FIVE YEARS' AGONY ENDED

When He Took "Fruit-a-tives" For Rheumatism

The Medicine Made From Fruit

There can be no doubt that "Fruit-a-tives" is the long sought remedy for Rheumatism and Lumbago. From all over Canada come letters testifying to this fact.

Mr. John E. Guilderson of Parrsboro, N.S. writes: "I suffered badly with Rheumatism for five years. I tried different medicines—was treated by doctors in Amherst—and here at home—but the Rheumatism came back.

In 1916, I saw an advertisement for "Fruit-a-tives" and took a box and got relief, so I took them for about six months and the Rheumatism was all gone and I have never felt it since."

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

The Plebiscite.

The Ontario government is in favor of a plebiscite in respect to the Ontario Temperance Act. This course is objected to by a large element among the prohibitionists, who are of the opinion that "What we have we hold" is a good motto. According to the dictionary a plebiscite is a direct vote of the whole body of citizens on a definite question, the question being: Are you in favor of the Ontario Temperance Act, yes or no? What possible objection can there be to such a ballot? With the war time fever still on us, the prohibition measure carried in Ontario by some 100,000 votes, mainly the ballots of country and small town people, for it is worthy of note that in only one community of importance, London, Ont., did the prohibitionists have a majority; and at that there was no organization on a large scale among the "wets." On the other hand, even the late government, which as a legislative body should have stood aside, went into the fight head over heels, and did its little best, whatever that was, to carry the prohibition party to victory.

A plebiscite if carried by the anti-prohibitionists will mean the shelving of the present Ontario Temperance Act. The government will then be free to enact such legislation as it deems right and proper. In other words, the government will function upon proper lines as a lawmaking body.

While not wishing to attribute any base motives to those who framed up the former referendum ballot, it is to be hoped that the present Ontario government will take pains to see that the issue is placed upon the ballot papers in a less mixed form than was the case at that time. In that instance there were four questions, one for the prohibitionists to "plump" for, and three for the anti-prohibitionists to split their votes on. This method was not only highly improper, as it gave a distinct advantage to one portion of the community, but it tended generally to further confuse the voter.—Toronto Saturday Night.

Young Crook Sentenced.

R. N. Henderson, a prepossessing young man, pleaded guilty at Guelph Police Court, to obtaining money under false pretenses, and was sentenced by Magistrate Kingstone to a term of six months certain, and thereafter for an indeterminate period of six months in the Ontario Reformatory. The defendant, who was arrested in Toronto by Inspector Fish, of the Dominion Police, had posed at Guelph, Acton, and several other places in Western Ontario as a Government radio inspector, and had collected one dollar at several houses in these places where radios are installed, for a 1924 license. Henderson, who is also alleged to have fraudulently accepted subscriptions for a radio magazine, may have to face charges at Streetsville and other towns, where he is said to have collected $25 fraudently.

"Monkey Brand Soap is a cleanser and polisher combined, but won't wash clothes."

Epitaph: "He didn't have time to stop at the crossing; he has plenty of leisure now."

United Farmers of British Columbia again went on record as being a non-political organization.

Ruins of Greek city, founded after the death of Alexander the Great 2,236 years ago, were discovered at Saliych, in the Euphrates region.

In the suit by the Muskoka Free Hospital against the village of Huntsville for keep of a patient, the Sanitarium recovered judgment for $600 and costs against the village.

Official emigration statistics issued in London show that the number of migrants from the United Kingdom last year to other parts of the Empire was 157,000, or 41 per cent. of the whole migration from Great Britain. British emigrants to British North America increased by 42,000 last year compared with the number for the previous year and increased by 45,000 to the United States.

EXCRUCIATING PAINS, CRAMPS

Entirely Remedied by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Eberts, Ont.—"I started with cramps and bearing-down pains at the age of eleven years, and I would get so nervous I could hardly stay in bed, and I had such pains that I would scream, and my mother would call the doctor to give me something to take. At eighteen I married, and I have four healthy children, but I still have pains in my right side. I am a farmer's wife with more work than I am able to do. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I feel that it is helping me every day. My sister-in-law, who has been taking your medicine for some time and uses your Sanative Wash, told me about it and I recommend it now, as I have received great relief from it."—Mrs. NELSON YOTT, R. R. 1, Eberts, Ont.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for ailments common to women. It has been used for such troubles for nearly fifty years, and thousands of women have found relief as did Mrs. Yott, by taking this splendid medicine.

