

WATERING HORSES

When Care is Needed—Food Hay and Grain Together

Many horses are killed and many more are injured by careless feeding and watering. Never water a horse immediately after feeding grain. This washes the grain through the stomach before it is properly mixed with the stomach juices and is liable to cause colic. If the horse is very warm, let him drink a few swallows and then hold his head up for a minute or two, and thus cool his stomach slowly. Try it yourself in hot weather. You can drink a quart of cold water without injury if you will but take several minutes for the first few swallows.

When horses are brought in hot from their work they should first be given water cautiously, and then fed hay and grain together, allowing them to exercise their own judgment in the selection of their feed.

Burning Rubbish

Do not allow combustible rubbish to accumulate in or about the house, and do not burn quantities of paper, or other rubbish in a fireplace or in the hearth of a stove or furnace. The flames clear the fine passages, and the hot flames are liable to overheat pipes or start roof fires. Burn such material in the ash box below the hearth, where it can do no harm.

Rather Inconvenient

A little man child was enjoying the first glimpse of country life. He sat by the farmer's wife just as the sun was setting, watching her pluck a chicken.

He was gravely silent for a long time, then asked:

"Do you take off their clothes every night, lady?"

REBUILT EIGHT TIMES

Dramatic Story of a Bridge and an Italian Charge

The fighting on the eastern front between Italians and Austrians is thus described by an English correspondent: Running from Trieste to Gorizia, a distance of about twenty-five miles, it looks like a monstrous natural bulwark with the Isouzo as its moat. Almost every part of the river is under the direct fire from the hill itself, so that when the Italians reached the Isouzo immediately after the outbreak of the war they found that the bridges had been destroyed. They had to rebuild them under fire.

The story has never yet been fully told because the work was done so quickly and under such conditions that it is only now that the mind of the nation is beginning to realize it. At Sagrado, where the river is a great sheet of water over a hundred yards wide, the bridge was built eight times. Eight times it was destroyed, but finally it was rebuilt and the batteries taken across.

Then the Bersaglieri set out in flat boats still under the steady fire of the Austrian batteries, and it has never been officially made known what sacrifices were made on that spot. Then the scaling of the hill commenced, the men gathering such protection as they found easily at hand. They could not be very well protected by their own heavy guns at the other side of the river because in attempting to destroy the enemy trenches they might easily destroy their own.

Yet the Bersaglieri dug themselves into the rocks and managed to hold the enemy back until reinforcements came. All this was at a time when every position on the slope was occupied by the Austrians. But since then the use of the shovel, pick and crow-bar and blasting powder have arrived. They have made large quarries from which material can be got for the building of the defences.

Getting all the Cream

The high cost of living has turned the cream in many a cup of coffee—so, not only, but to milk for the simple reason that there are a lot of people who cannot afford to buy cream and are using ordinary milk instead. The habit of using cream can be acquired again, however, at small expense if the proper methods are followed.

A nice thick layer of cream will be found on top of the milk in the morning milk bottle. Many people have not been able to utilize it to any great extent because it always mixes with more or less milk when poured off.

However, every drop of the cream can be utilized, and there is really quite a lot of it, if a simple cone-shaped skimmer is obtained. It will probably be necessary to have a skimmer made one, but if the kind shown in the illustration is reproduced it is easy to see that cream will be some a popular and frequent visitor to the home that has one.



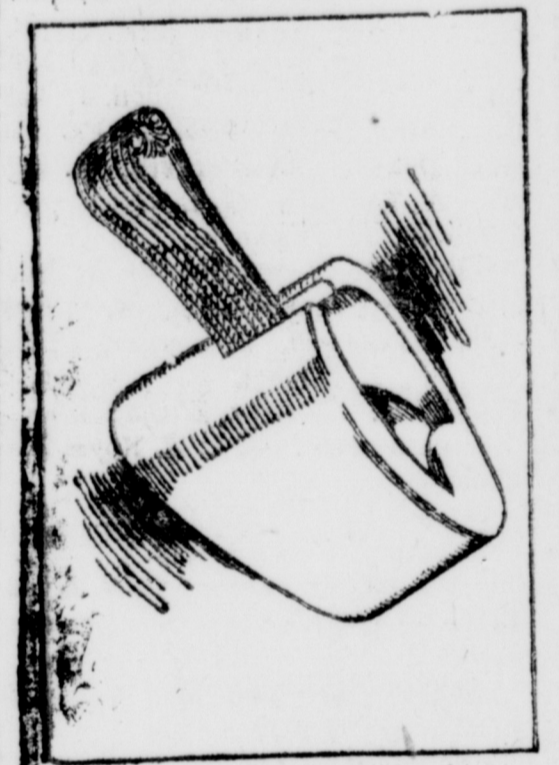
GLUE FROM FISH WASTE

Some attempt has been made in Canada to produce glue from fish waste but hitherto it has usually been found that production involves too much technical knowledge and too many highly paid officers. That fish glue, however, can be manufactured in Canada at a profit is clear from the success of the Russian glue works at Gloucester. These glue works were started by two very humble men, some years ago; they bought fish skins and fish heads and have manufactured glue and fertilizer and such a success has their venture been that the company which they have organized, has become very prosperous. The works are now about ten times the extent they were a few years ago and they cannot adequately supply the demand for their product—a demand created by the excellence of the glue. There is quite an opening in regard to fish glue products. Canadian fishermen waste an enormous amount of material, which would produce fish glue, the banks and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence fisheries, and the amount per annum would astound anybody. The fish waste is now simply dumped into the sea.

