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There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer" Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetylsalicylic Acid. What is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

# OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

AMERICA'S DEBT TO THE COW PREPARING BEES FOR WINTER SPRAY CALENDAR AYRSHIRE'S BREEDERS' PICNIC

In 1492, when Columbus made his second voyage to America, the cow came with him. Mr. E. G. Bennett, Dairy Commissioner for Missouri, remarks that her sons helped to till the soil for our ancestors, and slowly moved the products of the farm to the market. They went with man to the dense forests of the new world, helped to clear them for homes and made cultivation possible for the coming generation, and when the tide of emigration turned west-ward they hauled the belongings of the pioneer across the sun-scorched plains and great mountain ranges to new homes and beyond.

Truly, the cow is man's greatest benefactor. Hall, winds, droughts and floods may come, destroy our crops and banish our hopes, but from what is left the cow manufactures the most nourishing and life-sustaining foods, and is she not foster-mother and life itself to countless thousands of little children all over this world of ours? We love her for her docility, her beauty and her usefulness. Her loyalty has never weakened, and should misfortune overtake us as we become bowed down with the weight of years, we know that in the cow we have a friend that was never known to falter. She pays the debt.

**WHEN TO CUT HAY!**

"Mow your hay in the proper season and be cautious that you do not mow it too late," said Cato, the eminent Roman, about two thousand years ago and what he urged then was truly sound advice which holds equally well today, writes Mr. M. O. Malt, the Dominion Astrologist.

It should be remembered, in the first place, that the main natural tendency of plants, be they wild or domesticated, is to produce offspring in other words to develop and mature seed. The grasses and clovers which have grown for hay and pasture all have that inherent tendency. During the spring and early part of the summer they are building up their bodies, gathering all the strength of life and all the power of reproduction which they can possibly manage to accumulate. From the moment when the blossoming of their flowers begins to take place, this accumulated supply is normally used for the purpose of developing seed and it consequently follows that the grasses and clovers are generally at their best, as far as vigor is concerned, just when the seed begins to form, i. e., during and immediately after blossoming.

After the forming and ripening of the seed has begun to draw upon the stored-up resources of the grass or clover body, their value as forage gradually decreases. It is therefore obvious that, in order to obtain hay yields holding the largest percentage of prime feeding substances, cutting should take place right at the blossoming time or, in the case of grasses, as soon thereafter as it is practicable. It should also be remembered that the palatability of most hay crops declines rapidly after the blossoming period is passed and that, consequently, hay cut at a late stage furnishes a forage which is less relished by stock than hay cut at the right time.

To defer cutting until long after blossoming results, moreover, not only in hay of a lowered quality being obtained but also in actual loss of forage through withering and dropping off of leaves, especially from the lower portions of the plants, and also through the increased opportunity for diseases of various kinds to develop.

Finally, deferred cutting tends to reduce the productiveness of the aftermath, a fact which, of course, is of great practical importance.

**Red Hot July Days Hard On The Baby**

July—The month of oppressive heat; red hot days and sweltering nights; is extremely hard on little ones. Diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and cholera infantum carry off thousands of precious little lives every summer. The mother must be constantly on her guard to prevent these troubles or if they come suddenly to fight them. No other medicine is so effective as Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels and stomach, and an occasional dose given to the well child will prevent summer complaint, or if the trouble does come suddenly will banish it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The successful wintering of bees is often ascribed to luck. But investigations carried on at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, during the past eight years, show that there is very little ground for this view. Of 348 colonies wintered during this period, both in the cellar and out-of-doors, only seven per cent. were lost, and this loss was ascertained in nearly every case to be due to definite causes, the principal causes being unwholesome and granulated stores and starvation. Most of the colonies lost from unwholesome stores did not die outright but became so weak that they had to be united to others.

The secret of success in wintering bees lies in their proper preparation. This preparation needs to be begun in July when it is important to see that the colony contains a good, fertile queen, preferably one raised the same year, which will raise a large number of young bees in the late summer months.

Each colony needs about 40 lbs. of wholesome stores for the winter and early spring, and this should be in the hive before the end of September in most places. Clover honey and syrup made from refined (not brown) sugar are wholesome. This year, owing to the high cost of refined sugar, it may be hard to provide sufficient good stores, especially in some parts of Ontario and Quebec where the clover was killed last winter, and chances may have to be taken with honey that the bees gather from other plants. Buckwheat honey is wholesome, but some of the honeys, for example that come from wild plants in the fall are inclined to cause dysentery and death.