If you are suffering from irregularity, pain, bearing-down pains, nervousness, headache, backache, or melancholia, you should at once begin to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is excellent to tone up the system and help to perform the functions with ease and regularity.

Preserving Game

Recent events which have directed attention to the North West Territories and attracted population thereto have caused the Government to give careful consideration to new conditions which were seriously affecting the wild life resources. Owing to the large influx of white trappers, both from other parts of Canada and from abroad, the wild life resources have been seriously threatened. The natives depend entirely on game for food, clothing and it was a question whether they could secure sufficient food to maintain themselves if the game was allowed to decrease.

These natives, both Indians and Eskimos, are the wards of the Government and at the same time they are as much an asset to the country as any other citizens. The Government has to nation these people and apart from the heavy expenditure this involved, the natives would [illegible] conditions rapidly deteriorate both physically and morally.

In order to ensure continued residence [illegible] in areas which from immemorial times have supported Indians and Eskimos and areas have been set aside for native hunting and trapping [illegible] in order to protect the game and the resident trapper and [illegible] the license fees for non-resident trappers and traders have been increased, so far as the Government of the Territories is concerned.

[illegible] regulation [illegible] the Game Act, [illegible] have recently been authorized by Order-in-Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, and in accordance with [illegible] of the Director of the North West Territories Branch.

The area [illegible] as a hunting preserve comprises over 240,000 square miles and are located in different parts of the territories so as to meet the need[illegible] scattered tribes [illegible] follows:—

Fort Smith Preserve. An area between the Arctic Red river on the east and the Yukon boundary on the west and extending northward from the 60th parallel of latitude to the confluence of the Peel river with the Mackenzie river.

Yellowknife Preserve. Comprises the area extending north and south between Great Slave lake and Great Bear lake and from the Coppermine river [illegible] to the great Slave Reserve. It is [illegible] tract of [illegible] and fur-bearing animals [illegible] Great Slave lake.

Victoria Island and Banks Island [illegible] have already been created preserves by Order-in-Council dated May 1, 1918.

A [illegible] has been established in [illegible] as before, but the fee for [illegible] has been reduced. The fee to be paid for a hunting [illegible] licence has been reduced to $25 for the North West Territories and $50 for a non-resident British [illegible] $75 for other [illegible]

The [illegible] for trading in furs [illegible] a fee [illegible] $[illegible] for a resident British subject, $[illegible] for non-resident British subjects, $[illegible]

[illegible] Northern Territories for one year [illegible] application for [illegible]

[illegible] Territories [illegible] Native [illegible] by the Commissioner of the North West Territories, who [illegible] automatic rifles or shot guns [illegible] shall be found in the possession of any person other than [illegible] Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Dominion Forest and Outdoor[illegible]

What a Scot Thinks.

Comedian William Power, J.P., has [illegible] to Hamilton [illegible] on a visit to his [illegible] expressed himself [illegible] the development in farming in the bounding bounds of the harbor and lakeside [illegible] points of Canada [illegible] Muskoka.

Muskoka [illegible] Peninsula [illegible] Bruce [illegible] Bright Skies with [illegible] and lake scenery [illegible] only of our Loch Lomond and [illegible] Awe, but also of our [illegible] Highland [illegible] Glenlyon and Speyside, down to Glen Orchy. The Muskoka Lakes contain an archipelago of islands with shore lines hundreds of miles long. On these islands wealthy Canadians and Americans have built summer homes and on the lakes a fleet of well-equipped steamers ply between the charming residential habitations."

Canada's Sea Harvest.

Canada's harvest of the sea during January, 1924, is valued at $1,238,551 in a bulletin issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. During the month 276,336 hundred weights of sea fish were marketed commercially on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In January, 1923, 175,787 hundredweights, valued at $628,201, were landed on both coasts.

Two-Million Bushel Elevator.

