

# OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

# CONCLUSION OF PREMIER MEIGHEN'S SPEECH AT GEORGETOWN

### CARE OF YOUNG CALVES

Calves should be often occupied by forcing them to occupy damp and closely shut in stalls or pens. A calf pen should be open, allowing the circulation of air and light and sunshine. Fresh water should always be at hand, and sick calves should not be allowed to occupy the same pens with well calves. In building the barn care should be taken to provide a good place on the south side for the calves.

### INCUBATOR INVENTED BY AUSTRALIAN BIRD

The first and original incubator invention to have been the clever ingenuity of an Australian bird of large size called the "brush turkey." It saves the fowl a great deal of time and trouble.

The hen turkey lays her "clutch" of eggs in a neat circle and then she and her mate scratch together a big pile of leaves and other forest trunks to cover them. Decomposition of this vegetable material produces heat, whereby the eggs are kept at proper temperature for incubating.

From time to time the male bird gives the heap a scratching over, as if to make sure that the temperature developed is neither too high nor too low.

He does not permit the newly-hatched young to emerge, however, until they are fully fledged and able to take care of themselves. Then he helps them to get out.

### MAY PAY TO FEED HONEY TO BEES

The total yield of dark honey reported by the Crop Report Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, up to the time of their meeting last week was 395,446 pounds from 16,817 colonies, or an average of 24 pounds per colony. Three hundred and twenty nine reports were received.

Advice offered by the committee of the Beekeepers' Association is, that they should see that their colonies of bees are well fed for the winter. "With dark honey almost at sugar prices it may pay to feed full combs of dark honey rather than extract honey and buy sugar," says the secretary, treasurer of the association, who points out that two precautions are necessary: (1) Do not transfer honey from colony to colony unless positive no American foulbrood is present; (2) Unless a good quality of dark honey is available, feed each colony fifteen pounds of sugar syrup to cover the young stock to cut out all the late-hatched and poorly developed stock. Market it as soon as possible because it will never develop properly and is only consuming feed and taking up room.

### HOW TO TELL GOOD HENS.

With a little practice and observation of culling, the average farmer can become quite proficient in selecting the good from the poor layers. There are a number of body characteristics and conditions of the bird which are affected by the quality of the egg. A general rule is that a hen has been laying and to what extent she has laid intensely during the period of production. First, there is the important matter of the general constitution of the bird. Almost anyone can tell a vigorous hen from one that is feeble by the color of the comb and wattles and by the lustre of the feathers. A vigorous hen very rarely has a long and narrow head and very rarely, if ever, has she sunken and dull eyes. The comb and wattles are usually of a bright color and have a fine texture. Lastly the plumage of a hen with a weak constitution has been less lustre than a hen of full vigor. Hens cannot lay well unless they have plenty of vigor as heavy egg production is a strain on their vitality. Now there are certain conditions of the bird from time to time may be used in determining the approximate number of eggs she has laid. Hens laying eggs, that is, determining the width apart of the pelvic bones, is a good thing to practice in the fall of the year when a pullet is coming into laying conditions. It is also a good thing to practice in the spring of the year during the season of broodiness. Too much reliance should not be placed upon it, however, but the more frequently this practice is applied the more reliable it becomes. Then there is the matter of the fading of the color of the yellow shanks and shanks as the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte, and Leghorn. The extent to which the yellow color fades from the beak and shanks may be used to some extent in determining how long a hen has been laying and the greater the paleness in the beak and shanks the longer and more persistent the hen has been laying. Smooth-scale shanks probably fade faster than shanks with rough scales. A more important criterion

### USE OF SILAGE IN BEEF-MAKING

Barring the deprecatory of the cowmen in certain of the south western counties, there has been every sort of encouragement in the past season's conditions for Ontario farmers, who look forward to increased returns from dairying or beef-raising through the use of ensilage in the cow and calf ration. The most important of feed crops in the country to the south of us, by reason of the grain yield, seems due to become the most important feed crop in most sections of this province, by reason of the value of the entire plant when cut and stored in silage. It is important already generally recognized in the dairy sections, and beef men are quickly coming to a realization of its merits, though it must be admitted that some of our most successful feeders, so far as results in finished cattle are concerned, have not made so far without including this cheap and useful feed in the ration fed their animals. It is a question, however, if they have attained to such economy in the production of growth and fat as would be the case if they included ensilage.