Winter protection is very important. If the bees are to remain outside, no better protection can be given than the 4-colony case made large enough to hold about four shavings, or dried leaves a year or more old, around the sides and beneath the hives, and double this thickness on top. The apiary must be well protected from wind.

If cellar wintering is followed, the bee cellar should be comparatively dry and it should be well insulated to prevent much variation in temperature. For a few colonies in a cold locality a boarded-off portion of the basement of the beekeeper's residence makes a good bee cellar and a furnace in the basement is an advantage. If the stores are wholesome and the bees have been brought in before severe weather, the best temperature for the Lee cellar is between 4 deg. and 50 deg. If, however, dysentery has developed, the higher temperature will cause restlessness and a few degrees lower will be advisable.

F. W. L. SLADEN, Apiarist.

**INSPECTION OF AYRSHIRE HERDS**

Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Huntington, Quebec, has just completed a tour of inspection of the Ayrshire herds of this province. He was accompanied by Mr. W. J. Reid, of the Department of Agriculture, and several other members of the Ayrshire Breeders' Club.

Both in eastern and western parts of the Island Mr. Stephen commented favorably on the progressive move of the Ayrshire breeders of this province in establishing a number of excellent producing herds. It can always be maintained that the Ayrshire cow is well adapted to our provincial needs, and any move for the increase of the breed will be well taken by the majority of stock breeders.

Before coming to Prince Edward Island Mr. Stephen had had an extensive trip through the Western States. Mr. Reid had also travelled considerably through Ontario and Quebec in search of breeding stock. Both gentlemen commented very favorably on the prospect of a good crop on this province as compared with other parts of Canada and United States. That the Island is pre-eminently agricultural is evidenced by the responsive condition of the soil combined with the excellent opportunity for developing a greater live stock trade. And it is to be hoped that this trade will make progress until Island stock commands the biggest sales from all parts of Canada. The use of high-class, pure-bred sires of all breeds will mark a valuable change in our live stock opportunities. And it is to be hoped that the Dominion-wide campaign against the Scrub Sire will receive foremost consideration in live stock circles.

When the plants are six inches high spray with poisoned Bordeaux and repeat every ten days or two weeks until the tops die of old age or frost.

For the first spray use poisoned 4-4-10 Bordeaux and for the second and later sprays, poisoned 6-6-10 Bordeaux.

To make 4-4-10 Bordeaux, dissolve 4 lbs. of bluestone in 4 gallons of water, hanging the bluestone in a coarse sack at the top of the water, 24 hours before using. Dilute the four gallons of bluestone stock solution up to twenty gallons. In another container slake four pounds of stone lime or wet up four pounds of hydrated lime, dilute this up to twenty gallons.

Either put the lime solution into the spray tank first or pour the two solutions in together or pour them in by alternate buckets. Strain all solutions going into a potato sprayer. If arsenate of lime, lead arsenate or Paris green are to be added, add them last. For a 6-6-40 Bordeaux, use 6 lbs. of bluestone and 6 of lime.

In 40 gallons of Bordeaux use any one of the following poisons.

- Arsenate of lime—1 1/2 lbs. to 40 gallons.
- Arsenate of lead dry—2 lbs. to 40 gallons.
- Paris Green—1 lb. to 40 gallons.
- Arsenate of zinc—1 1/4 lbs. to 40 gallons.
- Arsenate of soda (arsenold or solarsato) may be used at the rate of 1 lb. to 40 gallons, this poison must be combined with Bordeaux. Directions for using white arsenic may be obtained from the writer.

Use from 60 to 80 gallons per acre per application. Where a man applies only 30 to 40 gallons per acre, he cannot expect to control insects and diseases with the above formulas. Some double them and get fair results, but there is always the danger of burning and poor distribution over the plant. Spray thoroughly and often if the weather is rainy or foggy.

G. E. SANDERS, Annapolis Royal.

**Petty-Pan Pies.**

Cut any remnants of baked or boiled lamb or mutton in small pieces, discarding all bone and gristle. Season with salt, pepper and a little onionjuice if desired. For two cups of such meat allow one cup of any left-over gravy diluted with a little hot water, or the bones and bits of meat, flavored with vegetables, and thickened with one tablespoonful of flour. Heat meat and gravy together. Line petty-pans with good plain pastry, rolled rather thin. Fill with the warm meat and cover with pastry. Bake in rather a moderate oven until the pastry is cooked, about half an hour. Each petty makes an individual portion, and can be served with or without brown sauce.

Lemon Tarts.

One lemon, one cup sugar, one egg, small piece of butter size of almond. This will make filling for eight or ten tarts.

