

PUZZLE

\$9,800.00 GIVEN FREE
The above amount has been given away by us in CASH PRIZES. \$500.00 more will be given away as follows.

- 1st prize \$100.
- 2nd " 75.
- 3rd " 60.
- 4th " 50.
- 5 prizes of \$10, each in cash
- 10 prizes of \$5, each in cash
- 5th prize \$40.
- 6th " 30.
- 7th " 25.
- 8th " 20.



Solve this puzzle and win a CASH PRIZE. There are 8 faces in the picture besides the owl. Can you find them? To mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper the number of faces you have found all the faces, and marked them, and mail same to us with your name and address. In case of tie, handwriting and neatness will be considered factors. If correct we will address you by return mail of a simple condition to fulfill. Don't send any money. You can be a prize winner without spending one cent of your money. Send in your puzzle direct to: **GOOD HOPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY**, 275 CRAIG STREET WEST, MONTREAL, CANADA.

SODIUM SULPHATE.

Sodium sulphate of Western Canada is the title of a report under the authorship of L. Hober Cole recently issued by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, Canada. Although the occurrence of saline lakes in Western Canada has been known for many years it was a search for potash during the Great War that directed serious attention to their commercial possibilities and their examination in detail. These lakes occur in depressions in the moraine drift in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; they vary greatly in size and salinity from those in which the waters are only slightly alkaline and in which the crystal bed is present to those containing thick bedded crystal deposits, at certain seasons are completely dry. These deposits consist chiefly of hydrous sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt) with small percentages of magnesium sulphate, sodium chlorate, and related salts. These investigations by the Mines Branch show the presence in the 21 deposits examined in detail of over one hundred and fifteen million tons of sodium sulphate, and related salts, mainly sodium sulphate. In Canada sodium sulphate, in the form of salt cake, finds its largest use in the pulp and paper industry and is also employed in the metallurgical, glass, dye, textile, and other industries. Upwards of 40,000 tons, mostly imported, are used for annum. Until recently most of the salt cake used in commerce has been produced as a by-product in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid from common salt.

ADVANTAGES OF PRODUCING MILK DURING WINTER MONTHS.

(Experimental Farms Note.)
There are many advantages that may be obtained from producing milk during the fall and winter months. Among these the following may be mentioned:
The average farmer has more time during this period to look after his cows and calves than he has during the busy spring and summer months. It is easier to secure help in the winter months, and wages are not so high as during the busy season in summer.
The price of milk is generally higher during the winter, when the dairyman does not have to compete with low-priced milk cheaply produced on June grass.
When cows freshen in the autumn they are not annoyed by flies during the height of their milk flow. Cows that freshen between September 15 to December 1, and that are housed in a comfortable stable with a fair amount of feed, have a very good chance of keeping up a regular flow of milk all winter. They may fall off a little during May, but will again come back to their full flow on the June grass.

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RHUBARB IN WINTER.

In growing rhubarb in the cellar for winter use, at what time should the rhubarb roots be lifted from the garden plot?
D. B.
Reply: In the fall dig up the rhubarb plants, select the strong, vigorous plants.
In digging the plants leave as much soil as possible attached to the clump, and cut off the coarse roots that protrude. The clump is then exposed until it freezes hard, and should then be stored in a shed until required for the cellar. If the rhubarb clumps are brought in about every two months, they should apply the average family with this delicious pie plant throughout the winter.
When the rhubarb plants are brought in, they should be put in deep boxes or stored on fine chafers that has been dampened, and the spaces around the clump should be filled in to the level of the crown with will do. The box should be covered to keep the plants in darkness, unless the cellar is dark. For best results the cellar should be warm, with a temperature of about 60 degrees.
When the stalks are about 18 inches high, they should be pulled. When pulling, remove both large and any small stalks, as the small stalks, if left, might decay. Three of four stalks should be secured from each clump when it can be removed and replaced by another one brought in from outside storage. The under dirt should be kept moist throughout the forcing period.
The rhubarb plants that have been forced during the winter can be replaced in the garden. They should grow from two to three seasons' growth before being used again for forcing.

WATERING COWS AND HORSES.