A two-million bushel elevator, costing $2,500,000 is to be erected at Vancouver in time to handle the 1924 crop, according to an announcement made by ex-Mayor R. H. Gale. A large milling concern, whose name was not given, using 100,000 bushels of wheat daily throughout the year, is behind the enterprise.

Say It Quick.

The late Mrs. Alexander P. Moore (Lillian Russell) was noted for her knowledge of human nature. Mrs. Moore, a Pittsburg girl said to her one day, "how many times should you make a man propose before you say 'yes'?" "If you have to make him propose," said Mrs. Moore, "you'd better say 'yes' the first time."

Reminded.

Absent-minded Professor.—And who are you, my little man?

"I'm your caddy, sir."

"Quite so; quite so. I'm playing golf, am I not?"—Judge.

If the change that is proposed in the United States income tax law goes into force there married men with two young children, and incomes of $4,000 to $10,000, will only pay a third to half the tax paid by like classes in Canada. Moreover, incomes of $3,000 will be exempt there, while here they will be taxed.

MAKING FARM CHEESE

The Manufacture of Cheese In the Home Diary.

Preparing the Milk —The Work of Coagulation—Cutting and Milling —A Home-Made Press — After Care of Cheese—Co-operation Will Win.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

For every nine or ten pounds of cheese required, use 100 pounds of milk (10 gallons). Take the fresh morning's milk and mix it with the night's milk in a vat, or some clean vessel suitable for holding milk. Heat the milk to 86 degrees Fahrenheit, by placing a clean can of hot water in it, or by setting the vessel containing the milk on the stove and stirring.

Coagulation.

Use one teaspoonful of rennet for every 25 pounds of milk. First dilute the rennet with a pint of cold water, and then mix it thoroughly for about three minutes.

Cover the vat until coagulation takes place, which will be in about twenty minutes, depending on the ripeness of the milk. When the curd breaks clean across the finger without any flakes remaining on it, it is ready to be cut.

Cutting.

For cutting, regular curd knives are best. Use the horizontal knife first cutting lengthwise of the vat, then cut both lengthwise and crosswise with the perpendicular knife. This gives small cubes of even size.

After the curd has been cut, it should be lightly stirred with the hand, or with a small wooden rake for [illegible] before applying heat.

Heating.

Heat the curd 98 degrees Fahrenheit, taking about thirty minutes to do so. Continue stirring until the curd is ready for dipping, usually about two and one-half to three hours from the time the vat was set. When the curd becomes firm and springy and falls apart when a handful is pressed together, it is ready to have the whey removed.

After draining off the whey stir the curd over once, then pile it evenly at one end of the vat and cover it with a heavy cotton cover. In about twenty minutes the curd will be well matted when it should be cut into blocks about four inches square. Turn the blocks over every twenty minutes until the curd comes flaky. This is usually about one and a half hours after dipping.

Milling.

Knife may be used in place of a curd mill. Put the curd into strips about the thickness of your finger, salt well, and apply salt at the rate of one ounce for every twenty-five pounds of milk.

Sprinkle the salt over the curd, mix it thoroughly and when the salt is dissolved the curd will be ready to put to press at between 80 and 84 degrees.

The cheese hoop, or hoops, should be made of hard tin with two handles on the side. A suitable size for them [illegible] would be [illegible] and twelve inches in depth [illegible]

Place a piece of cotton at the bottom of the hoop as a temporary cap. Put the cheese cloth bandage [illegible] Carefully pack in the curd, cover the end of the [illegible] on top a piece of cotton [illegible] the one at the bottom, fill the wooden follower, and put to press.

A Home-Made Press.

If a press with a screw is not available, use a lever press. Take a piece of scantling ten or twelve feet long for a lever. Place the cheese hoop on a strong box about three feet from the wall. Nail to the wall a piece of scantling and under it put one end of the lever. Put a block of wood on top of the follower for the lever to rest on. A pail containing stones or iron may be used for the weight. Do not apply the pressure at first.

In three quarters of an hour the cheese may be taken from the press, the bandage [illegible] with hot water, [illegible] and trimmed evenly, allowing a [illegible] half an inch to lap at the ends. Cover the ends with circles of scalded cheese cloth, over that place a piece of cotton dipped in hot water. Return the cheese to the press until the following morning, when it should be turned in two hours longer. After scrubbing the cheese from the press, place them in a cool, dry cellar to ripen.