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association, of which Mr. Bert Brown is the capable and aggressive President, was the first to make a co-operative exhibit of their cattle at the Provincial Exhibition; and they were the first, this year, to hold a picnic and demonstration at our Experimental Farm Station. In conversation with the writer years ago, when cheese factories were being introduced and established here, Dr. J. M. Robertson expressed the opinion that, taken for all in all, the Ayrshires would be found to be the breed of dairy cattle best adapted to the climate of this Island Province and the circumstances of its people. Ayrshires are, he said, in effect, Scotch and therefore hardy; they are rustlers for food, and they give good milk. While there always will be differences of opinion about dairy breeds of cattle, it seems to be the fact that Ayrshires are now the most widely distributed throughout the Province and that Dr. Robertson's opinion is being borne out, upon the average, and in the general opinion of Island farmers.

Those who attended the picnic yesterday had the advantage of looking over the Experimental Farm in the heyday of its crop prospects, of hearing address by Mr. W. R. Shaw, Professor Reid, Mr. Brown, and the veteran Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Association, Mr. W. F. Stephen of Huntington, Quebec, as well as demonstrations in view of cattle drawn from Mr. Brown's splendid herd and from those in the Experimental Farm. The demonstrations and addresses, and particularly those of Mr. Stephen, were full of hints and suggestions of the practical kind as to the selection, management, exhibition, etc., of Ayrshire cattle, and the audience, it is needless to say, was highly interested. A condensed report of Mr. Stephens address will be found in another column.

**NO CHANGE IN FLAVOR OF POULTRY KEPT NINE MONTHS**

Testifying before a United States Government agricultural committee on the cold storage of poultry, Dr. Mary Pennington, head of the Food Research Laboratory, said: "I am very glad to say now that poultry can be held for nine months, the ordinary poultry as it goes in the storage warehouse in the ordinary channels of commerce, with practically no deterioration, practically no change in palatability or in composition as determined by the most delicate tests that we can apply in the laboratory. "Between nine months and 12 months there is a slight change in flavor. I think that the ordinary consumer of poultry that change would not be detected. I am speaking now in terms of the greatest refinements that I can apply in the way of flavor tests. I have, therefore, as applicable to the present time, no information that would indicate that dressed poultry cannot be held for 12 months in not only good, but in highly desirable condition. That applies to all classes of poultry going into storage—to broilers, roasters and fowls, as well as turkeys, ducks, geese and so on."

## ENJOYS GOOD HEALTH FIRST TIME IN LIFE

**St. John's Woman Says Tanlac Ended Troubles Last October And She's Felt Fine Ever Since—Gained Thirty Pounds.**

"I was down in bed and had been there for three weeks when I began taking Tanlac but by the time I had finished the first bottle I was up walking around and now after taking four bottles I am a perfectly well and happy woman."

The above remarkable statement was made a few days ago by Mrs. D. Cook, 21 York Street, St. John's, N. F.

"Besides restoring my health Tanlac has built me up to where I have actually gained thirty pounds in weight and I am simply overjoyed at my wonderful recovery. I have been in delicate health all my life and have spent a small fortune trying to get relief from my sufferings."

"The past twenty years have been one unbroken period of misery and it just seemed that I would have to be content and bear my troubles the rest of my days."

"I had chronic indigestion and my appetite had become so poor I ate scarcely enough to keep alive. Naturally I lost weight and strength and became so weak and thin I was unable to do my housework. Headaches, oh! they were simply

awful and my head would throb so bad I could not bear to lay it on the pillow.

"Then there was a fever in my head all the time and often I just thought I would go frantic. My nerves were a total wreck and at times I was so trembly I shook like a leaf. My kidneys were badly disordered and my back hurt continually. I don't believe I enjoyed a single night's sleep during the past twenty years for I would roll and toss and have horrible dreams all night long."

"That is the way I suffered all this time and finally I broke down completely and had to take to my bed."


"There are some wonderful things in this world but I have never seen anything more wonderful than the way Tanlac restored my health. Why, for the first time in my life I can say I enjoy good health."

"This was all last October and I have retained the thirty pounds I gained and have been feeling fine ever since. I am doing all my housework now and I simply couldn't ask to feel better. I recommend Tanlac with all my heart for it has been the greatest blessing of my life."

Tanlac is sold in Charlottetown by Redlin Bros., in Montague by H. J. Mahon, J. P. White, Murray River H. M. Chisholm, North Tryon, R. H. Cameron & Co., Crapaud, and H. P. Coolon, Murray River.

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