As a horse's stomach only holds about 12 to 15 gallons of water, through it and lodges largely in the first large intestine (cecum) it is, theoretically, held by some authorities, a large quantity of water should be allowed first, by second and oats and other grain last.
The belief is that a large quantity of water drunk by a thirsty horse, just after he has eaten his allowance of feed, should be kept moist throughout the stomach into the small intestine without having been normally acted upon by the gastric juices of the stomach. This is supposed to cause indigestion, and there may be some truth in the belief.
When the horse is left to nature, however, he drinks at will and no harm results. We have always advised that it is better to feed a horse a pound or two of hay at noon, when he is resting and cooling, than to allow water and oats. He may have a sip or two of water on coming home from work, but not enough to chill him quickly. It is better still to carry water to the field and let the horse have a drink now and then during work hours.
The same management of the work horse will equally apply to the dairy cow. The cow has great capacity for water in her stomach and stomach. The best modern dairy cows are equipped with individual drinking cups for the cows, so that they can drink water whenever they feel so inclined. That, no doubt, is the best possible way of watering cows, especially during the winter, for letting the cows drink ice cold water outdoors enters the stable invariably causes a serious shrink in milk secretion.
When there are no individual cups, dairy cows usually are allowed to drink water from a trough, and the first feed in the morning, and may again be watered in the afternoon or evening. It is most customary to water twice a day.
The cow that is producing milk requires on an average 100 lbs. or 12 gallons of water daily. Most water is required in warm weather and when the ration is rich in protein, and failing to supply her with an amount of water is one of the worst mistakes in dairying, considering that some 87 per cent. of the milk produced is water, and the cow also needs great quantities of water for saliva, gastric juice, other digestive fluids and supply her blood circulation. Let her drink at will; otherwise, when most convenient for the attendant.

THE OLD CHATEAU.

Some time ago, writes a contributor, I passed a ruined chateau in Brittany, around which tragic and lovely memories gather. In former days this chateau was the centre of gay life. Crowds of guests were entertained. There was continual hunting and continual feasting. The Countess was thrown from her horse. She was carried home insensible, and at first it seemed as if her injuries would be fatal. She discovered, however, though she had lost the beauty and grace of movement that were hers. It was a great sorrow, and for a time the Count was inconsolable. But in the midst of their sorrow these two came to see life differently. They heard a still voice in the quietness of those days that they had not heard before. For true happiness they felt would have to change their course of life, and give themselves to kindly service, especially to the sick and poor.
They went to Paris, he to study medicine and surgery and she to study ophthalmic surgery. After three years they returned home to begin life in middle life, their great life work. Thus it was that a famous hospital and a far-reaching work of philanthropy came to birth. Count went up to attend to the patients at half past four and studied in his laboratory till half past seven. Then came family prayer, then patients and

THE ANNUAL MENACE OF MICE AND RABBITS.

(Experimental Farms Note.)
Not a year goes by that there are not numerous complaints of heavy loss of fruit-trees due to the ravages of mice and rabbits. Injury from mice is comparatively easy to control. The succulent bark of the young trees is particularly tasty to them in the lean months of winter, but as they are under the snow and do not climb the trees, some means of protection will prevent their damage. Ordinary bulldog paper does very well, but the tarred paper, but the plain grey building paper. Cut this in strips 6 inches or 2 inches wide and tie around the trunk of the young trees, banking up particularly the bottom with a little earth. A better and more permanent way is to use wire protectors, made from either galvanized wire of a fine mesh or from expanded metal lath.
Cut this material into strips about 18 inches high and 18 inches or so wide to allow for expansion of the tree, and fasten with small pieces of wire. This material will last several years without replacing, and insures adequate protection against mice and against rabbits as far as the material reaches, but rabbits have the faculty of chewing the branches above the snow line. This makes protection a rather difficult matter. There is not any really good treatment for rabbits, but the material which has also been used with some success, and is worthy of a try, is white arsenic, 1 part; corn meal, 3 parts. Mix thoroughly and spread about the area to be protected. A repellent which has also been used with varying success is as follows: slacked lime, 20 pounds; flowers of sulphur, 15 pounds; water 40 pounds. Apply this to the trunks with a brush.
The tests which have been conducted by the Dominion Experimental Farms with red clover from different sources indicate to a marked degree that the amount of home-grown seed, or the great bulk of imported varieties. This being the case the growers of red clover will perform a valuable service to Canadian agriculture by saving as much seed as possible each year. For the past few years it has been necessary for Canadian growers to import large quantities of seed, and this year promises little improvement in this connection.
A very appreciable amount of red clover seed is lost each year during the harvesting and threshing operations. At least a part of these losses are avoidable. It is too late at the present time to take care of losses due to harvesting but it is not too late to avoid losses due to threshing.
It has been the experience of the Forage Crop Division of the Central Experimental Farm that the threshing of red clover during rainy seasons is usually accompanied by an appreciable amount of unthreshed seed going through the mill. This is the result of clover taking up moisture from the air and consequently not shelling because of not being really dry. To secure the maximum quantity of seed it is advisable to either thresh before the rainy season has started or else to thresh until after the heavy frosts have come with their drying effect.
The careful cleaning of seed once it is threshed will also make available for the market such material that would otherwise have to be discarded because of weed seeds or dirt.
The days successive tasks until night came. The Countess was a ministering angel among her patients, whom she nursed by night as well as by day. She was also a saviour of souls, and she brought back many to the faith of their youth.
When on one occasion there were two thousand prisoners crowded in the castle at Dinan, and many were dying of fever, the Count, hearing of their fate, came to minister to them and saved many lives.
Such in brief is the story of the Chateau in Garray, near Dinan in

