To Say
ADA"
TEA
ious. Ask for it.

TOBACCO TEA IS GOOD FOR WORMY HENS

BY VICTOR G. AUBREY.

Intestinal worms have become very common in poultry during the last four or five years. This trouble is often confused with some of the other common troubles because the birds get lame and in some cases their legs are paralyzed. They get very thin and weak and, although they often die of a secondary disease, it is nevertheless often worms which have weakened them and allowed these diseases to make their entrance.

You can easily diagnose intestinal worms in poultry by examining, after killing, the inside of the small intestines. These common roundworms are about the size of the lead in a pencil and are generally from one-half an inch to two inches in length.

External diagnosis of intestinal worms is sometimes difficult. I have known of infested flocks where the worms, even after close examination, could not be found in the droppings. But roundworms are so common and the cure so simple that it is a mighty good practice for the farmer to worm his flock at least once a year.

Epsom salts at the rate of one pound to 100 birds should be given at the start of the worming treatment. These salts should be dissolved in lukewarm water and then a wet mash made up from ground grains, such as bran, corn meal, or oats, and this wet mash should be given the birds about two hours before they go to roost and after the birds have gone to roost. What is left of the mash should be thrown away. While giving these salts one should be very careful to let the hens have access to a plentiful supply of fresh water.

By giving the salts in a wet mash in this way they are a great deal more effective than trying to administer them to the flock in the drinking water. The birds will get a more even dose. Very often they will abstain from the water when it has a taste of the salts. It is a good practice to withhold all food from the birds and keep them penned up for four or five hours before giving this wet mash and salts. A dose of salts of this kind is a good treatment for the flock two or three times a year whether or not they have worms.

The day following the treatment with the Epsom salts is the time to start the tobacco treatment for worms. Two pounds of finely ground good grade of tobacco powder containing 1½ per cent. nicotine should be mixed in 100 pounds of mash feed, or at least at that rate. This tobacco powder can be purchased at local drug stores or feed and supply stores, but one should insist that it contains at least 1½ per cent. nicotine.

These two pounds of tobacco powder in 100 pounds of mash or at least 2 per cent. in the mash feed will not be noticed by the flock. This tobacco should be continually fed in the mash for three weeks and a dose of salts given every ten days. In a case where the worms are already present and are quite severe, one should repeat this tobacco treatment for three weeks after skipping a week following the first treatment.

Worming the flock in this way at least once a year, dusting them with sodium fluoride once a year and spraying the house with a strong disinfectant, especially around the roosts and nests, at least once a year will rid the flock of lice, mites and worms, the three most common and destructive parasites.

The Advantages of Bee-Keeping.

With an abundance of nectar-secreting flowers in every province, Canada is a good country for the beekeeper. The bulk of Canadian honey is of an unsurpassed quality and has become a staple article of diet in many homes throughout the country. There is an increasing number of people who make beekeeping their principal business, and these are those who find it a profitable side industry. The successful management of an apiary does not require much time, but consists chiefly in knowing when to do and how to do it. With the object of spreading such information the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a new bulletin "Bees and How to Keep Them," which may be obtained free from the Publications Branch of the Department at Ottawa.

The author, C. E. Gooderham, B.S.A., Dominion Apiarist, points out the many advantages which are to be derived from keeping bees, gives a large or a small scale, gives clearly and concisely practical advice to the beginner, and shows those who are keeping bees in an old-fashioned or imperfect way how their profits may be doubled or trebled by the adoption of modern methods. The new bulletin is one of a series of bulletins on various branches of farming issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which are sent free for the asking. Write for a list of these bulletins and for information as to how to start a farm.

WE DISPLAY OUR HENS.

Last year [illegible] Women's Institute [illegible] basket [illegible] hens [illegible] look [illegible] the [illegible] Why [illegible] A [illegible] us [illegible] fry. My [illegible] [illegible] neighbors! [illegible] Of course, [illegible] make a good show [illegible] condition [illegible] this is not enough [illegible] they must be in first class condition. [illegible] the well dressed S. A. E. H. P.

Why Bow to Chickens?

I said to mate a brooder house high [illegible] for a single pen. Then I figured out that it was rather foolish to make a house the feet high for a few fluffy chickens.

