish is filled and before the top layer of buttered bread is put on, squeeze over the juice of half a lemon. Cook the dish and let cool until the berries are tender; then remove the cover and brown. Serve hot with a hard sauce.

### RECIPES FOR RHUBARB

Rhubarb is not only one of the ever-ready and reliable early spring herbs, of which delightful desserts can be made, but it may be used to advantage from the canning storage cellar or the forcing plot during the winter.

The following recipes will prove to you just how good this herb can be made.

#### Baked Strawberries and Rhubarb

Place dried rhubarb, sugar and strawberries in layers in a baking-dish. Bake slowly in a moderate oven.

#### Rhubarb Fluff

1 1/2 cups rhubarb, 1 cupful water, 1/2 cupful sugar, 3 eggs whites, 1/2 teaspoonful lemon extract, 2 teaspoonful flour.

Cook rhubarb in water until tender, add sugar and our mixed together and cook 5 minutes. Flavor and cool. Beat eggs whites until stiff and fold rhubarb mixture into them. Put into glasses, heating up in center. Pour around outer edge a custard sauce made as follows:

3 egg yolks, 2 teaspoonfuls sugar, 1/2 cupful milk 1/2 teaspoonful vanilla.

#### Rhubarb Tapioca Pudding

2 cupfuls rhubarb (diced), 1/2 cupful tapioca, 2 cupfuls water, 1/2 cupful sugar, 3 eggs whites, 1/2 teaspoonful lemon extract, 1/2 cupful flour.

Soak tapioca in cold water 4 hours. Cook in double boiler until transparent. Add salt, sugar, lemon extract and rhubarb and cook until rhubarb is tender. Serve with cream.

**Pineapple Rhubarb Cream**  
1/2 envelope gelatin, 3/4 cupful cold water, 1 cupful rhubarb, 1/2 cupful sugar, 1/2 cupful water, 1 cupful whipped cream.

Soak gelatin in cold water. Cook together the rhubarb, pineapple, sugar and 1/2 cupful water, and add to soaked gelatin. Set aside to cool. When it stiffens, add cream, beaten until stiff, and chill.

**Rhubarb Strawberry Mold**  
1/2 envelope gelatin, 1/2 cupful cold water, 1/2 cupful boiling water, 1 cupful rhubarb, 1 cupful sugar, 3 eggs (whites), 1/2 cupful strawberry preserves.

Soak gelatin in cold water. Cook rhubarb in boiling water and sugar until tender. Add to soaked gelatin and stir until gelatin is dissolved. Cream and when it begins to set, add gradually to stiffly-beaten eggs (whites), beating mixture constantly. Add strawberry preserves, put in mold and chill.

**Rhubarb and Raisin Tarts**  
1 1/2 cupfuls rhubarb, diced, 1/2 cupful raisins (chopped), 1/2 cupful candied orange peel (cut fine), 1/2 cupful sugar.

Roll pastry to 1/4-inch thickness; cut with biscuit-cutter; mix ingredients; place 1 teaspoonful in center of each piece; fold edges together; pierce top and bake.

**EMBRROIDERING HANDKERCHIEFS**

A woman who prides herself on her beautifully embroidered handkerchiefs has solved the difficulty of fastening the handkerchief in the embroidery hoop so that the corner may be easily worked. She bastes the corners of four handkerchiefs together, making one piece, which, when put into the hoop, brings the corners into the center of the open space convenient for working. The same method may be followed when embroidering napkins.

A good bread to use for sandwiches is 1 cup scalded milk, 1 teaspoon lard, 1 1/2 teaspoon salt, 6 cups sifted flour, 1 cup boiling water, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 yeast-cake, dissolved in 1/4 cup lukewarm water.

To milk and water add shortening and salt; when lukewarm, add dissolved yeast-cake and flour, beat thoroughly, cover, and let rise until light. Add flour until dough is stiff enough to knead; knead thoroughly, let rise shape in loaves, let rise again and bake.

**SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY**

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera, infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Rhode Island Johnny Cake

One cupful home ground cornmeal, one teaspoonful sugar, one teaspoonful butter, one-half teaspoonful salt, about one cupful boiling water, two tablespoonfuls milk.

Scald the meal with the boiling water, heating till of the consistency to drop from a spoon, yet remaining stiff. Add the other ingredients and drop from a spoon onto a hot griddle. Cook slowly till brown, turn, and serve for breakfast or luncheon with syrup or melted jelly.

### Fruit Bars

One cupful of butter, one cupful brown sugar, two cupfuls dates, one cupful raisins, two eggs, one-half cupful sour milk, one scant teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful vanilla. Cream the butter and sugar together, add the eggs, well-beaten, then the milk in which has been dissolved one scant teaspoonful of soda; if the cream is not very sour use only a half teaspoonful of soda. Beat up together then add the flour, enough to make a dough that will roll nicely. Taking care not to make it too stiff, flour the board well, then roll out thin and cut with a narrow oblong cutter. Put the dates and figs through a food chopper. Work together into a paste and roll out into a thin sheet. Put a layer of this fruit paste between every two of the cakes in sandwich fashion.

### RAISED FRUIT LOAF

Work 1/2 cup butter into 1 cup bread dough, using the hand; then add 1 egg, well beaten, 1 cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup sour milk, and two thirds cup raisins, seeded and cut in pieces, and 8 figs finely chopped. (Dredging the fruit with flour.) Mix and add 1 cup flour with 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoonful soda and 1/4 teaspoonful clove, nutmeg, and mace. Add to first mixture and when thoroughly blended turn into a buttered bread-pan. Cover, let rise 1 1/2 hours and bake in a very moderate oven 1 hour.

### A Spring Dish

Before the supply of vegetables in the garden seems large enough to gather, try taking a few of the largest young onions, a few marble-sized turnips, and a handful of pencil-like carrots and cook them all together. Cover with a cream sauce and serve.

### Cosmetic Economy

You would be surprised how much vaseline there is in a bottle when you think it is empty. Slightly heat the bottle until the vaseline runs to the bottom; then lay it on its side to cool. When hardened it will leave the ingredients "near to hand." This is a good scheme for any nearly empty jar of cold cream, salves, etc.—especially if you have short fingers!

**Letter File for Storing Patterns**

A twenty-five-cent letter-file solves the problem of systematically caring for paper patterns. Often the house-keeper wastes time and patience hunting for a box of patterns, only to find the one she wishes to use, rolled or torn. Kept in a file, they are always at hand and take up no more room than a largest-sized book. New "volumes" of patterns can be added when the one file becomes full. Other advantages are that the patterns can be kept flat, and those of a similar nature are always together.

### CLUB SANDWICHES

Get half a pound of cold boiled ham or tongue; chop it fine and put it into a basin with a teaspoonful of chopped pickles, a teaspoonful of mustard and a little pepper. Put about six ounces of butter in a basin, and stir it quickly with a spoon until it forms a kind of cream; add the chopped meat and seasoning, and mix all thoroughly; cut some bread into even thin slices, and have home very thin slices of vegetable fowl or game, spread a slice of bread with above mixture, lay on a slice of meat, a crisp leaf of lettuce or fresh watercress. Lay on another thin slice of bread. Press together well, trim the crusts and cut into fancy shapes. These are nice toasted top and bottom side and the plate may be garnished with crisp grilled bacon and nice fresh cress.

**DELICATE YOUNG GIRLS**

Need New Red Blood to Give Them Health and Strength.

Does your daughter inherit a delicate organization from you? The anaemia of young girls may be inherited, or it may be caused by bad air, unsuitable food, hasty and irregular eating, insufficient out-of-door exercise and not enough rest and sleep.

