

# WADA TEA

Rich strength  
Gunpowder  
Sold every-  
LADA to-day.

Origin

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## "OFF" BUTTER FLAVORS

BY DON P. SHANNON.  
Succulent feeds in the ration of dairy cows have come to have such importance that many "cross" not grown primarily for this purpose may enter into the ration. Cabbage and potatoes, though not generally grown for dairy feeds, are often fed to dairy cows as a means of supplying succulence and disposing economically of products that are otherwise marketable.

Like other succulent feeds, cabbage and potatoes may have a tendency to impart undesirable flavor and odors to the milk if fed under certain conditions. Tests have been conducted to determine the extent to which these crops affect the flavor of milk and how they may be fed and the milk handled so as to minimize such effect. It was found that in the average when dairy cows consume about 100 lbs. of cabbage or 200 lbs. of potatoes per acre before milking, the objectionable flavors are produced in the milk. An increase in the amount of cabbage fed intensifies these flavors. An average of 25 pounds of cabbage may be consumed daily after milking without any objectionable flavors in the milk being produced. Some of the factors which may be eliminated by proper aeration of the milk, and others, generally reduced.

The feeding of 14.8 pounds of potatoes an hour before milking may flavor the milk to a slight extent, but hardly enough to be detected by the average consumer. Increasing this amount of potatoes does not increase abnormal flavors and odors produced in the milk. Dairy cows may be fed as much as 28 pounds of potatoes immediately after milking, with no resultant "off" flavors in the milk.

It is shown that green alfalfa produces much more pronounced "off" flavors and odors than does green corn. Even when 25 pounds of green corn is fed one hour before milking, the milk is only slightly tainted, probably not to a sufficient extent to be detected by the average consumer; if fed after milking, nothing undesirable is noticeable. Feeding 50 pounds of green alfalfa one hour before milking, or as little as 15 pounds, produced objectionable flavors and odors. Increasing the time to three hours reduced the intensity, but did not eliminate the taints. However, when the time before milking was increased to five hours the "off" flavors and odors were practically eliminated. It was found also that 30 pounds could be fed immediately after milking without any bad effect. The conclusion is that green alfalfa as a soiling crop should be fed immediately after milking, and that when it is used as pasture the cattle should be taken off the alfalfa before milking. Aeration will help to remove slight "off" odors and flavors. Green corn, at least up to 25 pounds at a feed, may be fed at any time.

**Health of Our Live Stock**  
There is much of a comforting nature in the report for 1924 of the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture. The Veterinary Director, General George Hinton, in reviewing the various diseases that afflict live stock shows that the animal diseases that a few years ago were troublesome have been banished from the country. Rabbits are not longer a pest in any part of Canada. No outbreaks of brucella have been reported in any of the provinces. There is every reason to believe that infection does not exist in this country. Only one outbreak of anthrax was reported in the year, and that was in British Columbia and was brought in from the United States. The disease is extremely rare in Canada. By vigorous action the cholera has been practically eradicated. Several outbreaks of anthrax were reported in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. In Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia cases are free from mink and seal. In Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia cases are free from mink and seal. In Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia cases are free from mink and seal.

**Factors in Milk Contamination**  
In the report of the comparative recently organized division of Bacteriology of the Dominion Experimental Farms, covering the year 1924, it is shown that the factors that bear most prominently in the contamination of milk are, first, carelessly cleaned pails, and, secondly, the health and cleanliness of the animal itself. Pails should be carefully cleaned and dried. Care should be taken to see that the animal is clean before milking. The pails should be cleaned and dried. Care should be taken to see that the animal is clean before milking. The pails should be cleaned and dried.