After Care of Cheese.

Turn the cheese end for end on the shelf every day for a month, and afterwards occasionally. These cheese will be ready for use in about six or eight weeks.

To prevent the cheese mouldings and to keep them from drying too much, they may be dipped in hot paraffine wax. Another method to prevent mould is to put a double cloth on the cheese until ready for use. The mould will be on the extra cloth, leaving the cheese clean when removed. [illegible] of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

First to See Niagara Falls.

The first white man known to have seen Niagara Falls was Father Hennepin, a member of La Salle's party in 1678. In his writings he describes the Falls. An old translation of his description reads: "A vast and prodigious Cadence of Waters, which falls down after a surprising and astonishing manner, insomuch that the universe does not affordy its parallel. The waters, which fall from this horrible precipice, do foam and boyle after the most hideous manner imaginable, making an outrageous noise more terrible than that of thunder, for when the wind blows out of the south there is dismal roaring may be heard more than 15 leagues off."

Hennepin made a sketch of the Falls, the sketch showing several point of difference from their present state.

Raised on Cow's Milk.

Some of the best camels now in captivity have been raised on cow's milk given in a nursing bottle.

Want Hand-Blended Tea.

In Ireland, where the people have a very exclusive taste in tea, few shopkeepers will buy tea which has been blended by machinery.

Cook's Regulating Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

Women Invade Men's Preserves

Gone are the days when the number of trades or professions in which a woman might work and not lose caste thereby could be numbered on one hand. To-day, writes Norah K. Thompson, a London correspondent of the New York Tribune, one would need a hundred fingers to tick off all the positions which women are filling in this country, the great majority of them hitherto exclusively "men's professions." There is scarcely a trade or profession throughout Britain which has not at least one woman blazing the way for the rest of her sex. Women doctors, lawyers, preachers and more recently, members of Parliament now are almost commonplace; but there are lots of other jobs the nature of which one would not have thought likely to attract the feminine sex which are being held down by women. Undertaking, for instance, is not exactly an enlivening profession for any girl to choose, yet London alone has twenty-four undertakers in petticoats. There must be some fascination about chimney sweeping, for six London citizenesses are earning their bread and butter by competing with the grimy men who come round once or twice each year to most houses at six or seven o'clock in the morning and proceed to push long brushes up chimneys and, incidentally, cover themselves and everything around them with a fine coating of musty, clinging, black stuff—London soot.

Some other strange occupations followed by British women are beer can making (there is one in London), cycle makers, saddlers, wheelwrights, dealers in birds and animals. A Miss Gertrude Rosenberg has a little shop in the city where she breeds butterflies for sale to schoolboys, and makes quite a good thing out of it. Figures can't be such terrible things to the feminine mind as Dickens, in his "David Copperfield," would have us believe. The Institute of Chartered Accountants now has several women members. The membership of the Institute of Actuaries of Staple Inn was made open to women to become qualified actuaries were made members of the Institute recently.

There are twenty-five women barristers in Great Britain and more are going in for this exclusive profession. Exeter has one woman stock broker and London two. Exeter also has the distinction of possessing a woman glazier. She is Miss Daphne Drake, daughter of a well-known Devonshire novelist and authority on stained glass, and she has been appointed glazier to Exeter Cathedral. Her present work consists of restoring a rare fourteenth century panel of stained glass found at Chelsea, claimed to be the oldest here except that in Westminster Abbey. Though a woman is not expected to know much about ships, British women are creeping into the shipping world. This city has four women ship owners, one boat builder, thirty-two barge-women, one harbor official, one marine superintendent, three dock forewomen and thirty-five dock laborers! There are several British women working as ship's engineers. It seems, however, that though a woman may become a member of Parliament, an owner of ships, a doctor, a lawyer or a sweep she may not shipbroke. A recent meeting of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers in solemn conclave decided that chartered shipbroking was no profession for women, and by an overwhelming vote refused to alter its by-law so that women might be admitted to the institute.