It comes on gradually, beginning with languor, indisposition, mental or bodily exertion, irritability and a feeling of fatigue. Later comes paleness following a stooping position, frequent headaches and breathlessness. In a majority of cases constipation is present. There may be a great loss of flesh, but usually the complexion takes on a greenish-yellow pallor.

Cases of this kind if neglected, become serious, but if taken in time there is no need to worry. The treatment is quite easy and simple. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are free from any harmful or habit-forming drug, are just the tonic needed to remedy this wretched state of health. Though it is not noticeable, improvement actually begins with the first dose. As the blood is made rich and red, the color leaves the face, strength and activity gradually return and if the treatment is continued until the last symptom disappears, the danger of a relapse is very slight.

If any symptom of anaemia appears, prudence suggests that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be given at once, and the sooner they are taken the more speedily will the trouble be overcome. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**DAIRY**

The grass taste in milk can be almost entirely prevented if the cows are allowed to graze for only a few hours daily during the first few weeks they are turned to pasture. This should be during the early part of the day. Then they should be placed in yard or stable until after the evening milking is finished, when they should be turned to pasture for a few hours more.

## POULTRY

### HOW TO MAKE SELECTION FOR EGG PRODUCTION

The rules that govern selection are as simple as A. B. C. to any observing person. For instance, a hen that is slow to feather is lacking in vitality. Anyone ought to know that. You can't stuff her and make her lay eggs. She is by nature a weakling. Hens do not lay eggs because they want to; they lay because they are strong and vigorous and egg laying is a natural result which they cannot avoid. That tendency must be bred in them.

Why, if the average farmer would give half the attention to his poultry that he does to his other live stock he'd find the poultry the best investment in many cases. Success comes from being willing to discard.

Before mating your birds for another season, take one more look at them, and keep the following rules in mind when making your selection:

1. Market those which have been slow in feathering or seem to lack vitality.
2. Keep the pullets which matured quickly and started laying first. Those which start laying when less than 200 days old will be the best layers if they have the right care.
3. Keep the late moulters.
4. Keep the birds with rather large plump combs and wattles.
5. Hens with pale vents, pale beaks and pale legs have been good layers.
6. The skin of the best layers should be rather loose and flabby on the abdomen between the vents and breast bone.
7. The pelvic bones must be thin, straight, flexible and wide apart.
8. Market the hens which are baggy behind and which have a heavy, fat, thick abdomen which hangs down below the point of the breast bone.
9. Keep the hustlers and heavy cutters that go to bed late and with full crops.
10. Birds that have long toe nails that show no signs of being worked are usually unprofitable.
11. If a bird meets the above requirements, it should have a broad back, long body, be stoutly built and in good flesh.
12. If a bird is not moulting and still has a small dried up comb covered with a sort of whitish substance, or if a bird has thick or cooked pelvic bones, which will be found on each side of the vent and above the point of the breast bone, these are always money losers.

No man or woman can afford to keep and feed a flock of drones at the present prices of feed but the good layers will make more profit than in any previous year.

### CATCHING EGGS ON THE FLY

How to pick fresh eggs out of the air and land them safe within a mail-car flying along the tracks at the rate of fifty-eight feet every second—forty miles an hour—is enough of a problem to make any parcel post enthusiast cudge his brains.

If the fast mail has to stop at every little station and puff around while the mail bags are being loaded, it is "St. Nicholas," then it is no longer a fast mail—it has slipped back dangerously near the slow-freight class.

At Shirley, Ill., in the "corn-belt" section of the State, an automatic mail-handling system has been installed which handles eggs so gently that out of a carton of fourteen that were shot into a car that was going at the rate of fifty-eight miles an hour, not a single one was broken. In fact, eight eggs out of the fourteen hatched when placed in a incubator. Other tests have been made with mail-pouches containing glass jars full of fruit jars, pasteboard boxes and other fragile articles. The pouches have been both received and delivered in perfect safety, even when the train was flying along at sixty-mile clip or eighty-seven feet a second.