Now I build him so there is one place for me to stand up straight, the front and water down as low as possible.

I am [illegible] high and make them all high enough for other [illegible] to get in easily.

Higher roofs [illegible] cost a lot extra for fuel, as any house has to be heated at the top first.

The cost of building is lower in addition to the lower fuel cost. The savings make quite a difference in poultry cost sheet.

Wintering Bees.

One of the chief factors in the building up of the beekeeping industry in Canada is the proper protection of the bees from winter cold. Every winter many colonies which might have been saved by a little more care and better management, in order that bee-keepers throughout the country may have at hand the best available information on this important factor in beekeeping, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has just issued a new bulletin on "Wintering Bees in Canada."

The long, cold winter in most parts of Canada is not so hard on bees as might be imagined, and in some respects wintering is easier than in a milder climate, because the bees rest more completely during continuous cold weather than when there are frequent mild spells, when they wear themselves out with useless activity. The bulletin, which may be obtained free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, gives detailed instructions for the proper wintering of bees, emphasizing the necessity of putting the winter with populous colonies of young bees, an abundance of wholesome stores, and an adequate protection against cold and changeable temperatures.

A Gracious Thought.

Fly little thought!
To cross Cesar,
With content transfix
A closed prayer.

Sink, little thought!
Joyous and free,
Hopping untaught
Like bird on the tree.

Return little thought!
Pursuing still fair,
Leaves offering brought
Of pleasure rare.

Shine, little thought!
Be thou as a star,
Leading unsought
The pilgrims afar.

Speak, little thought!
As God's love do,
Messenger wrought
Fresh words and true.

May Lindsay.

Prize Winner.

The children were playing a game in which each was to sing that one little bird that no one else would think of. Little Charlie thought he had a good one and when it came his turn he sang:

"I had little sense now,
I'm a little scarecrow."

A funny man in our neighborhood went to the store and bought a new hoe. Then he got out his hammer and cold chisel, and narrowed the hoe down to half its original width. Now he claims he can get around among the plants in the garden better than he could with a wider hoe. I should wonder if that were so, but the old thing about it is that he did not buy a narrow hoe when he was about it. It would have cost less and saved a good wide hoe for general purposes.

Sunday School Lesson

January 16. The Christian's use of the Bible, Deut. 6: 4-9: 2 Tim. 3: 14-17. Golden Text—Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, And light unto my path.—Psalm 119: 105.

ANALYSIS.

GIVING GOD'S WORD THE CENTRAL PLACE IN LIFE.

I. THE OLD TESTAMENT SPEAKS, Deut. 6:4-9.

II. THE NEW TESTAMENT SPEAKS, 2 Tim. 3:14-17.

INTRODUCTION—The lesson for today is selected. It comes in part from the Old Testament and in part from the New, the purpose being to show that both Testaments unite in giving God's Word a supreme place in religious life. It is characteristic both of Judaism and of Christianity that they base religious obedience not on custom nor on tradition, but on intelligent understanding of the character and will of God. God has revealed himself not only in outward nature and in history, but specially and most intimately in the conscience and soul of man. And in proportion as Scripture contains the record of that inner revelation, it is of supreme authority, and proves itself the source of a unique enlightenment to every now individual and to every new generation. We all know by experience the warning, purifying, instructing, enriching, and redeeming value of God's Word, and, therefore, we can join with prophets and apostles in placing it at the very centre of our religious life.

I. THE OLD TESTAMENT SPEAKS, Deut. 6:4-9.

This passage in Deuteronomy is regarded by Jews, both ancient and modern, as the very core of the Old Testament law. It is known as the "Shema," from the Hebrew word meaning "Hear," with which the passage opens, and in its words every believing Jew declares daily his religious faith. It contains, in the most compressed of forms, the creed or confession of the Old Testament people. Jesus as a child would learn its words almost before he learned anything else, and in his holy manhood he is found referring to the same passage as the proper statement of "the first of all commandments." Mark 12: 28-30.