Incidentally, women here have come into the work of local administrations by leaps and bounds lately. At the present time there are 895 women magistrates, 226 town councillors, 70 county councillors, 2,000 odd members of board of guardians, five mayors and one Lord Mayor in England and Wales alone. The building trade absorbs several hundred women. There are several architects and managers of building concerns. Nearly five hundred house painters and decorators are women, and women also are doing the work of carpenters, plasterers, masons, slaters and gas fitters.

Of those holding more exclusive positions there is an Englishwoman, Miss F. J. Wakfield, who is a chiropractor. Another Miss Wakefield is a mycologist (mycology is the study of fungi) and she has charge of that department at Kew Gardens. Miss Margaret Naylor is the only British woman diver. She is famed for her intrepid operations at Tobermory, where the Spanish galleon lies. Research has claimed more than one Englishwoman. The curator of insects at the London Zoological Gardens, Miss Cheesman, has just gone on a research journey through the Pacific. A colleague, Miss Proctor, is curator of the Zoo reptiles. A woman publisher in London, who trades under the name of A. M. Philpot and Co., is building up a fine reputation for herself. The turf interests a number of British women; there are about a dozen women bookmakers. As for the city—in the past the stronghold of man—women are everywhere. Sixteen of them are company directors, nearly four hundred company secretaries and registrars, 250 managers of commercial office departments and eleven are bankers or bank officials. There also are sixty auctioneers and valuers who are women. So that it would seem that equality of the sexes, at least where work is concerned, is just about an accomplished fact over in England.

"Bridle Off" for a Day.

For one day each year the Hindoo laws permit the natives to indulge in gambling to the fullest extent.

Organ Made of Bamboo.

In the Roman Catholic church at Los Pinas, a small town, five miles from Manila, in the Phillippines, is to be found a wonderful old bamboo organ. This quaint instrument was constructed by an old Spanish pianist early in the nineteenth century. The bamboo of which it is constructed was buried in the sand for two years or more to season it before using. The organ is still in good condition after a century of use, and is used every week in his services by the Belgian priest in charge. Every part of the instrument is made of bamboo, and some very ingenius devices were included by its builder. While making this larger organ, the old Spaniard built a tiny model, a perfect copy of the big instrument. This he sent to the then Queen of Spain, who, in appreciation of this unique present, sent a number of valuable gifts to the church. Some of these still remain, and are almost as much treasured as the organ itself.

ARE ONLY DELUSIONS

MANY OF OUR BELIEFS ARE MERELY FOOLISH.

The Notion That Friday Is Unlucky, That Stout People Suffer More From Heat, That Red Flag Annoys a Bull, Is Not Proven, Says Writer.

Floyd W. Parsons has expended considerable industry in digging out for the readers of the Saturday Evening Post a long list of popular delusions, most of which are merely foolish, but some of which are dangerous. He is able to show that most of the ideas held by people in general are fallacious. For instance, the notion that Friday is unlucky has no basis in fact, though shipping returns show that fewer vessels leave port on this than any other day of the week. But Columbus sailed on Friday, discovered land on a Friday, and left America for Spain on a Friday. The Pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock on a Friday, also but this may not prove anything, for one student of history observed that it would have been better for the United States had the Plymouth Rock landed on the Pilgrim fathers. The first Masonic lodge in the United States was organized on Friday, and it was on Friday that Richard Lee moved in Congress that the United Colonies should be free and independent. As many of the world's great men have been born on Friday as on any other day.

The belief that thirteen is an unlucky number is sheer superstition, but it may be that more people cling to it than to any other popular delusion. History shows not the slightest reason for this superstition, but the theory is that if thirteen people sit down to dinner one of them, on the law of averages, is likely enough to die sometime in the more or less distant future, but the greater the number of diners the greater the number of probable deaths, so fourteen would be unluckier than thirteen, and twenty-six twice as unlucky. The notion that stout people suffer more from heat than thin people is declared to be a delusion, for as a matter of fact they possess higher resistance to the effects of hot weather. Fur is not warmer if worn with the hair inside as many people suppose, nor are cats eyes luminous at night, but appear so because the widely distended pupils catch whatever light there is, in this way collection rays which are invisible to us. Birds, we are told, do not sleep with their heads under their wings.