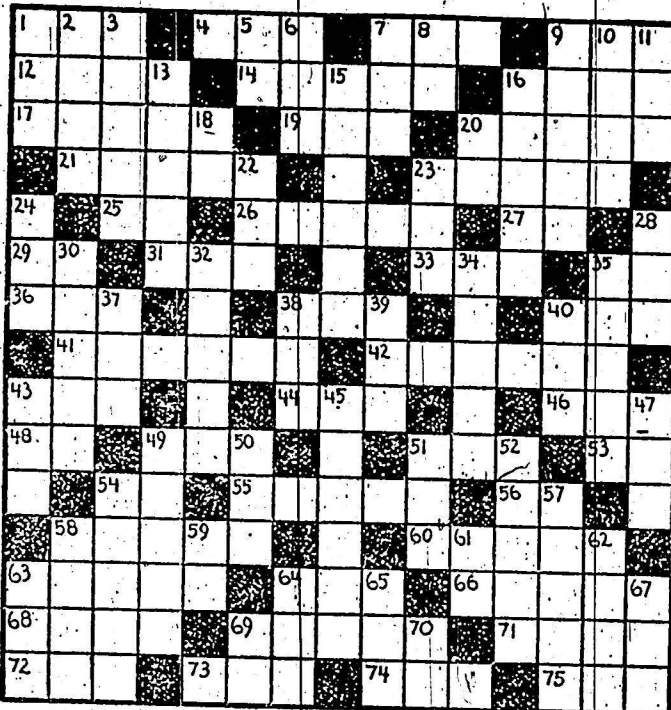
**Give the Sheep Some Comfort**  
If one bedbug can stampee a human family, what must a sheep feel if you permit a thousand ticks to worry her all winter? Who feeds the ticks? If the sheep is yours, you do, as they eat up what might have been profit.

**Sweet Clover as an Improver of Soils**  
Its ability to extract nitrogen from the air makes sweet clover very valuable as an improver of soils which have become deficient in organic matter through continuous grain growing. This quality of the plant is emphasized in a new bulletin, distributed by the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. Sweet clover thrives on poor soils, and produces an abundance of large, fleshy roots in which nitrogen from the air has been incorporated. In decaying, these roots supply organic matter to the soil. In one experiment it was found that a yield of 243 tons of water-free sweet clover tops, taken in the spring, contained as much nitrogen as twenty tons of average farm manure and that the nitrogen content of the roots, at that time of the year, could be much less than that of the tops.

**Sweet Clover as a Pasture**  
As a pasture sweet clover has a carrying capacity unequalled by most crops. Cattle have been pastured on this crop at the Brandon Experimental Farm with no apparent ill effects. The condition of the animals was in no way affected and the milk supply was maintained. According to a new bulletin on sweet clover distributed by the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, sweet clover makes a very soft feed when used alone and it is advisable to give the animals access to some form of dry roughage in order to keep the crop from becoming too succulent. It should be kept well matted down. It withstands the effects of pasturing very well and it is possible to use even the first year's crop. Hogs may be turned on when the plants are 8 or 9 inches high, with good results.

**Goodcatch—Look here!**  
Don't see you hanging around the place as you did when I first began to look on your place?  
Johnny—No, 'taint necessary to ma put in a ditagraph.

## CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1—Pooch
  - 4—Prefix meaning "three"
  - 7—Pronoun
  - 8—Brother (abbr.)
  - 12—A desert (abbr.)
  - 14—An anesthetic
  - 16—Wild animal
  - 17—Countryman
  - 19—Full of
  - 20—Sawmill-truck
  - 21—Split
  - 23—A priest of ancient Britain
  - 24—A coat of arms
  - 25—To attempt
  - 27—A heavy weight (abbr.)
  - 29—Preposition
  - 31—To tangle
  - 33—A type measure (pl.)
  - 35—To have existence
  - 36—Young animal
  - 38—A high explosive (abbr.)
  - 40—Part of verb "to bow"
  - 41—Quick in action
  - 42—Hardens by use
  - 43—Great period of time
  - 44—Part of verb "to bow"
  - 46—A sailor
  - 48—A new England State (abbr.)
  - 49—Cyclopedia (abbr.)
  - 51—A race of people (abbr.)
  - 54—A French definite article
  - 56—Musical note
  - 58—Combining form meaning "bone"
  - 59—Like
  - 60—A means of imperfect growth
  - 62—Part of method of ox used as food
  - 63—One's father's sisters
  - 64—To wrestle
  - 66—Anger
  - 68—Founder and Queen of Carthage
  - 69—Blg
  - 71—Girl's name
  - 72—A female bovine animal
  - 73—To put on
  - 75—Man's name (familiar)
- VERTICAL**
- 1—The laureates
  - 2—In a row (poet)
  - 3—Cod-like fishes
  - 5—Musical note
  - 6—Possessive pronoun
  - 7—To shut in
  - 8—Sum denoting the agent
  - 9—Start
  - 10—To invade suddenly
  - 11—A scolding
  - 13—Obscure
  - 15—A great bay in Canada
  - 16—A set-to (pl.)
  - 18—To guard (abbr.)
  - 19—To consume
  - 22—Color
  - 23—A dandy
  - 24—A number
  - 28—Cryptogamous plants
  - 32—A monastery
  - 34—A river in E. France and S. Italy
  - 35—Fundamental
  - 37—Favorite American dessert
  - 38—A drink
  - 39—To blind
  - 40—Mineral coal used for ornaments
  - 43—Part of body
  - 45—To clutter
  - 46—A kind of lettuce
  - 49—Division of a long poem
  - 50—A kind of lettuce
  - 51—Very warm
  - 52—Scotch word for "child"
  - 53—A battle between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia
  - 57—A country of Europe
  - 58—To apply
  - 59—"Set" (abbr.)
  - 61—Right Worshipful (abbr.)
  - 62—Girl's name
  - 64—Girl's name
  - 65—Boy
  - 67—Head covering
  - 69—Southern State of U.S. (abbr.)
  - 70—Preposition

## S.S. LESSON

November 1. World's Temperance Sunday. The Fight Against Strong Drink. Ephesians 6: 1-20. Golden Text—Be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might.—Eph. 6: 10.

ANALYSIS.

I. SPIRITUAL DANGERS, 10-12.

INTRODUCTION.—Our lesson to-day comes from the closing section of the Epistle to the Ephesians. The apostle has reached sublime heights in this letter with his doctrine of the spiritual unity of Jew and Gentile in Jesus the Redeemer. He portrays the captivating vision of one Church throughout the world, deriving its life from Christ as head and filled with all the fullness of God. Then he passes to the consecration required of Christians in the various walks and relationship of life, those of parents and children, husbands and wives, masters and servants.

Finally, he shows how, in face of the invisible and desperately subtle powers of evil in the world, every Christian must serve like a soldier at his post, wearing his spiritual armor, not carelessly throwing it aside as we are tempted to do. He describes what that armor is, and so we have the familiar and beloved picture of the Christian soldier, unit of the Church militant, watching at his post. The reader will remember how the martyr of old was commanded to "select for service only those soldiers who were vigilant, and who kept grasping their armor, and judiciously, as the apostle's thought is, that in a world of spiritual temptations the Christian ought always to be at his best.

V. 10. As Joshua in the ancient days was called to be strong and of a good courage (Josh. 1: 6-9), so the Christian is called to be strong and, indeed, in his own strength, but in the mighty strength of his Lord. The apostle knows that all power has been given to Christ, and that he must reign over all the forces of darkness, 1 Cor. 15: 25-27. This thought is to give the Christian moral and spiritual courage to stand his ground unflinchingly.

V. 11. The reason for vigilance is that Satan is continually using "wiles" or stratagems to take the Christian off his guard. For it is not as if we had to fight only against visible opponents of "flesh and blood." Sometimes governments and peoples take up an attitude of hostility to Christians, and then we know what we are up against. The really terrible, relentless, and unrelenting foe of Christ is invisible. They are the "principalities and powers and other agents of Satan" dominate the present evil world, and keep up an incessant fight against the people of God. These angels and Satan's spirits are the "principalities and powers and rulers of this dark world," of which he bids us beware.