Vs. 4, 5. The opening words, "Hear, O Israel," are directed against the idolatry of polytheism of the heathen world. Heathenism knows no one Supreme Being whom a man can love with all his heart, and with all his soul and with all his might." Heathenism recognizes many gods, and, therefore, it contains no one principle capable of dominating and governing the whole of our life. Over against this enervating and disintegrating error Israel asserts passionately the oneness of the Supreme Being in whose hands are all things, and to whom all affection, all worship, and all obedience are due. Because he is one, and the source of everything, men may and must love him with all their heart, soul and strength.

Vs. 6, 7. Because true religion thus rests on intelligent apprehension of the mind and will of God, his Word or Law is to be studied, to be "in thy heart." Not only so, but it must be taught to the children in each successive generation. Nothing is more characteristic of the Bible than the emphasis which it lays upon the religious education of the young. Thus when Ezra, the scribe, first introduced the written law, our Pentateuch, in B.C. 536, he read it in the ears of "the congregation, both men and women, and all that could hear, with understanding," Neh. 8:2, 3. Those who could hear "with understanding" were the children of school age. In verse 7 it is further commanded that God's Law should be remembered at all times, at home and abroad, at morning and at night. It governs the whole of life.

Vs. 8, 9. In poetical language it is declared that God's laws should be "as frontlets on the arm or like phylacteries" to the forehead; also that they should be inscribed on the doorposts of the house and upon the gates. The meaning is that both ourselves and our homes should be consecrated to God. But the Jews take the words literally, and they wear "frontlets" (*tefillin*), or as the Gospels call them, "phylacteries" on arm and brow. These are little black boxes bound by strips of skin round hand and forehead, and containing these words of Deuteronomy, with other verses written on parchment. On the right upper part of every room they fasten similar scrolls (*mezuzoth*) enclosed in a little metal, or wooden tube, and everybody who goes touches them, and kiss the hand that has touched them, whenever they enter or leave a room. But this external obedience is often superstitious in character, and the better way is to honor the commandment in spirit by remembering that we and our homes are not our own, but God's.

II. THE NEW TESTAMENT SPEAKS, 2 Tim. 3:14-17.

Vs. 14, 15. The apostle speaking to his young lieutenant, Timothy urges the importance of his continuing to give his mind to the study of Holy Scripture. Timothy had learned its truths in childhood, and since then these same truths have been confirmed to him in personal religious experience. But the apostle urges continued study of the same rich reserves of divine truth. He comments on the priceless privilege of being brought up in the knowledge of God's Word. Religious education of this kind is the foundation of true wisdom, and the means of salvation where a man has Christ to instruct him. For it is Christ who supplies the key to Scripture, and if a man keeps near to Christ he cannot miss the truth.

Vs. 16, 17. The apostle reminds Timothy of the source and purpose of the Bible. Verse 17 should be rendered as in the Revised Version, "Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable, etc. Scripture is the record of the work of God's Spirit in human hearts in past ages, and so rich and many-sided is the record that there are no circumstances of human life on which it does not shed a light. It teaches, reproves, corrects, and instructs; and the final purpose is that every servant of God should have a complete equipment of knowledge for every religious task.

Milk Goats.

The lactation period in the average goat is from seven to eight months, although we have a grade doe that milked 18 months after first kidding. They usually freshen once a year, and as a rule bring two or three or sometimes four kids at each kidding, so increase very fast. They are usually fresh at from a year to two years old. We have two that kidded at one year and three days of age, last spring. Both are doing fine and have large kids, and both goats are giving more milk than kids need.

In regard to feed, they eat almost all kinds of roughage, but are especially fond of leaves, bark, wild grasses, weeds, etc. They eat all kinds of grain.

One goat can be fed well for a few cents per day, and in return will give from two to three quarts of good, rich milk, good for any and all purposes. Butter can be made from the cream, but cream is slower rising than on cow's milk.

Salt and plenty of good, clean water are very essential, as is also a dry place to keep them. They dislike wet, cold weather very much, and do not do well if left out in rain or snow.

Farmers Experiment With Flax.