Mad dogs do not avoid water, says Mr. Parsons, nor does a red flag annoy a bull more than a flag of another color. It is not the color, but the strangeness of the moving object that disturbs his equilibrium. There is a costly delusion rife in France to the effect that blackberries will cause fever. Therefore the natives do not eat them, but sell them to British canners, who produce from them the most appetizing jam. Our own ancestors for a long time had a similar fear of the tomato. The writer would have us believe even that the so-called Blue laws of New England did not exist. He says that in Great Britain there were more than two hundred offences punishable with death, while there never were more than twelve in the United States. He asserts that the delusion of American Blue laws was created by a Tory preacher who was driven out to a the colonies and who, when he went to England, invented the Blue laws as a slander upon the intelligence of the colonials.

People talk of old-fashioned Winters, but meteorological records fail to show that there has been any appreciable change in the climate within the life of people now living. What appears to have made the apparent difference is improved heating, clothing and methods of travel. Nor does science support the idea that a certain kind of spring-presages a certain kind of summer or that we receive our weather in cycles. Delusions, too, are any prophecies made as a result of the weather on Ground Hog day, St Swithin's or any other day of the year. Lightning does strike more than once in the same place. The Eiffel Tower has been struck scores of times. The tremendous concussions of great battles do not result in rain, and the difference between night air and day air is so slight that it is of no importance to a human being. In the summer it is as hot in the Arctic Circle as in Toronto, and birds of a hundred species spend their whole lives within the Circle.

But the most dangerous of all popular delusions is that business depressions occur in regular cycles and that a period of prosperity must naturally be followed by a period of depression. Mr. Parsons says that this is no more reasonable than to say that because a man has enjoyed good health for seven years he must expect to be ill for the next seven years. This popular and mischievous idea is blamed on the Bible and took root as a result of the story about Joseph's handling of the corn crop in Egypt. Business depressions do not occur regularly, though they occur often enough. In the United States there have been fifteen of them in a hundred and ten years. In one case they occurred sixteen years apart. In other cases they were three years apart. The fact that the depression could be postponed for sixteen years is evidence that it might have been shoved still further back. We are gradually getting a better understanding of the conditions that make for industrial depression, and may hope that the time will come when the chart of business will show no lofty peaks and no deep valleys but a smooth and steadily maintained prosperity.

The New Minister.

Rev. H. P. Charters, rector of St. Agnes' Church (Anglican), Long Branch, shortly after his ordination to the deaconate, was consigned to St. John the Baptist Church, Toronto. Like all newly made deacons, he was very anxious to learn what kind of an impression his initial sermon made upon his hearers. He rather timidly asked one of the parishioners after his first effort what he thought of it.

"Excellent, sir, excellent; his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury could not have done better. But without imputing to you the sin of plagiarism, I happen to have at home a book that has in it every word which you uttered."

Mr. Charters' face turned scarlet.

The next morning the young deacon received through the post a pocket dictionary.

Upon another occasion he preached a logical and convincing sermon on "Sin." Evidently it gripped some of his hearers. After the service, several of the parishioners congratulated him upon the splendid, helpful sermon, remarking that they did not know what sin was until he came amongst them.

Why Ford Predominates

A Triumph of Mechanical Simplicity

The Ford is without superfluous parts, yet has everything needed for efficient operation.

Like all great engineering accomplishments, it has progressed through simplification—the reduction to fundamentals.

This process of simplification has brought into being many of those distinctive features which are found exclusively in Ford cars. The Ford planetary transmission and three-pedal control are among those features.

Experts agree that they are ideally suited to the small, light car.

Another feature is the Ford magneto, so remarkable in principle and so successful in practice that a complete unit was recently presented—by request—to the Smithsonian Institution.

There are many such features, but these are sufficient to indicate the sound foundation upon which engineers have pronounced the Ford to be a triumph of mechanical simplicity.

See Any Authorized Ford Dealer

Ford

CARS TRUCKS TRACTORS

CF-31C

THE HATCHING OF EGGS

Operating the Incubator and Setting the Hen.

Selection of Eggs for Hatchings—Do Not Keep Them Longer Than Ten Days—Justice to the Soil—The Lamb Market.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Operating an Incubator.

