

ment for Sick.

# TOBACCO TEA IS GOOD FOR WORMY HENS

BY VICTOR G. AUBRY.

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 intestine. 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 mope even 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 1 1/2 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 1 1/2 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 continuously 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 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 thousands who find it a profitable side industry. This successful management of an apifary does not require much time, but consists chiefly in knowing what to do and when to do it. With the object of spreading such information the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a new bulletin on "Bees and How to Keep Them," which may be obtained free from the Publications Branch of the Department at Ottawa.

The author, C. B. Gooderham, B.S.A., Dominion Apiarist, points out the many advantages which are to be derived from beekeeping on a large or a small scale, gives clearly and concisely reliable advice to the beginner, and shows those who are keeping bees in an old-fashioned or neglected way how their profits may be doubled or tripled by the adoption of modern methods. There are hundreds of tons of honey going to waste annually in Canada. This bulletin will show many people how to save a share of it.

**WE DISPLAY OUR WENDS.** Last year when my Wendottes were ready for market I had a crate built that would fit on the running board of our automobile. I took care to have it high enough so the chickens could stand erect. The frame and bottom of this crate were of wood; the top ends and sides of chicken wire. When it was finished I painted it white.

A merchant in a large town near us had ordered eight fryers. My husband took them to town in the new running-board crate.

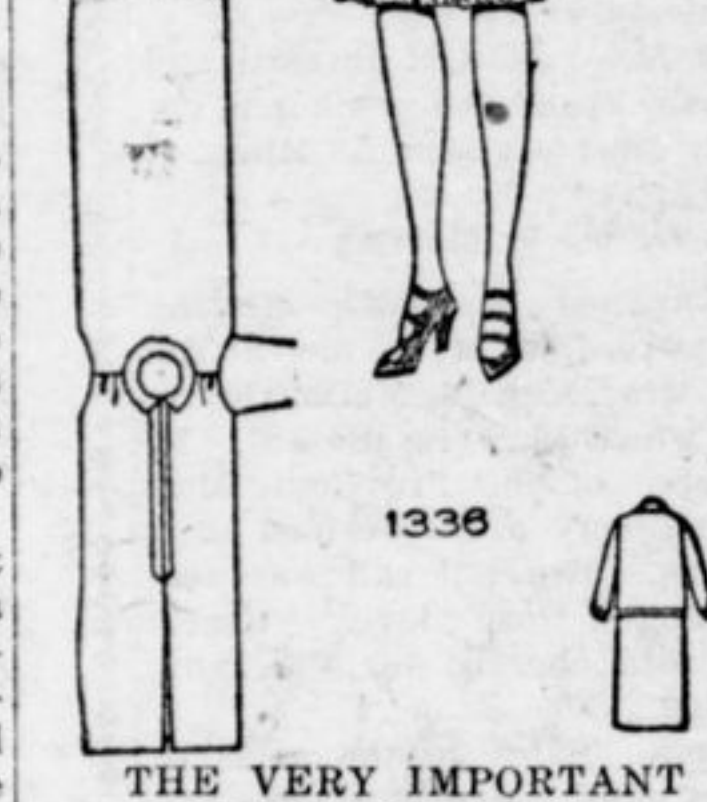
As soon as the car got into town the chickens began to attract attention. Before they reached their destination the car was stopped several times by would-be buyers.

Of course, to make a good sale the chickens themselves must be in first-class condition; but this is not enough—they must also be well displayed.

Your wenditty stool won't slip if you drive two or three nails into the lower end of the leg, then cut off the heads and sharpen.

Laziness is sometimes mistaken for patience.

# "IDEAL Fashions" by Jeanette Hamilton



1336 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 3 1/2 yards 36-inch, or 2 1/2 yards 54-inch material, 20 cents.

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## 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 profitable, and to start breeding them does not cost 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 fur-bearers. Their fur, which is slightly blue at the base, then ash grey, then pearl grey, merging into white and slightly 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. Our cold winter weather results in a richer, thicker and therefore more valuable fur than that from rabbits reared 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.