Nineteen farmers around Lunenburg, N.S., with the aid and encouragement of the Fibre Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, in 1924 engaged in the cultivation of flax over an area of 21 acres, the land covered by each individual varying from a half to three acres. The yield of flax fibre both in quality and quantity was of fair excellence, and was sold to a Guelph, Ont., firm at 20 cents a pound, and the tow at 9 cents. Inexperience of the help had its natural effect, and, as the report of the chief of the division suggests, it is not marvellous that the average returns were a little less than the cost of production. The total yield for the nineteen farmers was 4,315 pounds of fine fibre, 4,651 pounds of tow and 7,782 pounds of seed. The experiment was promoted by favorable results in flax cultivation reported at the Kentville, N.S., Dominion Experimental Station. Instead of 20 cents a pound, the fine fibre produced at Lunenburg, the chief of the division believes, would have sold in 1925 at 28 cents a pound.

Good Advice to Boys.

Has it ever occurred to you that your health and your ability to play ball are quite two different things?

Your health comes from the right food and exercise and rest, and the proper balance between all these. But your ability to play ball or tennis, or even your ability to walk and balance, can put our hand to touch an object accurately, instead of grasping for it as a baby does, is all a matter of training.

You have to learn to use your eyes and hands and feet and brain accurately just as definitely as you have to learn a trade or a calling.

What is a Milliard?

The word milliard, meaning a thousand millions, has been emphasized since the war, and is also beginning to be familiar by reason of frequent references to national debts. The Manchester Guardian asks how many people have imagination enough to realize what it really means? One of the simplest and most impressive illustrations of what it means is that only one milliard minutes have passed since the birth of Christ.

The very day after a man was known to have nailed a horseshoe over the door of his poultry house, the hens got out and dug up the garden from one end to the other. They did not stop there, but went across the road and dug so that the owner of the place set the dog on them and killed one and hurt three or four, and an automobile ran over the best layer in the flock. Now he says it takes something besides horseshoes over the door to bring good luck.

THE VERY IMPORTANT ONE-PIECE DRESS.

Adhering to the straight-line silhouette, this model would be very trim for sports wear or business. The charming simplicity of its cut is emphasized by such adornments as a row of buttons down the closing from neck to waist, and patch pockets, while there are slight gathers at each shoulder. Long sleeves are gathered to narrow wristbands and the round collar is of the latest mode. No. 1336 is for misses in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (36 bust) requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch or 2¾ yards 54-inch material. 20 cents.

Our Fashion Book, illustrating the newest and most practical styles, will be of interest to every home dressmaker. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of each pattern as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Chinchilla Rabbits.

Chinchilla rabbit breeding has been increasing rapidly in Canada during recent years, according to a statement in the latest report of the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture. They are easy to raise and very prolific, and to start breeding them does not call for the investment of large capital. They are comparatively strong, healthy animals, and do not require nearly so much attention as foxes and some other captive furbearers. The fur, which is quite valuable, has a blue grey, then pearl grey, blending into white and tipped with black, with guard hairs tipped with jet black, is very beautiful and quite popular.

It has been found perfectly practical to keep all except the very young rabbits in an open enclosure. One cold winter weather record is in a cricket, which proved that they are quite capable of surviving their first rabbit season in a milder climate.

Chinchilla rabbits eat almost any kind of vegetable scraps. A daily ration of a cupful of oatmeal or bran, a little hay or grass and a few vegetables, with a little water, is all that is necessary.

Origin of "Spooning."

Now days when lovers sit into the dark and whisper sweet nothings, of course, they are said to be "spooning." This is a corruption of the old "mooning," which was used in the same sense. The old "moonings" were known as "sonnets." That is, the girl they spooned with was supposed to be as much an angel as the moon.

A finger from an old glove, or an ordinary thimble, when placed over the end of the curtain rod, will prevent catching the fabric when the curtain is threaded on.

HOW DO YOUR PICTURES HANG?

BY MARGERY CURREY.

If your walls are just walls, look to your pictures. It is surprising what the hanging of a picture can do to your room.

The best pictures that money can buy will look cold and indifferent, almost snobbish, if you don't give them a chance to be friendly.

I have been in homes where the pictures hung so high you needed a photo-store ladder to help you look at them—away up there above everything else in the room.

Pictures are to be lived with, down on a level with people. That's why their centre should be about even with your eye when you come into a room. If a picture is extra large let the lower part be at this point. If small pictures are hung by themselves place them low near a table, a desk or a reading nook. There you can see them intimately. You are close enough to read their thoughts.