How does this system operate? At the receiving door of the car is a gathering arm, or cradle, that swoops past the pouches suspended from the station cranes, picks them off nimbly and deposits them gently within the car. If there is any mail to be thrown off at this station, it is discharged from a special delivery-chute that empties the pouches on a long wooden trough. When the station is passed the gathering-arm and the delivery-chute take their original positions, the gathering-arm folding up closely against the side of the car, and the delivery-chute returning safely within the chair.

### HOW TO TREAT POULTRY DISEASE

After a hen has been frightened, a shell-less egg may break in the egg-passage. (When this has happened, she may be seen standing very erect, with head up and tail down. The feathers are usually wet behind, and her plumage looks very rough. If not attended to she may die when this accident happens, but if she is found dead on the nest, death is likely to be attributed to egg-binding, when, in reality, it has been caused by the skin of a soft egg left in the egg-passage. This irritates the bird, makes her strain as she cannot pass it, and produces a rupture in the egg organs—sometimes of the body also—and occasionally is the cause of a hen being very large and down behind.)

As soon as any symptoms appear, the bird ought to be caught and examined. The skin of the egg can generally be found just inside the egg-passage—or it may protrude. If it does protrude, it can easily be withdrawn by very gentle pulling when the hen tries to pass it. This must be done very readily; if it will break inside. When broken inside the hen, it can be withdrawn by using tweezers, but a piece of soft cotton or linen should be tied on the end of them, and it should be dipped in sweet oil. If this is done, the chance of

### AMONG THE HORSES

**THE CLEVELAND MEETING**

The Grand Circuit races are now at Philadelphia, after a busy week at Cleveland during which a number of interesting events took place. The biggest upset at the meeting was in the free for all pace Saturday, when Russell Boy defeated Single G. and Miss Harris M. in 2:01 1/4, and Directum J. bowled over the field in the third heat in the same time, it being the first heat raced to his credit this year.

J. L. Dodge also had a very good race with the champion Stallion Stake with Periscope in 2:06 1/4 and when the Plain Dealers purse with Hollywood Kate in 2:06 1/4 from Miss Perfection, Mary Coburn, and Brescia.

Murphy and Stokes divided the honors at the meeting, each of them having three winners. The Ohio trainer landed in front with Tommy Todd in 2:07 1/4. Tenna in 2:09 1/4, and Ramco, whose record of 2:07 1/4 makes him tied with Uhlau and Echo Direct for the four year old record for trotting geldings. Murphy also balanced his account with the race with the champion Stallion Stake with Periscope in 2:06 1/4 and when the Plain Dealers purse with Hollywood Kate in 2:06 1/4 from Miss Perfection, Mary Coburn, and Brescia.

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## FARM

### When spraying for bugs, spray also for blight and kill the two great foes of the potato crop with one dose.

Any arsenical poison may be mixed with Bordeaux mixture to accomplish the double function. By the way, persuade your dealer that you are not anxious to pay three times as much for a green poison than for a white one that does the work better. The cheapest bug poison at present is arsenate of lime, and it is being manufactured in enormous quantities now on account of its efficacy against the boll weevil, the foe of the cotton grower if you cannot get it this year, however, use what is at hand.

### FIELD CROPS IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—A summary of telegraphic crop reports received on the condition of field crops throughout Canada was issued today by the Dominion bureau of statistics as follows:

Atlantic Provinces—Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown): July weather favorable for all crops. Hay making commenced seventeenth; about one-third out, cereal crops promise yields above average. Black Leg caused many misses in late potatoes; potatoes free from disease look extra good. Roots and corn growing well. Small fruits abundant, large fruit crop above average. Nova Scotia (Amherst): July weather unsettled. Light heavy good. Marsh fail. Wheat oats and buckwheat fair, barley poor, potatoes, turnips also turnip seed fair; some clip rot in evidence. Bush fruit and apple crop fair. New Brunswick (Fredericton): Dry weather during early part of July shortened a portion of the hay and grain crops, but generally these crops are nearly average with potatoes and roots promising well. Rains during the last ten days have delayed hay but beneficial to all crops. Small fruits have given good yield, and apples while somewhat affected by scab are a fair crop.

