

## CLEAN MILK METHODS

Brush the cow's udder and wipe with a dry cloth; use clean water and dry with a clean towel.

Hands should wash their hands with soap and water and dry with a clean towel.

Whitewash the cow stable at least twice yearly.

Feed no dusty feed until after milking.

Remove all manure from cow stable twice daily.

Keep barnyard clean and have manure pile at least 100 feet from the stable.

Have abundant windows in cow stable to permit sunlight to reach the floor.

Arrange a proper system of ventilation for the cow stable. King system is suggested.

Do not use milk from any cows suspected of garget or any udder inflammation. Such milk contains enormous numbers of bacteria.

Use abundance of ice in water tank for cooling milk.



A GREENLAND BELLE  
The arctic explorers and whalers

always touch Greenland before they make their dashes farther north, with the result that the native Greenlanders of these days have a pretty good taste of civilization.

These natives are Eskimos, or half breeds. In return for furs and fish they sell to their visitors and for services they render, they get much cheap finery, and often utility articles, such as cooking utensils, clothing stoves, furniture and—whiskey.

The general result is that the Greenland people dress different to the more remote Eskimos.

The girl in the photograph undoubtedly wears a costume made in Denmark or Norway, where they best understand the manufacture of clothes for extremely cold climates. Some of the women are quite attractive. Most of them have flatter faces, however, than the one here shown. She lives at Therasak, northwest Greenland and is of part Danish blood.

## FENCES AND GATES

Should be Strong and Neat—Some of the Reasons

Any man who keeps stock should have good fences and strong gates. Broken-down fences and old dilapidated gates are a constant source of annoyance and danger. Many valuable animals are injured by broken fences and gates, not always by the fence or gate itself but by getting through the fence or gate into a field of grain and eating enough to cause bloat, or by strolling on to a railroad track and being hit by the cars.

Perhaps the whole herd breaks through into a neighbor's fields and destroys his crops. Such things are mighty unpleasant, and cause bad feeling among the best of neighbors.

Good fences and strong gates are cheaper than good stock and damage suits. Good gates and fences add to the permanent value of a farm. If a man has not sufficient pride in his farm to keep up his fences, economy should compel him to give these matters attention. The poor gate is the weakest link in the fence. There is nothing that adds more to the appearance of a farm than good, substantial gates and fences. Such appearances amount to hundreds of dollars when selling farms.

## INSPIRATION AT HOME

Canadians Are Surrounded With a Wealth of Artistic Material

Speaking of a Canadian architect, a writer in the "Year Book" says, "He holds that the climatic extremes and differences of our three thousand miles

width of territory, and the range between, say, Toronto and Edmonton, call for types of building, each the natural development of its own environment. He believes that the building material of each district must dominate in a general way its architectural individuality." Here is a future for Canadian art! If the architect may be locally inspired, why not the musician? Why not the painter? Shall the dweller in Quebec paint Devonshire lanes? Shall he of the Rockies paint Quebec? Shall an artist fostered at a Hudson Bay post imbibe the tonality of Whistler? Are the lumberjacks of North Ontario to be depicted in the manner of Burne Jones? You may trust the painters for the answers to these queries. They know that our Atlantic coast is finer than Brittany; that Quebec Province contains a wealth of old-world picturesqueness as quaint as Nuremberg; that South Ontario is as smiling and placid as Hampshire; that Northern Ontario is as grim as Norway; that the prairies give scope to the lover of vast solitudes; that the Rockies are as sublime as the Alps; and that our lakes and rivers have not their equal on earth. The artists have not yet expressed these things adequately. Neither in prose nor in paint has the work yet been done. We have had the topography but only brief glimpses of the spirit. We have had the conscientious geographer, not the inspired poet. But now the time is ripe. The poets, the novelists, the painters are enthralled by the beauty of their own country. Will the Canadian public support them in their faith?—Church Life.

## SURGICAL MARVELS

Some Results of Study and Experiments by Enthusiasts

Modern surgeons perform operations which seem little less than miraculous. Portions of the intestines have been removed. A piece of bone has been taken from the leg of a patient and used to mend a diseased spine. Split arm bones that would not knit have been pinned together by silver nails and screws. The entire lung of a dog has been removed and replaced as a hint of what may be the future treatment of tuberculosis. The caloused skin on the eyes of a child thus blinded from birth has been pierced. By brain operations upon prisoners the surgical cure for criminals has been demonstrated. Patients under a new anesthetic method have actually watched an operation performed upon themselves. A generation ago many of these operations which have come into actual and assured practice would have been deemed chimerical and im-

possible or achievement.

## BONFIRE OF STEEL

Heat From a Rubbish Blaze Ignited Steel Chips

A bonfire of steel chips, set afire from the heat of a rubbish blaze near by, gave an odd trouble to a manufacturer. Three times the fire was subdued with water, but was finally put out only by raking it apart, and then it was found that a considerable proportion of the chips had burned up, so that the pile was a third less high than before the blaze. Several carloads of chips were piled up in the factory yard and all were free from oil, as they had been run through a machine that removed it. Soon after the rubbish fire had been started smoke was seen coming from the steel pile, and it was discovered that some of the steel was white hot. Water seemed to put out the blaze, but after a drenching the steel began burning again and it was two days before the fire was all out. The manufacturer's theory was that, after the steel had been started by heat from the neighboring fire, the fine chips presented so much surface to oxygen and the surface of the pile gave comparatively so little area for radiation that the steel just had to burn.