I have been in rooms where the pictures tipped out from the wall and hung staring down at an awkward angle. They looked uncomfortable and made me feel that way. Pictures need to be flat against the wall, hung by a small nail at their back. You can get nails made for this purpose that will not spoil your plaster.

USE PARALLEL WIRES.

A large picture, of course, must be hung from the molding. You fasten this with two parallel wires each side. When a picture hangs from one hook the wire forms a triangle of force that takes the eye traveling up along the wires and away from the picture. And, too, the triangle interferes with the unity of the room. The wires should not be heavy. If you choose them in tone to match the covering, still less attention will be detracted from the picture. The hanging fashion of many years ago has been revived is the use of cords which have loops finished off at the top, hung with a tassel or medallion. In a room of medium height the picture molding is usually just below the ceiling, spaced so that hooks can slip over it.

If your ceiling is extra high the molding can be lowered.

Large pictures need plenty of space for breathing room. If you have an open grate the central picture belongs over the mantelpiece. It should be of the same general proportions as its wall space, though not so large. In a room without a fireplace the central picture or group of pictures may be hung over the piano or davenport. A safe rule to remember is that the width of the picture should be less than the width of the piece beneath it. There is no grouping more awkward than a fragile bookstand or a delicate chair overshadowed by a massive picture.

Smaller pictures belong to the small wall spaces. If you have a large wall space and only small pictures, try grouping them. This will give the effect of a large unit. Group pictures should be harmonious in subject and appearance—a group of landscapes, pastures or silhouettes.

CHOOSE CAREFULLY.

Panelled walls are a pleasing space for hanging pictures. The small outlining of the panel acts as an emphasis of the frame, providing the picture and the panel are of the same general shape, and of course they should be. Imagine a tall, narrow picture hung in a short, broad panel or a horizontally long picture in a narrow space.

Pictures we live with must be chosen with care. For a poor picture, like a companion, grows more and more irksome. In this day there is no excuse for bad pictures we can all have good pictures. The masterpieces of every age are being reproduced in every art color that vary in price from $2 up.

The Secret Pocket

There wasn't anything in the world Jimmy loved quite as much as a secret, unless it was chocolate. But that was different. It was just wonderful stuff, and Jimmy had had them a long.

Now the secret pocket was but one of Uncle Ned's particular pockets, the biggest of the right hand coat. It was lined with chamois, and in the fall of the year it was good to Jimmy to slip his hand there and get it warm without scrambling.

But Uncle Ned had a secret, too, he thought. He went out to stop at a store and buy something. Then he would open the chamois and slump the candies into his pocket, a certain signal that he had arranged. Jimmy was sure that pocket had his secret, was a chocolate rain in the fall of it had melted. Oh dear, it was a time they had getting it clean. But Jimmy must have accounted for his hard luck, was glad. That was a pretty hard day he was in.

Now the hunting coat was on a nail in the entry way of the house. Jimmy knew he was going out. And he was right!

Jimmy's eyes saw the coat as he looked at it, and he had a flash for Ned's pocket in the pocket. Jimmy thought of it. His hand went into the pocket. There he found the signal. The lining moved with waves and waves of very sweet chocolate. But it was not long before he felt the long, cool, smooth, Nickel. Jimmy found the dime beside. But he couldn't find it anything. Ted Brown was in anything. Ted Brown was a boy, but nothing Jimmy was far away from his pocket. So Ted went off empty.

Every now and then Jimmy came back to the entry and looked at the hunting coat. The dime was there.

At last the afternoon came and the release Jimmy was waiting for. Uncle Ned coming down the stairs to meet him.

"Why, Uncle Ned!" he cried as he saw Ned's pocket. Uncle Ned laughed. "A little surprised, Jimmy? How do you know, Jimmy?"

"I was going out to play and the coat hanging in the entry. And when I looked at it the pocket moved, and there was a dime there."

"Hurry up, Jimmy, do, and tell me the signal."

"Well, this is the signal." Jimmy gave the signal. Uncle Ned's hand went into the pocket. Jimmy had had a dime. "And when he felt what! He had a nickel! Jimmy. And I wanna pocket."

Jimmy had had a dime and only sweet in the pocket. Jimmy had had a dime. Jimmy had had a dime. Jimmy had had a dime