Even in the best corn-raising sections of the United States, where the grain is depended on almost entirely for putting the finish on cattle that make use of the corn stalks as roughage, silage is becoming more a feature of the rural landscape every year. The cattle feeders who supply the most exacting markets find it to their advantage to set aside a portion of their land that is capable of producing fine crops of husking corn for the growing of corn intended for use as ensilage only. In the greater portion of the corn-growing areas of Ontario husking corn cannot be produced in such quantities as to compete with the silage concentrates for the finishing of fat cattle. Under such conditions, coming years should see a steady growth in the use of silage in the feeding of cattle for the beef.

### Dyed Her Wrap, Skirt, Sweater And Draperies

Every "Diamond Dyes" package tells how to dye or tint any woolen garment or drapery in new rich color. Perfect, streak free, fade or run. Perfect home dye is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes even if you have never dyed before. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods. For fifty one years millions of women have been using "Diamond Dyes" to add years of wear to their old shawls, waists, skirts, dresses, coats, sweaters, stockings, draperies.

### on which to base the number of eggs laid in the month.

Heavy laying, of course, will result in the lustre in the plumage, so that in spring and summer, heavy laying hens have lost more lustre than poor laying hens. Some heavy layers may moult rather quickly, but usually they are later in the season to start moulting and require a little longer time to moult than poor layers. Farmers should begin now, therefore, to observe closely to see which hens begin to moult first and to see how long it takes the different birds in the flock to moult. If these points are taken into consideration, with a little practice one may become quite competent in selecting the layers to be kept for breeding next fall.

### THE WYANDOTTE.

The Wyandotte has always been a popular fowl commercially in Canada. Its utility qualities are very much on a par with those of the Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. It is a bird of good size, practically the same as the Red, but has a shorter body and is inclined to be compact, having a relatively small frame. It is usually well fleshed and is sometimes very fat. It is a broiler raising although it makes an excellent layer if properly bred, as has been demonstrated in numerous egg-laying contests. It has a rose comb, red ear lobes, and yellow legs and shanks. The cock bird weighs 8-12 pounds, the hen 7-12 pounds, and the pullet 5-12 pounds.—M. A. J.

### CULL THE YOUNG STOCK NOW

It becomes more convincing from one year to another that late-hatched stock does not do nearly as well as the early hatched and frequently the late chicks are a source of loss. The reason for this is not far to seek. In most parts of the province the growing season is relatively short and rather variable weather may come on in June or July. Now young chicks do not grow nearly as well in hot weather as if they were hatched earlier. May or June-hatched Rocks, Reds and Dotts very frequently never get a good start, and they usually have a poor ending. Late hatched may be brought along better, but even then they should not be hatched after the first week in June. The late stuff is usually poorly developed and more or less stunted in August and September.

This is the time of the year to go over the young stock to cut out all the late-hatched and poorly developed stock. Market it as soon as possible because it will never develop properly and is only consuming feed and taking up room. Cull thoroughly because the good stock left will have a better chance. Keep the vigorous birds only, as they alone will make profits.—M. A. J.

### WEANING THE COLT

I have pursued the following plan of weaning colts for a good many years, and am sure, that everyone who uses this process of weaning will find the results entirely satisfactory. There is no fear of the life of the colt which is as critical as weaning time. During this period many colts are stunted and injured by improper management. In some cases colts will practically wean themselves, but should they not it is very important that they be weaned not later than the age of about five months. An abrupt separation of the mother and colt before the former has ceased to secrete milk and the latter to look for it is irrational and harmful to both.

### DAIRY BULL NEEDS GOOD CARE AND FEED

It is an impossibility to build up a good dairy herd without the use of a pure-bred bull. The best way to select the dairy bull is to judge him by the milk records of the families to which his sire and dam belong. In addition attention must, of course, be paid to the bull himself. No animal strikingly weak, or of faulty conformation, should be used even if he does come from heavy milking stock. Rugged constitution, pronounced masculinity and correct type are all essential.

No set rules can be given, but the bull should receive considerable feed of a bulky character. Bulls that are stabled all the year round must receive exercise of some sort if they are to remain potent and profitable. A strongly fenced paddock is the best medium for this purpose. Bulls should be kept in good breeding condition, but not too fat. During the spring months and summer the amount of grain may be increased and roughage supplemented by some green feed wherever possible. If possible, especially with straw or coarse hay, the roughage should be cut before feeding. Roughly speaking, about three quarters of a pound of grain per 100 pounds live weight, preferably oat and barley crop with bran, or any mixture of these, with an occasional handful of flax ground or whole, will form a good daily grain ration. Roughage may be fed in the proportion of about two and a half pounds of hay per 100 pounds of live weight daily. This, of course, will vary with the quality of the feed and should be supplemented with corn, or any other succulent food.

