RASH COVERED CHEST AND BACK

Itching and Burning Pimples Spread. Clothing Irritated. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Well in Three Weeks.

High River, Alta. — "My baby was a sufferer from an itching and a burning on chest and back. The trouble began with a fine small rash and got quite a size. The pimples spread until his whole chest and back were covered. Some of them festered and on some the top looked clear. He was fretful and cross and was always rubbing. His clothing irritated him. The trouble caused itching, burning and loss of sleep. His chest and back grew worse and worse; they were a mass of itching pimples. The trouble had lasted two or three weeks and we tried remedies but they failed. Cuticura Soap and Ointment afforded relief in about ten days. I washed the eruption with hot water and Cuticura Soap four times a day, then used the Cuticura Ointment and in three weeks he was well again. He owes it to Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Alice Wolford, Nov. 1, 1912.

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Soak hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

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Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment.

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY

CATARRH and DISCHARGES Relieved in 24 Hours

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

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SAPIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

Are the acknowledged leading remedy for all Female complaints. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. The genuine bear the signature of WM. MARTIN (registered) without which none are genuine. No Lady should be without them. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE DAILY HINT FROM PARIS

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Dance frock of black satin. The corsage is of Chantilly lace backed by white lace. The sash ends have the new Oriental tassels. A large velvet rose is placed at the belt.

AGRICULTURE

Hints About Shearing

Unlike most farm animals the sheep produces a double source of revenue, its annual fleece practically paying for its keeping during the winter. The ewe flock, while providing nourishment for the growing foetus, have been steadily adding length and weight to their wool covering as well, and in the spring the removal and sale of this, which has provided warmth and protection throughout the winter, brings a handsome return.

In all the large sheep-ranching countries where flocks of several thousand are kept the shearing season is one of the busiest. All the work must be accomplished in a short time for each particular district, hence in many cases the work is handed over to experts. These men do the work by contract or charge a flat sum for each animal. They begin in the earlier districts and travel to the colder sections as the season opens up. Large shearing sheds are often erected for the purpose of shearing and storing the wool. Every precaution is taken to insure quickness, cleanliness and thoroughness in the work. The intelligent methods practised at shearing time in such countries as Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain add greatly to the quality and price of their wool when placed for sale in the large wool markets of the world.

Conditions in the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Quebec particularly are very different. Small flocks of from ten to one hundred in number are scatter here and there throughout the country, some sections having more, others less. Very little thought has been put into any particular division of the sheep industry and practically no thought whatever into shearing. The work has been performed in a haphazard manner, a few men being proficient in the work but the large majority unskilled. Many farmers with a small flock of ten to fifteen ewes do their shearing on the ground, others in a stall of the cow stable, hence our wool is contaminated at this time with materials that might easily be avoided. While it is true that our conditions will not allow us to undertake such elaborate buildings as are used for shearing in those countries where sheep alone are kept, there are nevertheless principles which apply in a small as well as in a large way.

When to Shear.

Where the custom of having the ewes lamb on grass prevails, shearing usually takes place before the really hot weather sets in. Some men prefer to delay shearing until rather late, hoping to gain greater weight of wool owing to an increase in the oil or yolk. There is little to be gained by delay, because considerable wool is likely to pull out and be lost, and, moreover, sheep lose flesh very rapidly if not shorn before hot weather arrives. There is also danger of the lambs eating some of the wool, which is likely to result in the formation of wool balls in the stomach and consequently in loss by death. Good dry weather should be selected for shearing. If the flock has been washed, time should be given for the wool to become thoroughly dry. It is always advisable to tag the ewes before shearing. Cleaner wool is assured as well as cleanliness to the operator. Shears used for this tagging should be cleaned before being used for other work. No attempt should be made to remove the dirty wool or tags with a shearing machine. The plates are likely to be broken or notched and the sheep cut as well. It is seldom advisable to shear ewes before lambing as there is always danger of hurting them at this time.

The old-time method of shearing with the hand shears is rapidly giving place to the shearing machine. Less skill is needed to operate this machine with the same efficiency as the hand shears. There is little danger of cutting unless the machine is carelessly handled. The ends of the teats may be cut off or serious cuts inflicted but this should not be tolerated under any consideration. The position in which the sheep is held while the various parts of the body are being shorn can be best learned by watching a skilled workman at work. The legs of a sheep should never be tied during shearing. Experience enables the operator to place the sheep in a proper position for shearing every part of the body and one in which the operator, if efficient, has perfect control of the animal. There is no animal that submits itself so readily to gentle yet skilful manipulation as the sheep.