Quebec—(St. Anne de la Pocatiere): Beneficial rain has fallen during the last three weeks of July. Prospects much better than last month ago. Cereals better than last year. Potatoes very good, field roots good. Hay a little better than anticipated, field peas above average, small fruits below the average. European plums very poor. Quebec: Hay in pasture poor, corn very good, grain good; roots below average, potatoes good, small fruits very good, apples above average, plums and cherries bad, grapes good, all vegetables very good except carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips which are medium. (See Lennoxville below.)

Ontario—(Toronto): Hay and fall wheat all harvested; yields about average, spring grains have very short straw owing to the drought; low yields probable, potatoes rather disappointing, roots backward but mainly second growths of clover and alfalfa light, corn relatively best growing crop. Drought at picking lessened great promise of berries.

Manitoba—(Winnipeg): Recent weather mostly hot causing very early harvest. Considerable rye cut, wheat cutting commenced; probably above average yield, considerable rust in spots. July rainfall too heavy some places too light others; straw fairly heavy, barley and corn promises well, oats and flax fair, potatoes scarcely reach average. (Morden): Wheat cutting began this week, much rust everywhere and wheat of rather a poor grade, yield not greater than 50 per cent of normal height; temperature high, rain very little.

Saskatchewan—(Rosthern): Highest temperature since beginning one hundred and two on sixteenth, total rain one point eight, five crops ripe, seven bushels per acre on area not blown out, cutting under way two weeks earlier than normal, estimate yields satisfactory, sufficient feed for winter between Ducklake, Saskatoon and Two Rivers. The department of agriculture reports that wheat cutting has commenced in many parts. Early sown rye threshed near Fort Qu'Appelle, yields 25 bushels per acre. It is expected that the harvest will be good next week in almost all districts except certain parts of the southeast. An district where plentiful rainfall has caused a heavier growth than in other parts of the province. (Scott): Weather unusually warm and dry, a few favored sections report some rain and fair crops but more sections report little rain and very little crop. Very light, harvesting early grain has commenced. (Manitowish): Good crops from first to thirteenth greatly improved crop conditions and assure an average yield in this district. Wheat promises five to 10 per cent ahead of last season; oats 10 to 15 per cent; barley not up to average; hood crops fair. Harvesting commences experimental farm, will be general throughout district by eight or tenth, rains have been local and many districts report continued dry weather with little crop or pasture.

Alberta—(Lacombe): First three weeks July warm and dry, crops suffered, rainfall over two inches fell largely during last ten days, crops good in this district but light in east-grown section of province few early crops being cut, putting up light crop of hay commenced under unsettled weather conditions.

British Columbia—(Invermere): The extreme heat and no precipitation only point thirty three inch being recorded have combined materially to reduce crop yield having is nearly completed it has been cured, under ideal conditions an average yield above the average this season; cereals under irrigation are fair while roots and corn promise well. (Sumnerland): Crop conditions good, apples will be biggest crop in Okanagan history, yellow Newtowns and Northern Spies are light crop this year, peaches are good, plums only fair, potato crop not showing up well and the yield will be low. Season very dry and rain would help with crop and water supply. (Agassiz): Except years 1914 and 1917 this July is driest for fifteen

## CLOVER HAY

As regards raising clover for hay, would say, I have had some experience, and I find the best way is to cut the clover just when the seed has nicely formed, and just cut what you can rake up the same evening that it is cut. Put in small cocks over a couple of hours before drawing in, and the hay will maintain its substance and remain bright and green. I have also found it best to handle seed clover in the same way, but let the seed ripen fairly well before cutting, and the straw will make good feed and seed will be better grade. Oxdrift, Ont.