Given a suitable room, the first thing is to clean the machine before and after every hatch. Brush the machine clean, wash it out with hot water, then spray or wash it with a dissinfectant. The next operation is to set the machine level. The thermometer must be accurate, and to assure accuracy it should be tested at least once, or better, twice during the year. The temperature given is usually 103 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the hatch. Our experience has been that it is better to take an objective of 102 degrees, and if the machine creeps up to 103 degrees we have no cause for worry; but given a temperature of 103 degrees, when the machine goes up to 104 or above, usually either the hatch is small or the chicks hatched are hard to rear. Low temperatures are not so fatal as are high temperatures.

The amount of moisture required in an incubator depends upon the make and the room. Generally it is best to follow the manufacturer's directions.

Hatching by the Natural Method.

It is generally agreed that, in order to secure a good hatch, the hen must be placed where other hens are not likely to disturb her; for, as a rule, we seldom get good hatches when other hens lay in the nest with the sitter. Some farmers do not set a hen until one becomes broody on a nest where no others lay, which often necessitates late chicks. The difficulty can be overcome by making a new nest for the broody hen. A box about twelve inches square and six inches deep; some earth, or an overturned sod in the bottom, with care to have the corners very full so that no eggs can roll out from the hen and get chilled; next, about two inches of straw or chaff, and then a few earthen eggs put into the nest. The nest should be placed in some pen where nothing can disturb the hen, and put her on after dark. Feed and water must be within easy reach, and a dust bath should also be convenient. If the hen is sitting quiet the next day, you will be safe in putting the eggs under her. In our experience we get ninety per cent. of the hens to sit by following this method.

It should be remembered that the hen will be in better condition if dusted with insect powder when set, and also a few days before the hatch comes off. This will usually keep the lice in check, especially if some tansy or mint leaves are used in making the nest.

Selection of Eggs.

Select for color, size and shape the kind of eggs you want for market. Continuous selection, year after year, will give results. Do not select dirty eggs, nor handle eggs unless your hands are clean. The shell is porous, hence there is possible contamination.

Eggs deteriorate in hatching quality with age. When you hold eggs for hatching keep them in a cool place about fifty to sixty degrees Fahrenheit. Be sure the place is clean and not musty. Eggs for hatching should be kept not longer than ten days.

The eggs from late hatched pullets, or immature birds, seldom hatch as well as eggs from mature birds. Our best hatching eggs have been produced from early hatched pullets that laid well in the early winter and then went through a partial moult. The pullets hatched in early February have, the following spring, produced remarkably good eggs for hatching. Heavy breed pullets hatched in May have produced the poorest hatching eggs.

Eggs from birds out of condition, whether from feeding, housing, or management, produce eggs difficult to hatch. It is also true that the hatching power of eggs in a day or two will vary, the cause of which at times is difficult to locate.

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RED SCHOOL HOUSE PAINT

For Barns and Outbuildings it has no equal

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THE KING'S ENGLISH.

Peacock Thinks Shakespeare Couldn't Get Beyond Kindergarten.

"It is an amazing fact, but it is nevertheless true, that Mr. Rudyard Kipling or Sir James Barrie, or, let us say, ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, would fail hopelessly in English if they tried to pass the entrance examination of any American or Canadian university. [illegible] George, from whom presumably the King's English flows as from its fountain source, might get perhaps half-way through a high school in the subject."

This is the opinion of Mr. Stephen Leacock. For ten years, he tells us, he was a schoolmaster. For those ten years he carried away nothing in money and less in experience.

But, fortunately for us, unlike the bitter experience of many months, they have provided him with the material for his amusing volume "College Days."

In this he continues, with his usual humor, his thoughts of English as she is taught at college.

As for Shakespeare, I doubt if he knew enough of what is called English by our education departments to get beyond a kindergarten.

As to passing an examination on one of his own plays, such as set by our colleges for matriculation, he couldn't have done it; he hadn't the brains—at least, not the kind of brains that are needed for it.

These are not exaggerations; they are facts. I admit that when the facts are not good enough I always exaggerate them. This time they don't need it.