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

# 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 individual, and to every new generation.

#### 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 found referring to the same passage 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 gods or 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 sublimating the soul into the service of God. It contains no one principle of unifying 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 is due. "Be careful, 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 the 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. This was Ezra, the scribe, first introduced in the written law, our Pentateuch, in the words, "and it shall be read 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 the Law is to 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 "frontlets" on the forehead; also that they should be inscribed on the doorposts of the house and upon the gates. This means that both ourselves and our homes should be consecrated to God. But the Jews take the words literally, and they wear "frontlets" (tephylah) or they wear "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 drop of every room they fasten simple scrolls (mezuzah) enclosed in a

# HOW DO YOUR PICTURES HANG?

BY MARGERET CURREY.

If your walls are just w-a-l-l-s, 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 morbid, 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 shoe-stair 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 over 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 or cords. When a picture hangs from one hook the wire forms a triangle of lines 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 cords or wires should not be heavy. If you choose them in long to match the wall covering, still less attention will be attracted from the picture. A pleasing fashion of many years ago that has been revived is the use of cords which have loops finished off at the

glass, metal, or wooden tube, and orthodox Jews touch them, and kiss the hand that has touched them, when 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 Scriptures. Timothy had brought up 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. Religion is 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, he can not 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.

## Why Bow to Chickens?

I used to make a brooder house high enough for a giraffe, then I figured out that it was rather foolish to make a house ten feet high for a ten-inch chicken.

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

I am about six feet high, and this makes them all high enough for other folks if I can get in easily.

Higher roofs soon 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 two savings make quite a difference in the poultry cost sheet.

# The Secret Pocket

There wasn't anything in the world that Jimmy loved quite as much as a secret, unless it was chocolate cake. But that was different. Uncle Ned was just wonderful about secrets. He and Jimmy had had them all summer long.

Now the secret pocket was in an old hunting coat of Uncle Ned's. It was a particular pocket, the lowest and largest on the right hand side of the coat. It was lined with chamois, and in the fall of the year it felt mighty good to Jimmy to slip his hand in there and get it warm when he was out tramping.

But Uncle Ned had used his jacket all summer, too. He went fishing in it, too, and on his way home he would stop at a store and buy peppermints. Then he would open the package and dump the candies into his pocket. At a certain signal that he and Jimmy had arranged, Jimmy would dive into that pocket for his secret. Once there was a chocolate rat in there and part of it had melted. Oh dear me! that a time they had gotten that pocket clean. But Jimmy must never on any account put his hand in until the signal was given. That was why on this particular day he was so excited.

## CHOOSE CAREFULLY.

Paneled walls are a pleasing space to hang pictures. The small outline molding 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 carefully. For a poor picture, like a poor companion, grows more and more boring. In this day there is no excuse for bad pictures—we can all have good ones. The masterpieces of every age are being reproduced in excellent color prints that vary in price from \$2 up to \$25.

## 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 beekeepers throughout 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 continual cool 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 starting the winter with populous colonies of young bees, an abundance of wholesome stores, and an adequate protection against cold and changeable temperatures.

The very day after a man we know 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 place set for 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.

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 shouldn't wonder if that were so, but the odd 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.

So Jimmy gave the signal, and down went Uncle Ned's hand into the big pocket. And when he pulled it out—guess what! He had a little red squirrel in his hand!

"I do declare!" exclaimed Uncle Ned. "Our little friend must have followed us home yesterday from the woods, Jimmy, and I guess he liked this nice, warm pocket."

