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To Keep Hands From Chapping

This is the season when hands that are sensitive are a torment to their owners. Often it seems with the greatest care nothing can be done to prevent painful chapping, often cracking and always unsightly redness.

Yet with proper treatment the skin may be kept in fairly good condition through the most severe weather.

Never go without gloves; also never wear mittens, unless gloves are worn, underneath them. Nothing will so surely chap sensitive skin as a wollen, porous mitten.

Do not make the hands oversensitive. For this reason fleece-lined gloves do not agree with every one, and it is a mistake to be continually doctoring with greases and lotions.

Do not subject the hands to extremes of heat and cold. If you have been in a very hot room, to go immediately out of doors with the hands unprotected will roughen the skin. In the same way washing with very cold water one time and the next time with very hot water is injurious.

Be careful about keeping the hands much in water, either cold or hot, during freezing weather. Always use tepid water.

Be careful in the selection of your soap. Nothing is so ruinous to the skin as a cheap soap, or rather, one that does not agree with you. This is not always a matter of cost. Experiment until you find one to suit, then stick to that brand.

Chapping is frequently caused by not rinsing the hands thoroughly. See that no particles of the soap is left on the skin.

Another cause of chapped hands is neglect of drying. A hasty rub with a towel will not answer.

Dry every part of the hand carefully, using a soft towel.

Do not scrub the hands too rigorously. When the knuckles and around the finger tips are soiled rub lightly with a pumice stone before washing the hands. When using a nail brush on the hands see that the bristles are not too coarse.

Some women find it necessary to use greases of some sort from the beginning of cold weather to the close. Avoid such constant use, if possible, and be sure that you have a lotion that suits your skin.

There are many varieties of cold creams and skin food, also various liquids warranted to prevent chapping. This may be true in one person's case and not in yours. Buy small portions the first time until you discover effects.

Glycerine, for instance ruins some skin, while it whitens and softens other skins; the same is true of camphor ice of mutton tallow, as well as numerous proprietary preparations.

Benefit can often be had by greasing the hands well at night. Before greasing the hands at night see that they are well washed with tepid water and a good soap. Rinse and dry well, then rub in the grease.

In some cases the hands can be kept smooth by rubbing the hands each time of washing with a non-greasy lotion. It takes but a minute or two for this to evaporate. Glycerine and rose water, in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter, is excellent for most skins. If a little lemon juice is added as well it suits some persons better.

HENRY FORD'S PEACE PARTY

London, D. C., 16.—The Times this morning says it understands that none of Henry Ford's peace party will be allowed to land at Kirkwall, at which port the steamer Oscar II. arrives Wednesday

FARM AND FIELDS

HURSTLE OFF THOSE THISTLES!

These are Amongst the Most Serious of Farm Pests and Ought to be Chased to the Death.

The plants referred to generally as the Canada thistle is not, as a matter of fact, a native of Canada at all, but of Europe, from which continent it was brought over many years ago. The plant is a perennial with deep running root stalks, little less persistent than quack grass. The stalks grow from two to four feet tall, and in June and July produce a large number of rather small purple or leaves are long and slender, sprinkled, and very prickly.

This is the worst of our thistle pests and very difficult to get rid of, but the most effective work of eradication is by plowing or cutting just after the plants come into bloom, and before there has been any opportunity for them to form seed. On land which can be put into cultivation, the plants could be plowed under at this time or they may be mowed down and the land plowed as soon as new growth starts. The land should then be gone over frequently during the summer and fall with some form of surface cultivator, cutting off the new shoots as fast as they appear above the ground. The next year the land should be put into potatoes or some other cultivated crop and thorough cultivation given during the season. Where the land cannot be cultivated, as in rough pastures, mowing when the plants come into bloom and at intervals thereafter so that no seed is produced and the top growth is kept down, will prevent their spread. If the cutting be done with the hoe below the surface of the ground, and salt or kerosene applied to the roots, the plants can be killed out even more rapidly.

TO PREVENT JOLTING.

German Invents Substitute For the Pneumatic Tire.

