

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Wm. D. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, NEW YORK, CITY

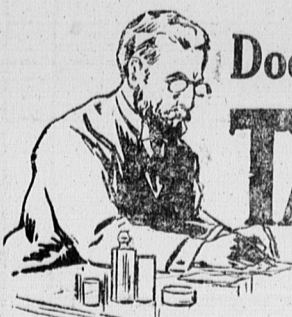
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scientifically prepared with high class pharmaceuticals for the relief and cure of: COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, GRIPPE, and all affections of the respiratory organs.

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Good Strong, tock Companies

Of Interest to Farmers

Continued from Page Five

over. Turn the oats two or three times, then pile them up and cover them with sacks or blankets and let them stand for four hours. Then spread them out to dry and in a few hours they are ready for the seeder."

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- 1. Use the formalin solution of the exact strength and in the proportions recommended. 2. Be sure and cover the treated seed as instructed. 3. Take precautions to see that the treated oats are not reinfected with spores. Sacks, bins, implements, etc., used in handling treated grain must also be disinfected. The sacks should be dipped in or sprayed with the formalin solution and the seed drill should be cleaned and disinfected with formalin run through it.

CHICKENPOX.

This contagious disease of poultry usually appears as warty nodules on the bare parts of the head and on the comb and wattles. The flat nodules which first appear, grow in size and increase in numbers until they may cover all unfeathered parts and sometimes they spread over the feathered parts of the head, throat and neck. Frequently the bird becomes completely blind. Chicken-pox is associated with roup and lesions from one resemble those of the other, and many of the same micro-organisms are found in the two cases. Chicken-pox is generally introduced by new birds being put with the flock or it may be brought by pigeons and sparrows. The head, comb and wattles become affected by having them rubbed by infected feet or by being injured by infected beaks of other birds.

Since the disease usually appears in the fall or spring of the year and does considerable damage every precaution should be taken to control and eradicate it. Keep newly purchased birds by themselves for a few days and keep the poultry house and premises absolutely clean at all times. If affected birds appear in the flock isolate them and dip the heads of the whole flock in a two per cent. solution of creolin. Rub the infected parts of the affected birds with iodine solution, and then sprinkle over the comb and wattles powdered iodoform.—M. A. J.

THE FARMER'S TIME.

Speaking with one of our leading farmers not long ago, he made a statement somewhat like this: "The present time is Agricultural chance to get just recognition," and we are heartily in accord with his sentiments but to get this we must have the support of real live leaders in our legislature and these must not forget that their first duty is to look after the interests of the people who elect them.

It is forcibly brought to our notice that those representing our towns are men untrusting in their efforts to promote the welfare of the city people.

It has never been known for the day to elect a farmer, no more should a farming district elect a city man but how are we situated at present farmers are almost as scarce in the legislature as hens teeth it seems that the party machine has everything cut and dried beforehand and the city politicians know just how to fix a convention hence the farmer does not get a look in.

Not long ago a writer objected to a statement made by a Farm Paper that farmers should be sent to Parliament holding the idea that a Parliament of farmers would be a fizzle but has Ontario's Farmers Party proved a fizzle? Not by any means!

Now as farmers do not want everything but let the cities elect the larger or the lawyer or business man and let the rural districts elect farmers, ready to stand by their interests regardless of party politics and let us look to them for good government.

This is Agriculture's opportunity. The farmer should be represented by men who are farmers and who are not afraid to speak out or act according to their convictions. Big men are needed, men who can see through the aims of the smooth-tongued politician who seeks to rob them of their real worth to their constituencies, men who can not be whipped into line by any political party. Men who will stand fight and vote in the interests of the farm which they represent.

Farmers when elected should not be ornaments only but should be heard from because he is not as flimsy as the lawyer representative is no reason why he should not speak his views.

Many of these smooth-tongued party leaders have said that all farmer representatives were good for was to vote on party diversions. In a sense this may have been true

Next Time

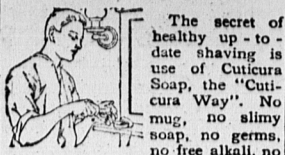
heart, nerves or digestion bother the coffee drinker let him try a ten days' change to

INSTANT POSTUM

"There's a Reason" Sold by grocers

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For Shaving, Bathing and Shampooing



The secret of healthy up-to-date shaving is use of Cuticura Soap, the "Cuticura Way". No lather, no slimy soap, no germs, no free alkali, no irritation even when shaved twice daily. One soap for all uses—shaving, bathing and shampooing.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Agent: Lyman Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without lather.

In the past as nearly all of our farmer members have been party men first and farmers afterwards. Every rural district has or should have plenty men; farmers; who if they would throw off party politics and enter the fight as farmers representative would make good members for this country and would raise the status of agriculture in the eyes of the people including the farmer himself.