### GRASSHOPPERS IN THE WEST

(From the Saskatoon Phoenix)

Western Canada is threatened by a visitation of grasshoppers. This if unchecked, can develop into a far-reaching and serious catastrophe. The plague has gained strength in Manitoba and has been reported in Saskatchewan. Dr. E. E. Cameron, who is in Saskatoon at present, is taking steps to fight the grasshopper but the farmers of the Province must carefully co-operate with the authorities if this devouring pest is to be destroyed. In 1888, and earlier, Manitoba was overrun by grasshoppers, which literally consumed every green thing their path, but the country has been fairly free of them since that time. The difficulty of securing arsenic with which to fight them is to great in Canada that it may become necessary to obtain a supply from the United States. Whenever grasshoppers appear in Saskatchewan reports should immediately be made to the university authorities and to the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and no effort should be regarded as too great to check the obliterate this destructive visitation.

### FANNING-MILL SELECTION

(Experimental Farms Note).

The true function of the fanning-mill is to remove weed seeds, light grain and any coarse material that may be present. For this work it is indispensable; no seed should be sown which has not been thoroughly cleaned and graded. There are, however, certain limitations to this method of selection which are not always appreciated by the grain grower.

All impurities cannot be removed by the use of the fanning-mill as is sometimes claimed. It is true that a large part of them will be removed, but there are always kernels of wheat, oats and barley that cannot be separated. A short, plump pin oat cannot be removed from wheat nor can a long, plump kernel of wheat be removed from oats. Barley and oats present a very difficult problem and the per cent of impurities remaining is much larger.

Fanning-mill selection maintains the yield of a pure variety, but does not increase it as many suppose. The constant increase in yield that some have been due to the fact that originally have obtained from year to year has their seed was impure, and the larger seeds happening to be the most productive, were selected to the exclusion of the smaller and less prolific grains. Also, by the accidental mixture of a few large seeds of another variety, it can be easily understood how the type of variety may be altered if fanning-mill selection alone is practiced. However, this possibility can be avoided, and should not deter any person from the use of the fanning-mill. Unless the grain is thoroughly selected by this method, seeds that are low in vitality will be sown, the result being either a defective germination or else weak plants that are handicapped throughout the season by a poor start. Grain from such plants is inferior in size and plumpness and reduces the quality and yield of the pure crop.

To grow pure crop of strong vitality, the following points must be used in connection with the seed, all reaches its highest point of efficiency. All plants that are different in type can be removed before harvesting and this leaves to the fanning-mill only the work of rejection of the weed seeds and inferior grain. This combination ensures pure grain and maximum production.—C. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist.

### BIRDS AND CROPS.

Last spring when the geese were flying north numerous complaints were received about the great damage they were doing to fields of growing grain. The complainants wished to obtain permits to kill these geese out of season as provided in the Migratory Birds Treaty. Inspections were made and no damage did not appear serious no permits were issued. There is no doubt that the geese were eating some of the slender green shoots when they rested in the grain fields after their long flights and fasts.

Some persons even threatened that they would poison the geese, but the birds soon solved the difficulty by leaving for their northern breeding grounds.

If migratory birds are really damaging crops it is the intention of the government to protect the crops first, by allowing permits to issue so that the owner of the property may shoot the birds specified in his permit on his own property. Any one requiring such a permit must state in his application:

- (1) The species and an estimate of the numbers of birds committing the damage;
- (2) The nature and extent of the damage;
- (3) The extent of the agricultural or other interests threatened or involved.

## RETURN MADE ON THE EXPIRATION OF THE PERMIT

giving the number of birds killed, the dates upon which they were killed, and the disposition of the dead birds.

The geese have been gone for months now and as the grain has grown enough to estimate the damage an expert has been sent to the districts concerned. He finds the grain on one farm damaged to the extent of eight dollars; and this was the total damage in the district where complaints were most bitter. Even at that, there is no evidence that the geese caused this damage.