NEW SPOONHOLDER

Will Not Upset and Contents Are Always in Neat Design

To the old-fashioned spoonholder several objections have been raised; none of them serious but they set a young jeweler to thinking and he designed a holder, which overcomes them. One objection to the old type of receptacle was the ease with which it overturned and spilled its contents on the table. Another fault was the



NO "TANGLING" OF SPOONS.

manner in which the spoons sometimes became entangled so that when you removed one you brought others with it.

The holder shown herewith has a relatively long base and is quite stable. The interior is in the general shape of the bowl of a spoon and the latter fits smoothly into it, with the handle projecting through a slot. As each spoon is put into the holder it rests exactly upon the one below it and a neat pile is formed. Of course, the holder is made in different sizes for different size spoons.

Improved German Farming

Germany was losing more than a million of her sons and daughters every year, simply because her soil could not support an increased population. But Germany went to work and in 20 years increased her wheat yield from 20 (which is more than our average) to 40 bushels an acre. She did it in one way, for example, by planting beet crops which renewed the soil, and at the same time gave her so much raw material for sugar that she now exports that article. Thus she killed two birds with one stone.

To Clean Bottles

The usual method of cleaning inside of a bottle is to put some sand or nails in it, partly fill it with water and shake well. A much better way is to take an old key chain and attach it to the cork of the bottle with a



small screw eye and put in some water and shake. The chain should be long enough to hang straight down from the center to the bottom of the bottle and reach the side. A chain attached to a screw eye can be kept near a kitchen sink for washing the milk bottles every morning.

COST OF LOG FIRES

Expenses to Lumberman From Carelessness Are Listed

The elements of damage done by fire in the logging woods are, first and foremost, lost time; then, the cash loss by destruction or reduction in the value or efficiency of equipment such as donkeys, loaders, logging line, chutes, railroads, trestles, or camps; last, the value of the product is lowered when logs are damaged.

Take the element of lost time. A fire is usually handled by the railroad section crew. It is not unusual for a five-man crew to work a day on an ordinary fire, leaving one man to watch it for 48 hours afterward. This means \$21 in lost time. A larger fire may require a donkey, a camp crew, or the whole camp crew. It is not at all unusual for a part of all of the mill crew to turn out in an emergency. A fire which requires the whole logging crew of an ordinary double band mill will cost the operator, in lost time, about \$400 per 10-hour shift. These figures refer to direct labor charges only and do not take into account lost operating time of expensive equipment or the supervisory and overhead charges which are going on while the plant is turning out no product.

If it is expensive to fight fires, why not let them burn? This would be good business if it were not for the fact that it would very probably be still more expensive in damage to equipment. A fire practically never ruins a donkey engine beyond repair, but \$500 or \$600 damage is a frequent occurrence. Burning the sled out from under a machine, for instance, would mean a loss of about \$400, and it will yard no logs for several days. Logging cable is easily damaged, and the loss of the lines on one machine—say, 1,300 feet of yarding line and 3,000 feet of back line—costs \$375. Repairing a line burned in two may be put down at \$5 per spool.

Filling the Radiator

It not infrequently happens with the motorist that when an empty radiator is filled up and the car runs a short distance, the water level will be found to have fallen considerably, though no overheating has occurred and no leak exists. The reason for this is that the water requires some little time to percolate through the various restricted passages in the cooling system, and a little shaking down results in a falling of the level.

A War-time Problem

A baker informed the Rugby tribunal that he had advertised for women workers. The reply he had received was from a girl, aged sixteen, who confessed that she knew nothing of the business and asked for six dollars per week.

It is not uncommon to have a Rhode Island Red cock throw white feathers. It is no sign of impurity. These white feathers are apt to develop with age.

ENVIRONMENT OF FOWL

Man and Nature Create New Breeds—Climate a Factor

In our pride we all are apt to look upon ourselves as the creators of the various breeds and varieties of domestic fowls. In a certain sense this view is justifiable, says one writer, but in a more general sense fowls are the product of their environment, and man is but one of the factors, though an essential and important one, of such environment. Man himself is a product of his own environment. Consequently when a Canadian poultry breeder attempts to make a new breed by variety of fowls, he makes such a breed or variety through the effects of environment which has made him, and in conformity to what the environment has made him he creates the new fowl.

Environment also works directly upon the plastic material of the fowls. The Leghorn fowl with its graceful shape, great activity and remarkable prolificacy is a product of the sunny climes about the Mediterranean Sea. Perhaps nowhere else it could possibly have originated. The Dorking is clearly a product of the climate of "the tight little, tight little island." When man's efforts are in harmony with nature's influences he has the best opportunity for success. Man and nature make an irresistible combination. Consequently, in all our efforts to improve the race of domestic fowls we should seek "the line of least resistance." This, we believe, is one of the reasons, if not the reason, why North American fowls are general purpose fowls, why French fowls are table poultry, and why Mediterranean fowls are prolific layers. This, too, is one of the reasons, if not the reason, why most fowls, though of foreign origin, begin to be bred as general purpose fowls when introduced by poultrymen into Canada, and this seems to help to account for the fact that in this country the general purpose fowls lead all others in popularity and prestige.

Examine Your Printing Supply

- Letter Heads
- Note Heads
- Bill Heads
- Statements
- Envelopes
- Tags
- Business Cards
- Invoices
- Ladies' & Gents' Calling Cards
- Wedding Invitations
- and Announcements
- Tickets of all Kinds
- Posters, Handbills Dodgers
- Programmes

ALSO CARRIED IN STOCK

Road Taxes, School Taxes

Poor and County Rates

Deeds, Mortgages

Bonds and Bills of Sale

Receipts and Notes

Books of 50 each

THE DISPATCH OFFICE