The late war has served to turn all eyes toward the farmer. We were told and knew that the products of the farm were more needed than arms or ammunition and yet it took this greatest of wars to make the people see how the very life of the country depends upon the farmer.

Leaders told the farmer to do his best and he responded nobly he sent his son to the front, worked longer hours, produced more and eventually was the means of our winning the war.

Now opportunity knocks at the door and it is up to the farmer to grasp it. If he does not in this changing time he will lose the chance for years to come.

This idea is not selfish but is a proposal to make agriculture benefit as a whole. People know that they have to depend on the farmer for their very existence and they must not be allowed to forget it.

To make the most of this situation we must have unity amongst the farmers and they must be represented by men big enough to carry on; they must do things. Our people are looking to agriculture to pull this country out of this after war turmoil therefore the time is ripe for us to grasp the opportunity to be diligent in our work, choose good leaders and put our profession where it belongs in the country which produced food for everybody first, last and all the time.

SPRAYING YOUNG TREES

There are possibly many who do not think it necessary to spray their young fruit trees. They are mistaken in the opinion that a spray is necessary only to keep the fruit clean and free of such pests as codling worm, apple scab, etc.

Spraying serves another equally important purpose. It keeps the foliage clean and frees the tree of such pests as San Jose and Oyster Shell scale, which suck the juice through the bark of the tree and to lesser extent from the fruit itself. The young, non-bearing orchard must therefore be sprayed in order to control all those insects and diseases which attack only the leaves and twigs, or which attack these leaves and twigs in addition to the fruit.

To properly understand the necessity for healthy, vigorous foliage, it should be remembered that the leaf is the food factory of the tree. The roots take up raw food in solution from the soil, but it remains for the leaves to take this raw food and, with the aid of sunlight and air, to transform it into "manufactured" food, which the various parts of the plant can use for further growth and for fruit production. The raw food is of little or no use to the plant until it has gone through this manufacturing process in the leaves. Even the roots themselves receive back manufactured food from the leaves with which to extend their growth through the soil.

It is evident, therefore, that the general vigor and health of the tree and its ability later on to produce fruit, depend upon the amount and health of the foliage or leaves. It will not do to allow the young peach tree to lose its leaves from an attack of peach leaf curl or for apple scab to affect to any extent the leaves of the apple and pear trees; or for shot-hole fungus to cause premature dropping of the leaves of the sour cherry; or for leaf spot to defoliate currants in mid-season. Spraying must, therefore, be resorted to and preferably long after year for the young as well as the bearing orchard, so as to maintain a healthy leaf surface—leaves which are capable of transforming a maximum amount of raw food into manufactured food throughout the season. You must have plenty of healthy foliage before you can expect satisfactory crops.—E. F. Palmer.

INCREASING THE CHICKEN CROP.

Present indications point to an extensive development of the poultry industry throughout the entire country in order to meet the increased demands for poultry meat and eggs. The consumption of these commodities has increased very considerably during the past few years, and eggs particularly have been subjected to the acid tests because of the price to which they attained. Nevertheless, the price of eggs has been in keeping with the price of the staple animal

meats, and since strictly fresh eggs have been in such keen demand there is bound to result a further development along egg production lines. Of all foods eggs are the most palatable, easily digested and readily assimilated. They have proven their worth to invalids and convalescent soldiers. Since the price of eggs still remains good and there is every prospect of grain prices decreasing gradually, the future prospects of the poultry industry are bright.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to improve the quality of their flocks and at the same time to give much attention to details to management. To a certain extent fowls are of value in proportion to their ability to produce eggs. The basis of comparison in egg production should be not only on the total number of eggs produced, but also on the time of production. Then eggs laid in December or January are worth about twenty laid in April or May. Most of the farm flocks produce eggs from March to June, which is the season of low profits. The average farmer should endeavor by all means to increase his winter egg crop. In order to accomplish this one of the most important things is to hatch the chicks in plenty of time to have them fully matured for fall and winter egg production.—M. A. J.

BREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

The ability to lay eggs is inherited and it requires careful and consistent selection to improve production. The best layers are those with bright, full eyes; comb of medium texture; bodies of good size, good with between the pelvic bones, that test being applied at different times, and a soft, velvety feeling of the skin of the abdomen as the hand is placed between the pelvic bones. In those breeds: Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes, which normally have yellow pigment in the skin, the color becomes much paler after a heavy laying period. Good layers show no evidence of being lazy. They usually moult late in the season. The birds which begin laying early in life usually make the best annual layers. Production in the pullet year is nearly always greater than in subsequent years, consequently the majority of the flock should consist of pullets. A number of yearling birds should be kept as breeders.

Mate the breeders, selected from the pullets which laid best during the previous winter, with a male whose mother was a heavy winter layer. The selection of the male is very important, for the sire has more influence in the production of heavy laying pullets than has the dam, and it is only by using a male bred from a good winter layer that best results can be secured.