Surely if that magnificent bird, the Canada Goose, is to survive he must eat and occasionally he may damage crops. Bear with him in those harsh days of his without doubt, before even the red man came and it is to be hoped he and his descendants will stay to lead their flock for centuries to come.

### IF THIS OR ANY OTHER BIRD BECOMES SERIOUSLY INJURIOUS

The remedy is at hand but do not forget to temper justice with mercy in judging this bird—the Canada Goose.

### PIGS

#### FEEDING PIGS

Hogs are selling for record prices at the present time. Even so, that does not mean that we can afford to be wasteful in our methods of feeding and caring for them. There is more reason now to feed economically than ever before, because although you may be making a pretty fair return on your hogs, your milk cows, or your beef cattle, probably they are not returning you as good a profit as they should—when price of labor and feed are taken into consideration—so that it is up to you to make as much as you can on your hogs so as to counteract, as far as possible, any losses you may have in other branches of your farming operations.

One of the cheapest ways to feed hogs in the summer time is to pasture them. It is generally recognized, however, that hogs will not make satisfactory gains if they have to subsist on pasture alone. The experts at the experimental stations tell us that hogs should be fed two or three pounds of meal for every hundred pounds they weigh when on pasture. What is your opinion of the matter? How much meal do you feed?

Your experience in feeding hogs on pasture will be of value to others. Write to us and tell what your methods are.

### Mrs. McDonald

#### Gained 20 Pounds

DOESN'T FEEL OR LOOK LIKE SAME PERSON SINCE TAKING TANLAC, SHE SAYS

"A few days ago," said Mrs. Emily McDonald of 1598 Pacific avenue, Winnipeg, recently, "I was showing a neighbor a photograph of myself, which was taken before I began using Tanlac, and I am now so much heavier that she could not believe it was a picture of me."

Mrs. McDonald, who is the wife of a well known Canadian Pacific railroad man, has lived in Winnipeg for the past seventeen years and her experience with Tanlac will be of interest throughout Canada.

"Party five years ago," she continued, "when I was only seventeen years of age, I had an attack of indigestion that was so severe my folks did not think I would recover. Well since that time my stomach has never been right and I have often had spells of the same kind. About three years ago I had one that almost finished with me. My appetite left me entirely and my stomach was in such a bad condition I had to live mostly on eggs and milk. I could not eat a piece of bread unless it was cut very thin and toasted until it was almost burned, and even then I would often suffer misery. I was very fond of pastries, but had to give them up entirely, for if I ate them I would suffer death, almost. What I did would soon get me back to where I would be up terribly, causing such awful pains in my left side and around my heart that I could hardly stand it. I actually became quite alarmed for fear I had heart trouble. Often at night I would suffer so from this gas pressure that I would have to sit straight up in bed in order to feel a good breath, and night after night I could not sleep a wink. I lost weight until I was scarcely more than a frame. I felt tired and worn out all the time and could not do the least work without being completely exhausted. I often suffered with headache and my blood circulation was so poor that my limbs would get numb. I was also troubled with rheumatism in my ankles. They would swell so it was difficult for me to get my shoes on and pain me terribly.

"I have tried most everything but never got more than a little passing relief until used Tanlac. But this medicine has built me up and done me so much good that several of my neighbors are now asking it on my recommendation. My appetite is just splendid and I can eat pastries or anything else and never suffer the least bit afterwards, and since the gas has stopped forming on my stomach I am never troubled with palpitation or shortness of breath. I can lie down at night now and sleep like a child until morning. All that tired feeling has left me and I have strength to do all my household work without any trouble. The rheumatism and headaches are gone entirely and I have gained more than twenty pounds in weight. I have been benefited so much that I neither feel nor look like the same person and it's a real pleasure for me to tell the people what a grand medicine Tanlac is."

Tanlac is sold in Charlottetown by Reddin Bros.