As soon as each sheep is finished the fleece should be neatly and properly rolled. Paper cord may be used for tying. Any droppings or dirt that may have accumulated while shearing should be swept and cleaned up before commencing the next sheep. A clean dry room may be used for storing the wool until shipment.

There is no excuse for any farmer shearing in a dirty place because there is always a place in every barn that can be made perfectly clean with very little preparation. Now that more of our wool is likely to go to the States where it will be sold according to grade and condition, it will pay handsomely to see that more care is taken with it.

A. A. MACMILLIAN

Hotbeds And Cold Frames

Gardeners are accustomed to the use of hotbeds and cold frames which in some cases are used very largely. There are many other persons, however, who might profitably use one or more if the kynew how easy they are to handle. Of course they reuire constant attention and watching to keep the plants from being drawn by too much heat or to keep them from being stunted by too cold weather.

In a hotbed the heat is supplied by manure which should be, preferably, fresh horse manure. The manure requires to be piled in a fairly compact pile to allow of 'heating', and as it heats it is desirable to turn it or re-pile it so that the heating takes place uniformly throughout the pile. It requires from one to two weeks to get fresh stable manure ready for the hotbed. The quantity of manure required ddpends on the time at which the bed is made and also to a certain extent on the plants to be grown in the bed. About one foot to ten inches of freshly heated manure is quite sufficient from the twentieth of April on.

In putting up a hotbed the work must be done as ripidly as possible to conserve the heat in the manure, and as soon as the frame is placed on the manure about three inches of good soil should be put in and the glass immediately placed on the frame. It is well to have the manure extend for a foot all around the frame and banked up somewhat, as this tends to keep a uniform temperature in all parts of the frame.

The size of the frame is immaterial. It is usually made to fit the sash. A standard sash is 6 ft. x 3 ft., and a standard frame is made large enough to require four sashes; however, the frame may be just large enough for one or more sashes, or the sash may be any other size than 6 ft. x 3 ft. Occasionally storm windows are made use of, but of course a standard sash is the most serviceable, and these cost about $2.25 to $2.75 apiece. The frame should be made of inch boards, and the back should be three or four inches higher than the lower or front side; the frame should be set facing the south. This allows more sunlight to enter, and also the water will then run from the glass. There should be no large cracks or holes in the frame or glass as this will let in cold from the outside; the tighter the sash fits to the frame the greater the protection to he plants or seeds.

In a cold frame we have no heat except that supplied by the sun, and the frame and sash are for protection to the growing plant. In a cold frame the temperature may be from six to twelve degrees higher than that outside. Cold frames should be well banked up with earth on the outside. They are only used late in the spring and principally for hardening off plants before setting them in the field. Plants may remain in these frames for three or more weeks.

During very cold nights the plants in both cold frames and hotbeds may need special protection. This is best given by the use of some mats or blankets, or even old carpets. In case of sudden cold spells strawy manure or even soil may be used over the glass.

During the day, especially on bright warm days, attention must be given to ventilation. If the soil and air becomes too warm the plants may be 'drawn,' that is, long and leggy and soft; if too cold the plants may be stunted in their growth. Ventilation is given by raising a sufficient number of sashes, or even on warm days removing the entire sash, but it must be put on again in the evening. How early, depends on the day and the prospects for the night.

It is best to water the plants or seeds when they need it just before noon, and no more water than is necessary should be given. A good watering is better than several light sprinklings.

Hotbeds and cold frames are valuable for the growing of lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, etc., earlier than they can be grown outside. Also for the starting of tomato plants, egg plants, peppers and melon plants, and they are indispensable where one does not have a greenhouse.

The Proper Way To Set Hens

Setting hens is an important matter where the poultry-man depends on the hens for incubating. The location of the nest is the first thing to be considered; it should be in a fairly secluded spot away from the rest of the flock, and where no one except the attendant needs to go. The hen wants to feel that she is alone, and if she is allowed to steal her nest she generally selects a spot where there is little or no danger of being molested. The nest should be so situated that it can be kept sweet and clean, and where the hen can exercise and dust while off her eggs. It should be about 18 inches square, the sides, bottom, top and back solid, with a four to six-inch board along the bottom of the front part; a slatted door should be put on to shut the hen in during the time that the attendant is not around, in order to prevent her from leaving the nest.

If set on a floor, an upturned sod or a shovelful or two of fresh earth should be placed in the box and formed round into the shape of a nest. Then cover with short cut hay, strawa or shavings, shaping it with the hands into proper form. Place a nest egg or two in this and see that everything is ready for the hen. At night place the broody hen gently on the nest and close the door, leaving her alone until morning. In the morning open up her box and place some feed before her. If she refuses to leave the nest within a reasonable time, shut her up and leave her alone until the following morning. If she refuses to leave her nest the second morning lift her off gently and destroy her nest she is feeding and see to it that she it put back on her nest if she does not egg. Give her a setting of eggs while goon of her own accord. Provide her with plenty of good fresh drinking water and a dust bath, and have plenty of good feed before her. Corn is one of the best grains because it keeps the hen from getting too think, and this can be prevented by giving her fat-forming food. It is also a good food to keep up the heat of her body.