Aside from the improvement resulting from better methods of breeding, better methods of management will also give much larger production.—M. A. J.

Farmers should not be in a hurry to turn their cattle out to pasture. The cattle will travel over the entire pasture area, and by cutting up the sod with their hoofs, while the ground is very soft, and grazing, off the first blades of grass they will greatly reduce the amount of feed which the pasture will yield if they are kept a few weeks longer, so that the grass may have the opportunity to make a real start. Under average conditions it will by all means pay best to keep the cattle of the pasture until the sod has become firm and the grass has attained sufficient start to support them fully from the time they are turned out. Cattle should be turned on new grass the first time about the middle of the day, after they have already had a good day's feed. They should be driven back to the feed lot each night for three or four nights, and given opportunity to eat some dry food each morning before going to the pasture.

Lemon juice will whiten the skin and removes stains from the hands. Lemon juice will allay the pain from insect bites. Lemon juice and salt will remove rust, ink and fruit stains from white goods.

Have YOU? Dyspepsia.

If your stomach is sour, and you have a "heavy" feeling after eating—if your food is not readily digested and assimilated—you are plainly in need of

HAWKERS' DYSPEPSIA REMEDY

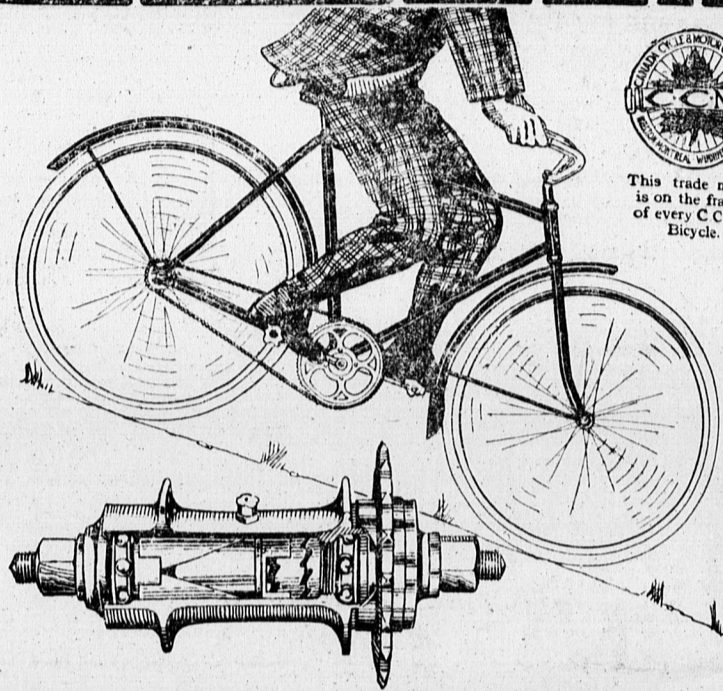
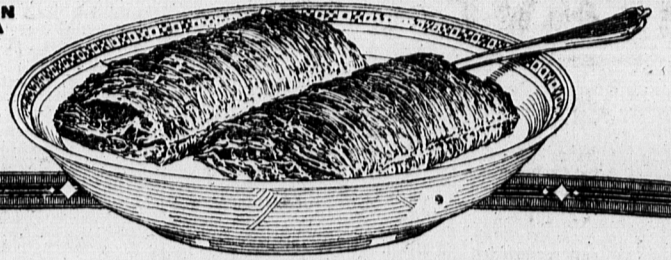
It gives quick relief to stomach troubles and permits normal eating without painful effects. It also prevents constipation, and relieves kidney troubles. It is a reliable regulator which keeps the system in a clean, regular, vigorous condition, and makes the dyspeptic's life worth living.

It will give relief in your case. Try it! Sold at all drug and general stores, 50c. The Canadian Drug Co., Limited St. John, N.B.

BUILDING BETTER BOYS

Military training will help—but it takes something besides "setting-up" exercises to make healthy, sturdy men. The body is built out of the food you digest. Shredded Wheat Biscuit contains the vitamins that are necessary to normal nutrition in addition to the tissue-building elements which are absent from many expensive foods. The crisp and tasty goodness of the baked whole wheat is a joy to the palate—most real food for the least money.

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Jump on a 1920 C.C.M. Bicycle.

Try the new Hercules "Positive Drive" Brake.

It positively will not slip!

A gentle backward pressure on the pedals engages the brake.

Never before have you used a brake more soft and velvety—or more sure and powerful. There is no other coaster brake more dependable than the new Hercules with its Positive Drive Clutch.

In addition, the Hercules is smaller, neater, lighter—very little larger than a plain hub. It has fewer parts than others.

It is the only coaster brake in Canada without a side arm. Therefore, the Hercules is more easily removed and replaced in the frame.

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