

RIGHTS

After Every Meal
The longest-lasting
action you can buy
It's a help to di-
gest and a cleanser
for the mouth
and throat.



THE PACIFIC HIGHWAY

The Pacific Highway
is the longest and
most scenic road
in the world. It
crosses the entire
continent from
Vancouver to
Los Angeles and
then on to San
Francisco and
Seattle. It is a
great highway for
tourists and for
businessmen. It
is a highway of
adventure and
discovery. It is a
highway that will
take you to the
most beautiful
scenery in the
world. It is a
highway that will
take you to the
most interesting
people and places
in the world. It
is a highway that
will take you to
the heart of the
continent. It is a
highway that will
take you to the
frontier. It is a
highway that will
take you to the
edge of the world.

EFFICIENT FARMING

PICA.
During the winter period when the livestock is necessarily being maintained on the various feeds that were stored for winter maintenance, it is frequently noticed that some animals, either cattle, horses or pigs, are exhibiting signs of existing substances that are quite neutral from the animal food standpoint. The fence posts, rails, rangers, bits of leather, plaster, soil, and such like, for which healthy stock show no inclination, are attractive to those who are deprived of appetite, or PICA.

Animals affected by this condition are restless, unthrifty, lose weight and become emaciated. They will not eat any of the feed offered and a recovery is made only when any other treatment than that of the pica is given.

The presence of the symptoms of deficient appetite indicates charcoal may be doing something wrong with the feeding. It is not, however, that there is something wrong in the feed, but that the animal is generally expressed as being ill. Well nourished animals do not eat charcoal, but those who are ill do. In these cases, charcoal is not given for the service of the animal, but rather to help the animal to eat. The charcoal should be placed in the feed trough and the animal should be confined to a small amount of feed. The charcoal should be given in small amounts, three times each day. The charcoal should be given in small amounts, three times each day. The charcoal should be given in small amounts, three times each day.

Hot Beds—Their Construction and Management.

A well managed hot bed is an asset to every home garden. It not only assures a crop of early tender vegetables, but also makes possible the beautifying of the home surroundings with annual flowers.

Hot beds may be classed as underground or surface types. For general use in the Maritime Provinces, the surface type is preferable. The hot bed site is an important feature in hot bed construction. It should be well-drained, on a southerly slope, protected by buildings, evergreen hedges or a board fence from cold north or west winds, and where all the possible sunshine will be obtained.

The frame—Carpenter frames are recommended. They are easy to assemble and store, and with proper care will last indefinitely. Planned 2-inch spruce planks are generally used in their manufacture. The (through) size is advocated. The sides for this size should be cut 9 feet, 6 inches long. This allows for a clear 2 inches wide being fastened on the sides at ends 3 feet from each end and on splitting and also for long pieces to rest against for support. The back or north side should be 16 inches wide, while 10 inches is a good width for the front or south side. This gives a water-tight run off and favors the passage of the sun's rays through the glass. The ends are 6 feet in length and taper from 16 to 10 inches in width to fit the side boards. Strips of 1-inch board, 6 feet long and 3 inches wide, are fastened 2 inches above the outside edge of these ends to prevent drafts of air going under the sashes. The ends are in place against the cleats on the sides and fastened with 1/2-inch screws. A board 3 inches wide are sunk into the sides 3 feet from each end and a heavy strip of 3/4-inch board 2 inches wide fastened on edge in the centre of the 3-inch supports. These strips prevent the loss of heat and drafts between the sashes. This frame is completed with three 3 feet by 6 feet hot bed sashes, which should be thoroughly painted before use. It should be made of the best material available. The sashes should be made of the best material available. The sashes should be made of the best material available.

The heating material—Horse manure makes the best heating material. It should be quite fresh, not fire sanded or rotting or already heated. A few days before starting the hot bed it should be hauled near to the site chosen and forked loosely into a pile. Within a few days it should be hot enough for use. It should be built evenly into a rectangular pile 11 feet by 15 feet, ranging from 24 inches to 12 inches in height according to whether it is started late in March or late in April. The frame is placed on top of this, levelled up and hauled on the outside with manure and a thin layer of straw on the inside after the frame is in place. The sashes should be put on and the bed left until the temperature becomes constant at between 80 degrees and 90 degrees Fahrenheit, before planting.

AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



Sheep Notes

Blindness from conjunctivitis is, as a rule, temporary, when caused by strong winds blowing over snow into a sheep's eyes. That is also true of "snow blindness," which probably is a coal wind as a cause of irritation. We have had many complaints of such blindness this winter. Affected sheep should at once be moved into a dark pen. Bathe the eyes frequently with a saturated solution of boracic acid, and if there is heavy discharge from the eyes, put a few drops of a one per cent. solution of argol in the eyes two or three times daily. If there is no heavy discharge put a little bit of 1 per cent. yellow oxide of mercury ointment in the eyes each evening.

The Sunday School Lesson

FEBRUARY 7

Joshua and the Conquest of Canaan, Josh. chs. 11-1, 23 and 24. Golden Text—Not one thing hath failed of all the good things which the Lord your God spake concerning you.—Josh. 23: 14.

CONTINUATION OF THE STORY—After the disastrous failure at Kadesh, the people of Israel remained in the wilderness south of Palestine for many years. They lived like the Arabs, a wandering life, seeking the wells and springs of water, and the best pasture lands. Eventually they passed with the goat the declaration of God's south and east of the Dead Sea, through the lands of Edom and Moab, to the territory of the Amorites east of Jordan, where they encamped.

Joshua inherited the spirit of his great master. He had the task of leading the people into the promised land. He was a faithful and courageous supporter of Moses. He was full of the spirit of wisdom; for Moses had laid his hands upon him, and the children of Israel had chosen him as their leader. He was a man of God, and he was a man of war. He was a man of God, and he was a man of war. He was a man of God, and he was a man of war.

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Our Ice Ring

It is a rare treat to work on a farm in the Fairplane neighborhood during the hot summer months. When you go to the shade for water, you find a chunk of ice in the bucket. At meal time, drinks are served; the food is crisp and fresh; ice cream is to be had twice a week.

I wondered how these farmers did this. I learned from Mr. Stanton, my employer, that ice is not a luxury with them. Instead, with scarcely any expense, they were making money by using it in their farming business. "Down on the Shilly" place, said Stanton, "is an old barn which serves as our community icehouse. From it, farmers get what we need, each farmer weighing out his own ice, whenever he wants it, leaving a memorandum of what he gets. No money changes hands."

"When winter comes, and other work is slack, Smith goes out among the farmers at the neighborhood. Each one who wants ice agrees to give a few days of his time. When the time comes the men gather at the creek with ice saws and hooks, and the cutting begins. Afterwards they bring teams for hauling the ice and sawdust for the packing.

"There are about eight farmers in the ring. At the end of the season we estimate the number of tons put up. It often happens that one man will require more ice than others; that is remedied by his putting in extra time. We don't figure on the amount he will need. If a man is unable to give his time, he hires a substitute.

"We have followed this practice for four years, and are so well pleased that we are building an extra storage house so that more farmers can join in. We have found that we can get a better price for our cream by keeping it sweet with ice, and our eggs alone; we make enough extra money to pay for our labor. It vegetable can be gathered a day in advance, and keep them fresh in market. There are a great many ways in which ice is useful, aside from our family use."—F. R. C.

