

A black and white illustration of a stack of books with a quill pen resting on top, enclosed within an oval frame. The books are stacked with some open, showing pages. The quill is positioned diagonally across the top of the books. The entire illustration is set within a simple oval border.

The man who keeps too small a safe—for economy's sake—may some day find that it has cost him far more than one big enough to hold all his records.

J. & J. Taylor
Safes Limited
SAFE WORKS TORONTO

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

SOLD EVERYWHERE: 10c A PLUG

ROCK CITY TOBACCO Co., Manufacturers, QUEBEC

Take along a few
bottles of that old
reliable Scotch —

**REPORTS,
BANK FORMS,
PROGRAMMES,
BOOKLETS,
And All Other Job Printing Work.**

How long and under what conditions the tubercle bacilli live outside the body are questions of grave importance both to the farmer and to the keeper of his home. Unless the household is protected, the tubercle bacilli may administer contagion or even death at her table. How?

In 1937 samples of market milk examined, tubercle bacilli were present in 502. This offers a dangerous source of infection to the community.

The experiments showed that tubercle bacilli live for ten months in butter, for six months in cream, and in the tissues of a dead guinea pig exposed in the water, for more than 321 days. In milk, tubercle bacilli may live for more than 282 days. The tubercle bacilli, not in sputum, live for 10 months in milk.

Tubercular animals alive or dead are a menace. They should, in the cause of common safety, be killed and their carcasses burned.

Tubercle bacilli live for practically the same time, and much longer than has been generally supposed.

The ultra-violet rays of the sun deal sure death to the tubercle bacilli. The "dead" effect that is more deeds are evil. "Sunny up" the cowsheds and the barns. Direct sunlight has a "dead" effect that is more than imagination.

Among the many questions arising in connection with poultry keeping on the farm is the one often asked by the farmer: "How many hens should I raise?" The answer to this question properly one requires a knowledge of the conditions under which the poultry is raised and the market for the product it is being to perform. To the average poultryman's way of thinking, most of our farms are considerably under-populated. The reason for this is that on over-populated, a fair average being about one hen per acre. This average would mean a very substantial increase in the number of eggs or stocking, and making any material difference in the labor required, or caring, or producing.

On most of our farms the poultry is given the run of the entire farm or in other words given free range. This

more pleasure, and hence more comfort. As aforementioned it is also due to lack of wedding. As this is right in the midst of the season for rearing the young, the farmer may keep in mind this motto:—"Do it now." As soon as the chickens are hatched, be constantly on guard for disease and weakness. If you find any of the chicks so inclined to be weak or inclined to go off their feed, etc. Select your strongest and most thrifty chicks and keep them.

The farmer also has the advantage over all other people in so far as poultry food is concerned. Nearly everything that is fed to poultry is produced on his own farm. Therefore he has no dealers' profits to pay, the price to him being simply what it costs him to produce it. This brings the cost of production down to a minimum.

roads which disease makes annually on the returns which should be received from the poultry. It is true there are certain complex conditions which may prevent a farmer from straightening out. As a matter of fact, cleanliness is too often neglected, on which in many cases depends the solution of the problem.

Since the raising of poultry on the farm has a twofold aspect—the production of meat and the production of eggs—the poultryman must be viewed from the view point of supply and demand. If the market desires a white egg in preference to a brown egg, supply must be increased to meet the demand greater than the supply the consumer has to take what is available. Study your market and then supply it.

While the production of eggs constitutes the principal source of income, the production of market poultry

The outlay required for poultry houses on the farm depends very much on the type of house. If the warm expensive house has passed its life, the old house is here to stay until something better is devised. Of late the curtain house has become very popular. The open front and the fact that it is efficient and cheapness of construction it promises to surpass even the most expensive. The curtain house is equally as profitable. The time required to build a curtain house is well paid for by the increased price paid for the finished product. The cost of the material and the portance of placing the poultry on the floor is less. The curtain house is in the most attractive way, would be less of that noisy lot of the stores of our smallest cities and towns. All surplus stock should be

it that we see so many birds there in vitalty? This is no doubt due to the fact that they are not allowed to lack or breed and lack water. Breed counts for much of the success in poultry keeping. With the price of eggs at twenty-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents per fifteen eggs or five dollars per hundred, there is no wonder why the farmer cannot afford to have pure bred poultry. It has been proven by actual experience that to lay pure bred eggs than to mongrels, yet they consume no more feed, need no more land, and require no expensive medicine, and in return give larger returns.

The method of housing poultry on the farm varies considerably, but when we consider that it is often on the long house system, although some are practicing the portable colony house, but only for the young stock. The latter system where used for laying stock entails considerable labor and expense, and in any system yet devised and has, in addition to free range, the advantage in enabling the farmer to draw from the same place of land, such as chickens and fruit.

There are many drawbacks to poultry keeping on the farm is the serious in-

lay or layers. The price per bird can be increased from thirty-eight cents per pound to free range, and by making a gain of from one to one and a half pounds of extra meat.

It is also true that the young poultry will not only be of a better quality but also present a more uniform appearance. The farmer's best market price to which price the farmer is entitled, and the success or failure of the farmer's grower of products rests entirely with the farmer himself.