While the hen is off the nest eggs should be examined. Remove all broken eggs, if any, and wash all the soiled and dirty eggs in warm water. If the nesting material is soiled it should be replaced with fresh material. This is very importont, for if the nest is left in a filthy condition it will soon be swarming with lice; the pores of the egg shells, also, may become stopped up with the filth, and this will interfere considerably with the vitality of the chick or embryo. Before placing the hen on the nest it would be well to dust her with some good lice-destroyer, and once a week afterwards, dusting her the last time just a day before the eggs pip.

If more than one hen is set at the same time the eggs should be tested on the seventh day and the fertile eggs placed under as few hens as possible. The other hens may be given a fresh supply of eggs or sent back to the laying runs if you have plenty of broody hens.

When the eggs begin to pip, which should be about the twentieth day, it is better to leave the hen alone and not excite her in any way; otherwise she would probably kill a few chicks. It would be well to keep her shut up on the nest, because it sometimes happens that one of the chicks gets out, andw hile the hen goes off to look after it the rest of the hatch will spoil. When the hatch is all off, lift the hen gently off the nest, remove all eggshells, etc., replace with some clean nesting material and put the hen and chicks back on the nest. Leave them on the nest for from 24-36 hours before removing them. At the end of 36 hours the hen and her brood should be taken from the nest and placed in a coop about 3 ft. long, 2 ft. deep and a coop about 3 ft. long, 2 ft. 6 in. deep and 2 ft. high, with a well-sloped roof to shed the water. The front should be of wire netting and the coop should have a solid bottom so that it can be easily moved to a fresh spot at night while the chicks are in it, and be also well rat and skunk proof. The following morning give them their first meal which should consist of bread crumbs and hard-boiled-eggs, moistened a little but not sloppy and containing some fine chick grit, and plenty of fresh water to drink. It is well to place their first feed on a board. This treatment will give the chicks a good start in life.

High-Pressure Bee-Keeping For The Spring

The object of keeping bees is to produce honey as verybody knows. To produce honey it is necessary to have populous colonies at the commoncement of the honey-flow, strong with vigorous worker bees so that it may be pushed to the utmost. Beekeepers of practical experience make use of various methods of forcing their bees to breed artificially in the spring so that when the crop-producing honey-flows begin, their bees will be in the best possible shape to take advantage of them. The most practical and successful of these methods is to stimulate a natural honey-flow by feeding sugar syrup in the spring before the usual spring honey sources begin to produce. White granulated sugar is dissolved in warm water in the proportion of 1 to 1 by bulk and is fed daily to the bees in such uaghtities as they can take up in the twenty-four hours. The ideal time to begin stimulative feeding would be just previous to the time when pussy willow or soft maple comes into blossom.

The pussy willow and the soft maple are about the first to furnish the bees with the pollen necessary for feeding the young bees. When pollen is not coming into the hive from some source it is not advisable to practice stimulative feeding as honey and pollen are the two prime requisites in brood rearing. By stimulative feeding the queen is induced to lay more eggs, these in turn furnish the hive with an ever increasing number of young bees, vigorous and strong to take care of the surplus-producing honey-flows, which in most localities begin during the latter part of June.

It is not necessary of course to continue this stimulative feeding after the time when the bees begin to secure honey from natural sources, of which apple blossoms will be the earliest of importance. The object of stimulative feeding is to hasten brood-rearing instead of waiting for the natural sources to begin.

HARRY W. JONES,
Bedford, Que.

True Enough.

Visitor to Literary Shrine—You have lived here forty years? Then you must remember him as a boy. What was he like?

Oldest Inhabitant—Well, zur, if 'e be the same as 'e war when I knew en, 'e can't 'ave changed much.—London Opinion.

Wrecking a Novel.

A preacher was talking to a literary critic. The preacher said:

"I thought you didn't like the work of Potts, the novelist?"

"Neither do I," the critic answered.

"Yet in your review the other day you declared that Potts's last novel was remarkable for its purity, that its high moral tone was a splendid change from the tainted fiction of the day, and that you advised the public to turn to the moral Potts from the debasing white slave fiction so much in vogue. Why, now, my friend, if you dislike Potts, did you talk like that about him?"

"I did it," the critic answered, "to spoil his sales."—Tit-Bits.

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