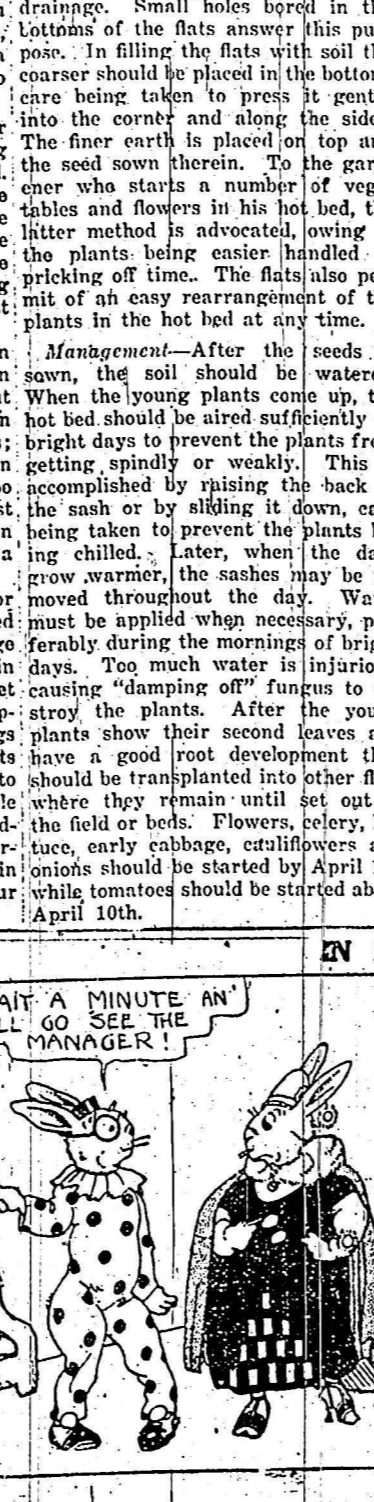
IN RABBITBOG

OH, BUT I MUST HAVE ONE!!

WAIT A MINUTE AN' I'LL GO SEE THE MANAGER!

COME WITH ME, LADY, I'LL FIX YOU A LITTLE ROOM!

THEY'RE HAVIN' THEM OUT OF A TELEPHONE BOOTH!



The Days Between

BY R. D. BAILEY.

"Well begun is half done." Show me the farmer who does not dislike to be bothered with repairs and "puttering" after field work with the team has begun; and who, show me one for whom it is not too expensive to do old jobs, though they are necessary, while there is a multitude of things that need to be done if the season's work is to progress smoothly. Many farmers, through lack of planning, foresight and timeliness, simply have to take valuable time to do it, in the middle of the season, when they could have been done during the time less valuable.

During cold, raw days the farm shop is especially valuable. Here, comfortable with a fire of cobs, bits of broken boards, trimmings from the barn, and shavings, the farmer can sharpen his saws, planes, draw-shaves, bits, axes, hatchets, and mowing machine knives, etc., so that they are ready for effective work at an instant's notice.

This is a good time to sharpen the spring knives, trimmings from the barn, and shavings, the farmer can sharpen his saws, planes, draw-shaves, bits, axes, hatchets, and mowing machine knives, etc., so that they are ready for effective work at an instant's notice.

Test seed corn. It has been stated by the Agricultural College that, for corn, a farmer can make fifty dollars a day, for the time consumed in sowing, and thus put himself into the class with civil engineers, physicians and lawyers, as a farmer. Where seed germination tests are possible, it is better to secure them; if not, then the amount of seed sown or planted should be increased to insure a better stand.

THE FARMER'S LIBRARY

BY R. E. DAUER.

Why do not farmers in general make more use of the free literature they can get from their provincial stations and the Canadian Dept. of Agriculture? Why do not more appreciate the value of a good farm library? It may be because they have never really thought of a library as an investment representing a cash return. A few, of course, are interested in getting new ideas and more up-to-date farming methods, seemingly being satisfied to follow the beaten path.

Just how much a farmer actually spends on farming the long winter evenings and at odd times is open to conjecture, but we do know that there is much time on the average farm that could be used to do some constructive reading along the special line of farming in which a man is most interested. For instance, if you are principally a corn farmer, do you understand the value of feeding corn? What is a good seed and how is it prepared? How deep should you cultivate and how close to the corn plant at different seasons of growth? Why treat seed out for prevention of smut?

If you are interested principally in livestock breeding, you are familiar with the popular lines of breeding of your particular breed? Do you know the pedigrees of the famous animals of the breed, and the blue-ribbed winners of recent livestock shows? Do you have a definite type of animal in mind that you endeavor to attain in your breeding? If so, what questions are there pertaining to your business that are not answered by you, it seems that with the aid of the right bulletin.

Build home some brick to top out pappas and books you could profitably spend some of your spare time in where a stove pipe has been used. Hundred of houses in this province have been burned, and their owners reduced to distress, through shiftless depending on a rusty stove pipe stuck through a roof. Don't get through another winter on a stove-pipe basis. "Do it now."

Engage your hired man. Make a hobble. Take an inventory.

Worry

Walden Turned a Corner.

Walden's teacher had asked the class to write a sentence containing the word "worry." He had some trouble at first, but after several minutes he wrote, "I am so worried about my school that I can't sleep."

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