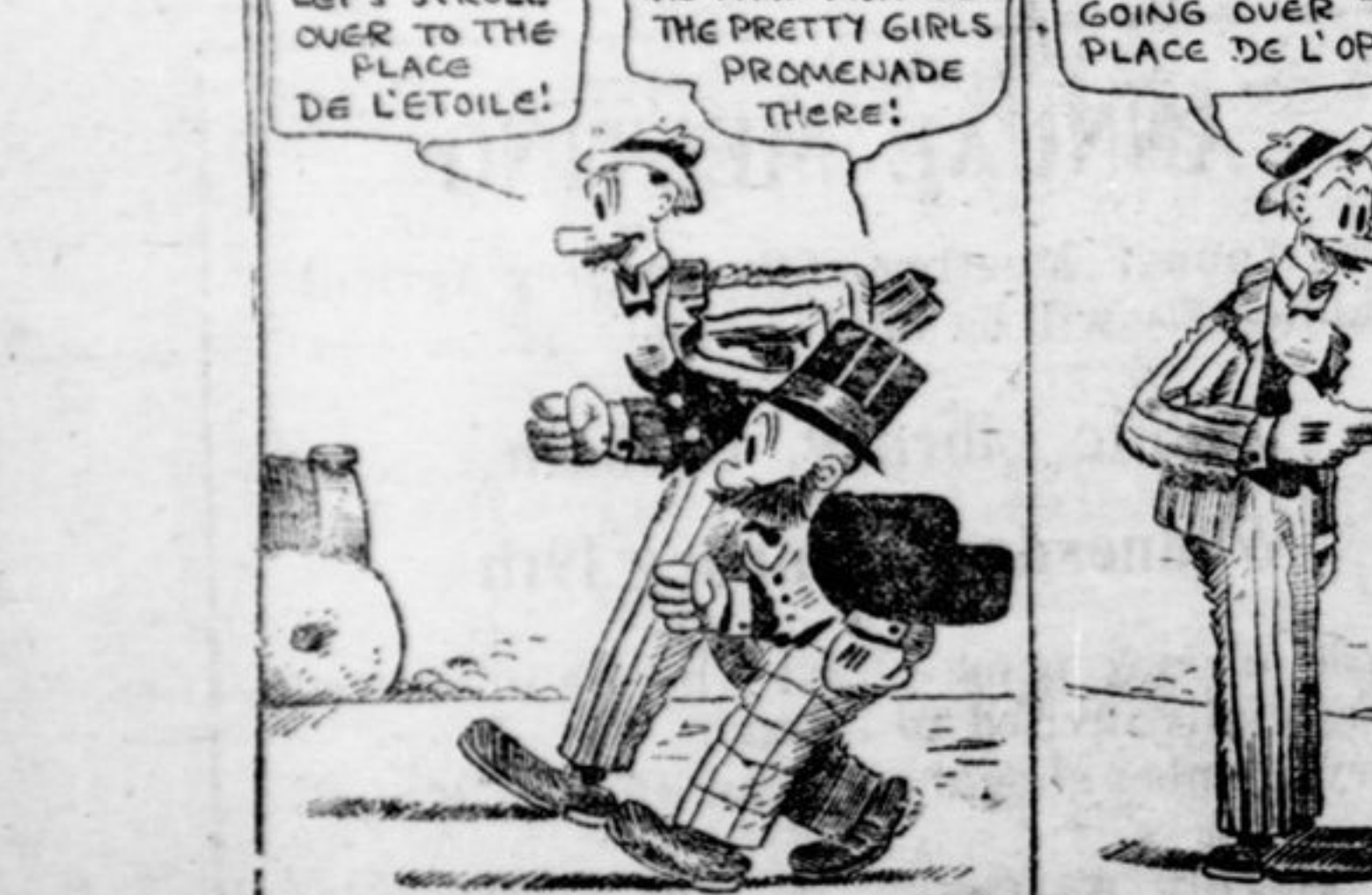
Jimmy's eyes were beaming. "A squirrel! Couldn't I hold him, Uncle Ned?" he asked.

"Yes indeed, son. And you may take him out to the tree in the back yard. That may not be his home, but he'll know a tree, and I guess he must be hungry."

So, holding the squirrel close to him, Jimmy went out and set the little fellow free. Up the tree he scampered quick as a flash.

"And now," said Uncle Ned, "because you have been such a good Scout, and obeyed orders, we'll ask mother for an extra big piece of chocolate cake."

# MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



underfall

one passing a butcher's sign a head was on display in his mouth. He established one of the outside on that I propped pipe for Joe."

and the feels, but stant.

One or two small holes drilled through the bottom of the pie tin will prevent bubbles forming between the bottom and the crust of a one-crust pie. Without them, steam often occurs, forcing the crust upward.