Above is pictured one of the Armistice Day scenes when members of the 48th Highlanders Battalion, Toronto, gathered to do honor to their fallen comrades. On the left is pictured one of the guard parties and on the right is the regiment's memorial in the city, where the ceremony was held.

CUT CORN NEAR GROUND COVER ALL STUBBLES.

This question, the Provincial Entomologist tells us, has been studied by both the Canadian and United States entomologists, and they have found that when the borer is plowed under it gradually finds its own surroundings ungenial and after a time works its way to the surface, where it perishes unless it discovers stubble or coarse weeds into which it can bore and hide. If the plowing is done early in the Fall most of the borers will have reached the surface and perished before Winter, but if it is done late many will remain dormant under the snow and above ground until Spring and perish. The above facts show the need of thorough plowing so that there will be no stubble or weeds left above ground on the cornfield for the borer to hide in when they come up and thus escape destruction. Borers in corn or weeds above ground are not killed by frost, no matter how severe the Winter.
It is impossible with the ordinary plows to bury corn stubble completely, especially if the corn has been planted in hills, unless it is cut low, hence the stubble should be set to cut a high or than four inches, and if the corn is leaning it should be cut only in one direction, or else a hoe or float should be used to pull the corn up to the ground. If, however, for any reason the corn has been cut high, a plow should be run about two inches deep under each stubble row to cut the stubble off. Then the ground should be harrowed crosswise and then plowed in a wide-furrow plow and a chain. In some cases it may be satisfactory to rip the stubble apart with a heavy disc run twice over it and then use a wide furrow plow and a chain to turn it under. The point to remember is that we must control the borer, and that burying all corn remains in the field is one of the essential things. Hence if the corn remains badly plowed, or if as a result of using toothed implements in cultivation in Spring instead of using the disc the stubble is dragged up to the surface, it will be the duty of the inspector to require that Spring stubble be picked and burned in Spring after the field is seeded.
These are the instructions given by the Provincial Entomologist to each inspector.
Either Fall or Spring plowing will control the borer, but it is wiser to plow in the Fall if possible, because should the Spring be a late one the farmer will find it much more difficult to get the plowing done along with his other Spring work.

GET ALL THE RED CLOVER SEED.

(Experimental Farms Note.)
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BUT DOES SHE LAY?

By L. W. Steelman.
One of the important problems in the minds of poultrymen at this season is, "How do the hens lay, and should I discard all my old hens?"
Many poultrymen are thinking seriously of disposing of a large number of the old hens which have been excellent layers for the last 10 to 12 months. This may be a wise practice or a foolish one.
The question that should be asked is, "Will the same number be asked to replace the old hens lay as many eggs in the next year?" To this would say that that hens which are still laying, have their yellow webbed feet, and their shanks and are not shedding their feathers, will produce on the average as many eggs as an ordinary flock of the same number of pullets. A good old hen is as profitable as two unproved pullets. By all means keep the good old hens and cull out the inferior pullets.
Inferior pullets can be detected easily. By applying the following suggestion we have been able to separate those birds that can produce 150 eggs or more in the next 355 days from those that are capable of producing only 50 to 75.
First of all, the ages of pullets should be known, and they should be separated in flocks accordingly. After this has been done, go through and pick out the culls. After the scrubs have been discarded attention must be given to body type and maturity.
In order for a bird to lay heavily over a long period, she must have sufficient body capacity. The back must

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