W. A. DEROBY
Asst. in Poultry Department, Macdonald College.

At no time of the year do barn-leanliness count for more in the poultry business than when the warm weather commences. Fowls kept in closed stifling sleeping quarters cannot be kept in a really healthy condition or much better to have the windows removed from the poultry house, to have the place well ventilated. If the place where they could not be damaged until needed again, and a piece of wire netting put in the place of the window, so that the birds could see the light at the same time allow more fresh air for the fowls. Many of the losses among adult birds is the result of unhealthy roosting places. Clean out the old nesting material, then give them a thorough whitewashing inside and out, leaving them to dry thoroughly. Then wash the place over with enough spraying with whitewash of the whole interior of the house will make the place clean. Then remove a few inches of the top soil and replace with some fresh sandy soil. If they are of wood, wash the place over with kerosene, then clean, then wash them with a fairly strong disinfectant solution. Sunshine combined with fresh air is the best remedy for fowls. If they have, but it is possible to have too much sun for the fowls if some kind of shade is not used when the weather is too hot. If it is in a sheltered place out of the sun, be sure the adult birds are not too heavily fed, especially on corn or other fattening food. Select the fowls which you do not intend to hold over for another year, and sell them when the price is high and while they are in good condition before they commence to moult. These are to be kept over as breeders, and also all growing chickens intended for stock birds.

Free range where there is an abundance of green food and animal food in the form of insects, worms, etc., to eat, will give the fowls a better growth, health, vigor, and vitality in

Have you a medicine closet in your barn? You probably have one in your house—that is, you should have one. In case of any emergency sickness among the live stock, you must have ready a supply of remedies of the following kind:

A small wooden cabinet securely fastened on the wall of a barn will prevent much trouble. The shelves should be of such a height as are easy to work. Let the thickness, that is the distance from back to face, be not more than four inches. The door should be made of such a material as is stronger than this will take up too much space.

A cabinet ten inches by two feet high, eighteen inches wide is a good size. Put in a shelf or two and

on the front a hinged door. Be sure to have a good latch, but there is no need of a lock. Place this cabinet in the barn wall, high enough to prevent the collar from rubbing against it, and where it is always handy and accessible.

For a dusting powder have your drugist prepare equal parts of borax, saltpetre, and colic mix, powdered alum, pulverized charcoal. Or another excellent powder is calomel, one part; boric acid, two parts.

Of these powders the colic mix and the calomel are good. About one pound is sufficient to keep at one time. Use the calic mix on coughs, such as colds, wire cuts, sore shoulders, or sore necks.

Carbolic acid is the best of antiseptics. In a wash preparation for wounds use two to five parts of the acid to ten parts of water. Always wash the wound with the carbolic before using a dusting powder.

Have in your cabinet at least one quart of raw linseed oil and a quart of turpentine. For colic mix, one ounce, or two tablespoons, of turpentine to one pint of linseed oil. For the wash use one ounce of turpentine to one pint of your linseed oil. Have your drugist prepare a pint of equal parts turpentine, sweet oil, ammonia water. Apply the linseed oil to the skin, and the turpentine on sprains, sore tendons and enlarged joints.

[illegible]

A correspondent thinks that his cow has caught cold. She was fresh a month or six weeks ago and gets sixty pounds of milk a day. She has quite a few lumps on her quarters. The udder is not hard or swollen now, except that the left hind quarter has a large lump. It is probable that a germ of infection has entered the udder from the milk. It will never be as good as before.

continued application of very hot water. The hot water treatment should be continued not less than an hour at a time, and applied twice a day. Cattle

Bowel troubles in calves are sometimes caused by milk that is excessively rich. Milk that is moderate or low

of the foot with wet clay.

For calf cholera try the formalin treatment. Add one-half ounce liquid

the great home remedy which has proved its power to relieve safely and speedily the minor ailments arising from defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, find themselves spared hours of suffering and able to ward off the attacks of serious sickness.

never disappoint those who take them. They help the digestion, stimulate the liver, clear the kidneys and regulate the bowels. By purifying the blood they increase cheerfulness and create confidence. As actions depend on health and strength, those who know Beecham's Pills

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

The only cure for Alcoholism known which, doing the work in the time it requires to complete the treatment, leaves the system in a perfectly normal condition and free from any bad after effects. The harder the drinker the easier the cure.

For full information write, call or 'phone Main 2507.

66 WRIGHT STREET, - ST. JOHN, N. B.

F. SANDER, Manager

A cheerful smile smooths many a mile
Of life's sad, lonely furrow ;
FOUR CROWN
Builds the smiles that smooth the miles
And banishes dull sorrow.

It is not only an enjoyable beverage for the summer months, but a useful article of diet.

It not only quenches the thirst but also induces better nutrition.

PURE and PALATABLE

JOHN LABATT, LIMITED
London, Canada

FOR WOMEN'S AILMENTS

Dr. Martel's Female Pills have been the Standard for 20 years and for 40 years prescribed and recommended by Physicians. Accept no other. At all druggists.

Dr. Chase's Ointment will
and as certainly cure y
dealers, or Edmanson, Ha
Toronto. Sample box free
paper and enclose 25. stamp

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