"Automobilists undoubtedly will hail with delight the invention of a former German infantry officer by the use of which the running of an automobile over pavement curb would result in the occupants of the car feeling no jolt. It is asserted that cobblestones and uneven country roads may be negotiated in automobiles with as much freedom from discomfort as is experienced by passengers on railroad trains. In reporting the invention to the state department Consul Talbot J. Talbot of Brunswick, Germany, sends the following translation describing it: "The greatest difficulty in automobile construction has been the pneumatic hooping of the wheels. The tires are a constant source of worry and, in case of explosion, of danger to the owners of such vehicles. All substitutes, such as spring wheels of solid rubber hoops, have failed to supplant the pneumatic tire. The solid rubber hooping is too dear and, besides, does not possess the requisite elasticity. "A former German infantry officer has apparently succeeded in solving the difficulty. He has shifted the point of elasticity, which formerly consisted of metal spring plates under the body of the wagon, to the axes of the wheels by an ingenious angle lever system. The result is astonishing. The inventor uses ship's cable for hooping, but even with wooden wheels he can maintain a completely elastic course over cobblestones, country roads, etc., as the wagon jolts are no longer up and down, but move in a horizontal plane, forward and backward. He can cross the pavement curb without the occupants of the automobile feeling a jolt, as the body of the wagon is not raised, as formerly, but drawn under."

To Check Floating of Fake Companies.

Under a law passed by the Kansas Legislature at last session all companies offering stocks, bonds or other securities for sale in that State must first obtain formal permission from the State Banking department. This department investigates the financial standing of the company and directors who seek to float securities, their plans of operation, and if need be the physical value of their properties.

How effective this law is seems to be indicated by the fact that in seven months since it went into operation five hundred companies have asked permission to sell securities, and only forty-four have passed examination. It is said that before the law was passed Kansas investors were robbed of \$5,000,000 a year by the floating of securities by fake companies.

Tourist—"Why do you call that boy of yours flying machine?" Farmer—"Because he's very interesting and promising but he won't work."

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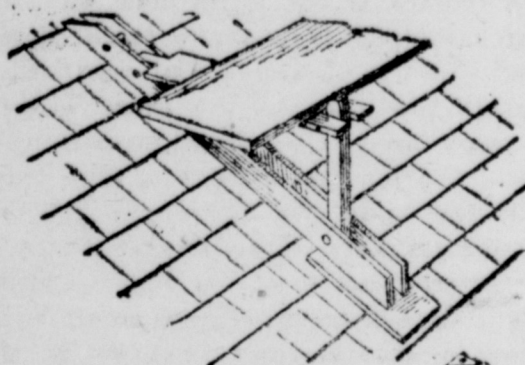
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SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

Nonslipping Device Insures Safety of Sloping Roofs.

Almost 40 per cent of the accidents in building operations are due to inadequate construction of false work and scaffolding. In building frame structures accidents of this nature show even a larger percentage, says Popular Mechanics. The fault is not always laid at the door of the contractor, for workmen will often take risks that endanger their lives without any good reason other than to save time and labor. A carpenter who builds his own scaffolds is often as careless as any one in this respect.

Shingling roofs is even more risky than framing the house. Where the pitch is sharp the risk is greatly enhanced. In repairing roofs a good



NONSLIPPING BRACKET.

many carpenters do not even go to the bother of building scaffolds, but depend upon their ability to hold themselves on the slope. If one had folding brackets, which would make roof-shingling simple and safe, fewer accidents of this nature would be recorded. A carpenter with a pair of folding brackets as a part of his equipment would never be in danger of slipping or sliding from the roof while shingling. His equipment would consist simply of a pair of brackets and a board.

The brackets, as illustrated, are made to fold up and are self sustaining. That is, the board which fits flat against the slant of the roof is spiked to cling to the surface and it would take a good deal to break it loose from its moorings. The spikes are made of ordinary screws with the ends protruding one-quarter of an inch beyond the flat board and filed to a sharp point. Three of these at the lower end of the bracket and two at the upper end serve to hold the brackets firmly in position. A slight tap of a hammer will drive the brads in sufficiently and when the scaffolding board is placed across the brackets the thrust, being downward, will push the points of the spikes into the wood surface. A pair of brackets of this nature will sustain the weight of several men working on the same board. The illustration shows clearly the construction of each bracket.

The Queer Argan Tree.