II. THE NEED FOR SPIRITUAL ARMOR, 13-20.

V. 13. Consequently, the Christian would do well to equip and to wear the whole armor of God, all the means that, which divine religion provides for our spiritual defence and efficiency. It is not enough to have a helmet, if we have not also a shield and a sword. Some Christians are naturally strong in one way, some in another; but we are all weak in some point or other, and we all need the whole armor of God.

V. 14. The apostle explains his meaning. We must put on the belt of "truth," that is, the firm persuasion that God's word is true, and that God will keep his promise to his people. And for breastplate or coat of mail we must have "righteousness," that is, the warm sense of God's forgiveness, the experience of his grace.

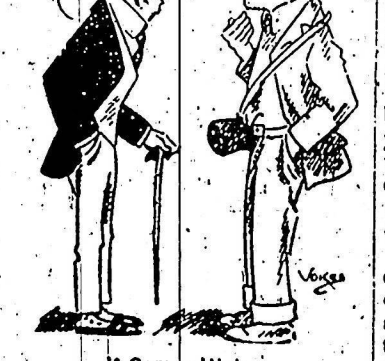
V. 15. The shoes of the Christian soldier are to be made of "preparation of the gospel of peace," that is, readiness to go every errand that can bring honor to men, the reconciling, redeeming love of God.

V. 16. "Faith," strong assurance of confidence in God, is the Christian's shield. This is the principal part of his armor, which he is to wear "above all." Against a strong faith the flaming arrows of the wicked, that is, the temptations of Satan, will strike in vain.

V. 17. Now follow helmet and sword. The helmet is "salvation," the sure and unshaking sense that God will bring us into his kingdom. The sword, which is a spiritual one, is the word of God, which the Christian should have ever at command.

V. 18. And now a great final touch. We not only see the Christian completely armed, but—and this must be carefully noted—we see him on his knees. He is to pray constantly and earnestly, resisting the efforts of sleep to overcome him. And this praying and watching are to be not for himself alone, but for the "saints" or whole Church of God.

V. 19, 20. Finally, the apostle asks his people to remember him also in their prayers, that he may be enabled to speak the truth courageously, and so to unfold the height and depth of the "mystery" of the gospel, that is, the eternal will of God to save mankind, which has now been revealed through Jesus Christ. At present, the apostle is an "ambassador in bonds," that is, though he is God's representative, he is a prisoner wearing a chain. But he still hopes by the prayers of God's people to achieve further successes in the service of the gospel.



It Comes High.  
Friend—"Extraordinary! You've been sober for over a month!"  
Soakley—"Yes, sir, for over a month."  
Friend—"Trying to stop it suppose?"  
Soakley—"Trying to save enough money to buy a drink of good stuff."

## SHORT CUTS TO YOUR CHICKEN CANNING

BY INA SIGRID LINDMAN.  
This is the time in the year when the progressive farmer can save the surplus surplus of his flock by canning.

With a pressure cooker, the cooking can be done in an hour. This process is recommended for those who are not provided with the hot water bath method. The contents should be packed in jars.

1. Remove feet, wings and neck. Sever drumstick from joint.  
2. From the wing just cut open skin on neck.  
3. Insert fingers in above opening and pull out crop without receiving it completely from joint.

4. Halfway down the back insert knife close to shoulder and cut under the hock, breaking and removing them at the joints.  
5. Pluck the cartilage on the ribs; cut through cartilage.  
6. Extend the cut to end round pelvic bone.

7. Insert hand into cavity and carefully loosen entrails, including the two lungs, from the body wall.  
8. Cut around the intestines, freeing them completely from carcass.  
9. Hold carcass firmly with one hand and with the other hand gently pull out all entrails, pulling towards the head.

10. Sever head from body if chicken was not banded when killed.  
CUTTING FOR PACKING.  
1. Cut carcass into two parts, cutting through cartilage on the other side.  
2. Remove oil sac at end of neck; cut back in half, cutting between second and third ribs.  
3. Cut off white meat on each side of the "keel" or breast bone.  
4. Remove heart, liver and gizzard from entrails.  
5. Spread out the pieces on tray or cutting board; to pack quickly into clean hot jars.