## Canada's Egg Production

The value of Canada's annual egg production is officially placed at \$23,509,000. The hen coop, therefore, is a great deal more to the nation than a hobby of the farmer's wife. It is one of the big agricultural industries of Canada, as the following comparative figures indicate:

Value of eggs.....	\$23,509,000
Value of barley.....	14,606,000
Value of corn.....	14,510,000
Value of fruit.....	12,733,000

Nevertheless Canadians do not produce nearly enough eggs for themselves.

## OCCUPATION AND TEETH

Dangers Encountered by Workers in Mines and Factories

It is a curious but scientific fact that bad teeth often may be laid to occupation. Quicksilver miners have the worst teeth in the world. The fumes of the mercury produce constant salivation, and the system becomes permeated with the metal. Soon after this the teeth of the unfortunate men fall out. But it is not the teeth alone that are affected by the quicksilver. The men employed in quicksilver mines soon lose their appetite and become emaciated. If they keep on working in the mines they do not live more than three years.

Chloride of lime, employed by bleachers, destroys the enamel and dentine of the teeth. As chloride of lime is used in many factories, those who come in contact with it are in great danger of serious teeth trouble.

Phosphorus, used largely in the making of matches, is another substance injurious to teeth.

Soda is dangerous for the teeth, too. People who work in soda factories are affected in a peculiar way. If not treated in time, and if they continue at the factory where soda is used, the teeth break off close to the gums. Other drugs employed in dye works and canning factories have been found to be dangerous to the teeth.

## Derivation of "Book"

It is generally believed that we owe to the Romans the word "book," but such is not the case. We get the word from our Saxon or Danish ancestors. Long, long before this wonderful day, when bundles of ugly-looking rags are turned into beautiful white paper, our worthy ancestors wrote their accounts, calendars, and histories, on wood, bark and parchment. In the north the bog, or beech, was the tree generally employed for this purpose as it grew plentifully and had an excellent fibre. They called a bit of writing on this wood "hoc," and from it came the word "book."

No will of the late Cardinal Rampolla, bearing later date than 1889, has yet been found.

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water with the spray and seas going over her. He blew a signal for them to lower away their lifeboats and come off so that he might pick them up. In a short time they had one boat in the water, with twenty-four

aboard, in charge of the second officer. The women were all taken off in this boat in accordance with the traditions of the British steamship. These were all gotten aboard without an accident to any of them. The second boat came off with between twenty-two and twenty-five aboard, while the third boat to leave the ship brought the balance of the seventy-two, which the Westport rescued. This was all accomplished inside of two hours.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Captain Polack, of the Kronprinzessin, in port to-day from Bremen, made this report when his vessel reached quarantine this afternoon. Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning he said he picked up a wireless message from the Marconi Station at Cape Sable saying that the Cobequid was ashore and needed assistance. "At the time," continued the captain, "a howling gale prevailed and the distressed steamer was 225 miles distant. We were making only seven knots, barely steerage way. Our coal was running short, and the wind was so violent that we deemed it inadvisable to attempt to reach her."

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—Struggling out of one of the wildest blizzards that ever swept the Nova Scotia coast, and bearing a tale of the grim disaster to the Cobequid, the new Austro-American liner Belvedere arrived in port late last night from Trieste. The Belvedere was one of the first ships at sea to receive word of the Cobequid's plight.

Captain G. Costli said:

It was but a few minutes after seven o'clock on Tuesday morning when the Belvedere, about five miles to the northward of Sable Island overheard a rush message being flashed from the Marconi Station at Cape Sable to the Hamburg-American liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie. The message read: "Marconi Station Cape Sable—S. S. Cobequid reports being on rocks off Briar Island, Bay of Fundy. Please assist if possible."

Hearing the Belvedere's operator breaking in on the message, Captain Sable flashed to him, repeating the message given to the Cecilie and asking where the Belvedere was and whether bound.

Captain Cosulich made up his position and tried to communicate with other steamers. The Belvedere was then 290 miles from Briar Island and having worked her way across the Atlantic with engines under compound pressure, would not have been able to make Briar Island within two days unless the gale abated. At ten minutes past nine yesterday morning the following message was sent to the Cape Sable station:

"Impossible give assistance Cobequid. Am proceeding only compound and am too far from Briar Island."

For a few minutes the Belvedere got in touch with the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and that ship reported that she could not go to Briar Island on account of being short of coal. About ten o'clock the Belvedere's messages caught the White Star liner Oceanic, a day out from New York for Liverpool, but that steamer was too far south to respond to the call. The steamer Verona received a message from the Cecilie, but the Belvedere's apparatus, though very strong, could not reach the Verona.

The wireless operator of the Belvedere states that no S. O. S. calls were sent out from Cape Sable. The messages advised haste, but the last call of the wireless for help, the S. O. S. signal, was not sent out. From this it is concluded that those on board the Cobequid did not realize until too late the great danger of their position.

## Dizziness

Mrs. J. B. Renaud of oldrich St., Sturgeon Falls, Ont., says:

"I have suffered for months with a very weak stomach I had dizzy spells, and at times could not retain any food at all. I tried any number of remedies and prescriptions but none seemed to relieve me until I tried Mi-o-na Tablets. I used one box only and they have completely cured me of my troubles. I am pleased to recommend Mi-o-na as I know it to be a remedy of merit."

Mi-o-na is sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents a box and is guaranteed to cure dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, nausea, heartburn, sour stomach, belching of gas, dizziness, heavy stomach and all sickness, vomiting of pregnancy and the after-effects of over-eating or drinking—or money back. Postpaid from The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by E. W. Mair.

# MASTER WORKMAN



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