Among the most remarkable trees of the world is the argan, which abounds in southern Morocco, but is seldom seen elsewhere. A forest of argans has a curious scattered appearance, because the trees grow singly and far apart. They are very leafy, but seldom exceed twenty feet in height. The branches put out horizontally and begin a yard above the ground. Sheep, cattle and camels feed on the leaves, and goats will stand on their hind legs to reach them, but horses and mules refuse to touch them. The wood is very hard and extremely useful to the natives, who make charcoal from it. The fruit, resembling a large olive, is used to feed cattle and to manufacture a valuable oil. It also furnishes the principal sustenance of the poorer natives.

A Martyr to the X Ray.

Dr. Hall-Edwards of the Birmingham university, according to the English Mechanic and World of Science, has not been spared the payment of a heavy price for the benefits he has conferred on mankind by his researches in X ray photography. A short time ago both his arms were amputated as a consequence of the dangerous experiments he had carried out. He has just made the novel suggestion that photography should be included in the ordinary university course of training. The connection between photography and the X ray, he thinks, has been overrated. Not only has he helped science more than photography of late years, and it should therefore receive more attention than it does at present in the education given both in schools and in the universities.

UTILIZING FISH WASTE

Expensive Processes Necessary to Save By-products of Salmon Fisheries

One of the problems that has long confronted the operators of fish canneries is how best to dispose of cannery waste. This waste is usually very heavy. In the case of humpback salmon, it has been stated that the waste is from 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the round weight. The waste from the "red" salmon is rather less, but it constitutes a serious loss.

According to a Government estimate the waste at the Pacific Coast canneries amounted to 140,210 tons in one year, which, at values fixed at commercial operations, would amount to over two million dollars.

The products obtained from the reduction of the waste are fish scrap for fertilizer and fish oil. An average of several analyses of the raw waste from humpback salmon showed that it contained 3.02 per cent nitrogen, 3.46 per cent bone phosphate and 10.48 per cent of oil. At retail prices this would give a value of \$20 a ton. It would seem desirable, therefore, to establish fish reduction plants in the neighborhood of the larger canneries to utilize the waste.

One difficulty, however, has been that the canning industry is carried on for only a short time each year, and, as the fish reduction plants are expensive, considerable capital would be kept idle during most of the year. On the Atlantic coast of the United States this handicap has been overcome largely by gathering in enormous quantities of mshaden, a species of herring, and converting these into fertilizer and oil. Nearly 50 factories, having a total invested capital of over \$3,500,000, are engaged in this latter industry. In 1912, they produced 2,651,000 gallons of oil, valued at \$1,551,999, and 88,520 tons of scrap valued at \$2,138,165.

Again, the help resources of the Pacific coast, which are being investigated by Prof. Prince, are without doubt of great value, and may possibly be exploited to advantage by those operating the fish scrap industry. In any event, the utilization of fish waste will not be an entire success until the cost of the process of reduction is lowered, or means are found for keeping the plants in operation for longer periods each year. It is a field deserving close attention from those interested in Canada's fisheries. —A.D. in "Conservation."

Romance of Canes

The general use of canes or walking sticks was at one time forbidden in Rome by Imperial edict, except to persons of patrician rank, thus making it a privilege which came to be popular among the nobility, and eventually a distinction. The women of that time carried them also, their richly and artistically decorated canes serving as a rod for the punishment of their slaves. The cane appeared in England as the badge of aristocracy about the fifth century, but after serving this purpose for some time came into the hands of the number and was dropped by those of higher social standing. It was re-established in its true form by the pilgrims and soldiers returning from the Holy Land during the Crusades, and soon came into popularity again.

The Salt of the Sea

A regular task of the oceanographers is to take observations of the saltness of the sea, which varies greatly in different localities. They do this by sending down on the trawl line brass specimen bottles arranged to fill and close at any desired depth. Thus it has been learned that the North Atlantic is considerably saltier than the North Pacific, and that the saltiest of all the great seas are the Mediterranean, the Red and especially the Adriatic. Some patient statisticians has calculated that if all salt in the sea were evaporated and spread over this country, it would cover Canada with salt more than a mile and a half deep.

Treatment of Smut

Commissioner Clark writing in the Agricultural War Book on "Treatment for Smut Prevention" says that in Eastern Canada there is considerable smut in the grain crops each year, but that it has not been sufficiently prevalent to make treatment for its prevention general. The losses, however, are much greater than is commonly realized, and the value of the crop could be considerably increased if treatment for smut prevention were more generally practiced. Reports on the samples treated indicate that for malin, one pound in forty gallons of water, is much more popular than bluestone as a preventive.