PACKING THE CHICKENS.  
1. First place in a drumstick.  
2. Place a thigh next to drumstick.  
3. Place two wings next to the thigh, fitting the elbow of one wing into the other.  
4. Place the neck portion in centre of jar with ribbons drawn. This acts as a support for the remaining pieces and also allows heat quickly to penetrate centre of jar.  
5. Cover the neck piece with back.  
6. Spread white meat on top of back.  
7. Fill in remaining pieces completely to fill jar.  
8. Add two level teaspoonsful of salt to each quart jar.  
9. Place jar rings; partially seal jar; sterilize.

**Feeding Bees for Winter.**  
To winter a colony successfully, they should have 60 lbs. of food in the hive when put away for winter. This would make a ten frame Langstroth five-body with bottom board and inner cover weigh approximately 70 lbs. To feed sugar syrup for winter, insert a ten lb. honey pail with fine perforations in the covers are the best feeders to use. If these are not available, however, Mason fruit jars with screw tops and two thicknesses of cheese cloth used in place of the solid top will answer the purpose. The feeders are placed inside an empty five-body and are inverted directly to the top of the brood frames with a bag of quilt over the feeders to retain the heat while they are on the colony. The feeding is best done in the evening and the entrance of the colony should be reduced by at least one-half. The best time to feed is any time after Oct. 15th and a good colony will take down 30 to 40 lbs. of syrup in a night, if so much is needed. The syrup is best made of any white granulated sugar, two parts of sugar to one of water, by measure or weight. In these proportions are fairly good and every granule of sugar is properly dissolved by placing it in hot water and constant stirring. The fine granulation of the syrup allows it to be followed. If the above quantities are followed, the colony will not only be in good shape for winter but should not require any more attention so far as the food is concerned until May of next year.

**The Best Pay Best.**  
There are always some who are not satisfied with the pay they receive. They are picked out of the weekly market reports of the Market Index, the Dominion Index, the Dominion Stock Market. The Dominion Index is published weekly on the 10th of each month. From Toronto, the Dominion Index is of quality in the Dominion. It is the best of the best. It is the best of the best. It is the best of the best.

**To Growers of Medicinal Plants.**  
Some important advice and advice that should be observed by those contemplating going into the cultivation of drug or medicinal plants, is given by Mr. John Adams, a noted Dominion Botanist. He says that the prospective grower of medicinal plants must be very careful to start with the right species of plant. In the case of some of the most valuable medicinal plants, the species can generally be determined upon the true name. But when a grower obtains his first stock of plants by signing up with some one who has not been very careful to give him the right species, he is likely to find that the plants he has obtained from a seedsmen or nurseryman the species can generally be determined upon the true name. But when a grower obtains his first stock of plants by signing up with some one who has not been very careful to give him the right species, he is likely to find that the plants he has obtained from a seedsmen or nurseryman the species can generally be determined upon the true name.

**Plow Thoroughly.**  
Last fall, owing to the early weather, it was difficult to plow thoroughly. Many of the corn crops were able to survive in the uncovered stubble and the soil was not plowed thoroughly. This fall, the plow should be used to plow the stubble and the soil should be plowed thoroughly. This will help to keep the soil warm and the corn crops will be able to survive in the uncovered stubble.

**Fortunate in most counties very little of the corn has been broken down by storms but it has been possible to plow the stubble and the soil should be plowed thoroughly. This will help to keep the soil warm and the corn crops will be able to survive in the uncovered stubble.**

**When a cream separator is running the bowl should spin like a top with no vibration. If the bowl vibrates, see if the bearings are worn or loose.**

**Best of How.**  
Mrs. Bluffton—"How did you like my chicken salad?"  
Mrs. Bluffton—"Simply wonderful. The best I ever ate."

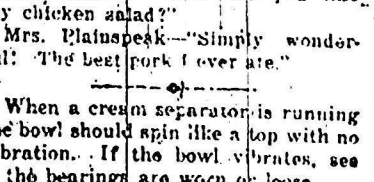
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