The greatest nuisance of all to the schoolmaster, in Mr. Leacock's opinion, is the parent who does his boy's home exercises and works his boy's sums. Probably his intentions are of the best, but:

Whenever I found myself correcting exercises that had obviously been done for the boys in their homes I used to say to them: "Paul, tell your father he must use the ablative after pro."

"Yes, sir," says the boy.

"And Edward, you tell your grandmother that her use of the dative case simply won't do. She's getting along nicely and I'm well satisfied with the way she's doing, but I cannot have her using the dative right and left on every occasion. Tell her it won't do."

"Yes, sir," says little Edward.

Once a parent who did not do the boy's exercise, but felt that he must have an active share in it, after letting him do it himself wrote across the face of it a withering comment to Mr. Leacock which read:

"From this exercise you can see that my boy, after six months of your teaching, is completely ignorant. How do you account for it?"

Mr. Leacock sent the exercise back to him with the added note: "I think it must be hereditary."

A Memorial to Children.

The first memorial tablet to be erected to the memory of the children who lost their lives in the Halifax explosion of December 6, 1917, was unveiled in Richmond School by Lieutenant-Governor Grant. It bears the names of eighty-eight children who lost their lives when their school was wrecked.

Jap Barbers.

Barbers in Japan, in addition to cutting their customer's hair, clean out their ears with a contrivance somewhat like a series of blunt knitting needles padded on the ends with cotton.

Marriage Laws Being Ignored.

"I have had occasion to note, [illegible] often that Jews [illegible] ignore, with almost [illegible] ence, I dare to say, [illegible] ons of our laws relating [illegible] ers of civil statutes," [illegible] Bruneau commented recently [illegible] ndering a considered judgment [illegible] ding a marriage.

"Examples of the foregoing were frequent during the conscription regime," he continued, "when thousands of applications were made to register births and marriages.

"I am informed that there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of marriages celebrated illegally by Jews in this province."

The Court concluded: "And I remind them that these are very serious matters."

The foregoing is contained in the notes of the Court, in one of the most comprehensive epitomes on marriage law heard for some time. Dame Rose Feigleson asked annulment of her marriage to David Fleisig, celebrated in Montreal, Sept. 15, 1921, before Chaim Schulsinger, Jewish minister.

The sole reason alleged for annulment was that the celebrant was not a competent officer to perform the ceremony as he was not a British subject and had not obtained the requisite authority to keep civil registers.

Mackenzie's Back-fire

Pasturing cattle by the railway track, with a view to collecting damages from animals killed, was made unpopular by Mackenzie & Mann in their astute way. Such claims had become numerous and costly, so the railway promoters started a back-fire which was effective. The Sun, in discussing the care[illegible] many motorists [illegible] track when a tr[illegible] has this story:

"The late Sir [illegible] use to tell a story of th[illegible] he and his partne[illegible] an epidemic of expe[illegible] to cows on their [illegible] farmers caused [illegible] builders much annoy[illegible] when their cows were kill[illegible] kenzie & Mann started sui[illegible] next time a cow was killed, [illegible] damages for a broken cow-ca[illegible] and they won the case. The fa[illegible] thereafter were more careful [illegible] their cattle."

New Speaker of Ontario House.

The Hon. Joseph Elijah Thompson, who has just been elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, has only been a member of the Legislature since 1919, when he was elected at the general election [illegible] re-elected at the last general [illegible] for Northeast Toronto, seat B. [illegible]

He is a native of Toronto, [illegible] been born in that city on Ju[illegible] 1867, the son of Joseph Thon[illegible] and Isabelle Fleming, his ance[illegible] having located in Toronto in 1[illegible] He married on October 19, 1898, Ida M. Wilkinson, daughter of [illegible] kinson, of Toronto.

He went overseas as a captai[illegible] the Canadian Expeditionary F[illegible] and served in England and F[illegible] from 1916 to 1918.

Revolver Practice.

The Quebec Liquor Commission [illegible] training a number of men in re[illegible] practice with a view to equ[illegible] its fleet of automobile truck[illegible] in transporting stocks of li[illegible] warehouse in the [illegible] Notre Dame street east [illegible] have been no raids on the [illegible] by hold-up men.