### SPEAKS HIGHLY OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little one she is always pleased to speak highly of them to other mothers. She knows the good they have done for her children and realizes that her experience should be of benefit to other mothers. Baby's Own Tablets are a P. M. E. L. writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eight months for my baby. I cannot speak too highly of them for they have been of great assistance to me in my first experience of motherhood. Baby's Own Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which is absolutely harmless and may be given to even the newborn babe with perfect safety. They are sold by medicine dealers or direct at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### to the encouragement or rapid growth in his cattle from birth to the time of shipping, and that this rapid growth may well be secured at a cheaper rate than is baby beef.

When suddenly deprived of their existence. As the main feature of the ration for keeping the intended export steer growing rapidly throughout the winter months, no feed suggests itself as better suited than does ensilage. Naturally, grain or more concentrated feeds cannot be left out. But, with ensilage filling the place occupied by roots in the old days, and at a much cheaper rate, a great saving of grain and concentrates can be effected in feeding steers that are required to appear at market showing lean meat, and a big proportion of fat. Compared with either baby heaves or prime fat cattle of real heavy weight.

### KNOW HOW HE FELT

Theodore was delighted with his new suit, bought with a view to future use and with due regard to Theodore's rapid growing propensities. But when he wore it to school his joy was quickly turned to grief as the unfeeling boys frankly accused him of wearing his father's clothes. The teacher used her utmost tact to smooth out matters, but the tear-stained little face did not clear all day. The next day another boy appeared in a new coat evidently made from his father's. The astrakhan collar was sufficient to stir up the "savagery" state of the boys. The new garment was promptly dubbed "his sister's coat." Again did tears flow copiously and the teacher was at her wits' end to give comfort. Little Theodore slipped his finger into the weeping boy and said: "Don't cry, Jimmy; that's just the way I felt yesterday."

### WHAT SHOULD BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.

There is such a rush in the spring to get seed sowing and planting done in good time that anything that can be accomplished in the fall should be done and particularly where fall planting is preferable. At the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, it has not been found satisfactory, taking one year with another, to plant trees of any kind in the fall. Exposed to the long cold winter being shortly after transplantation is not favorable to the trees. Any which will be below the snowline, however, have a much better chance although in soils where there is danger of heaving, late fall planting is unsafe.

### THE ADOPTEE LAMB

When a ewe gives her lamb to another, she recognizes her own lamb by the smell. When this has been done the ewe will usually claim her lamb. The stubborn ewe may have to be confined in stanchions so that she cannot prevent the lamb sucking. However, the ewe will only have to be confined in the stanchions if such a case as the milk has passed through the digestive organs of the lamb, and the natural odor it gives off will satisfy the mother, more especially if it is a foster lamb that is being put to the ewe. If a ewe with a good supply of milk loses her lamb an orphan may be substituted. This can be done by the following method: When a ewe gives her lamb to another, she recognizes her own lamb by the smell. When this has been done the ewe will usually claim her lamb. The stubborn ewe may have to be confined in stanchions so that she cannot prevent the lamb sucking. However, the ewe will only have to be confined in the stanchions if such a case as the milk has passed through the digestive organs of the lamb, and the natural odor it gives off will satisfy the mother, more especially if it is a foster lamb that is being put to the ewe. If a ewe with a good supply of milk loses her lamb an orphan may be substituted. This can be done by the following method:

### DOES YOUR FOOD TASTE GOOD?

When your food does taste good you may be sure that your health is good; that your blood is rich; that you are free from eczema, rheumatism and other diseases, and that your system is built up against that tired feeling and the prostration after influenza and fevers. Hood's sarsaparilla enriches the blood, creates an appetite, aids digestion, promotes assimilation and secures for you full nutritive value of your food. Get it from your druggist and begin taking it today. If a mild laxative is needed, take Hood's Pills; if an active cathartic more Hood's Pills. They give entire satisfaction.

### NURSERY CARE OF EWE AND LAMB

A careful sheepman that has taken the precaution to color the breast of the ram so that he can keep a record of the time that the ewes will be due to lamb, is ever on the watch as each ewe's period

### approaches. With the small flock generally kept around the farm this is quite an easy matter, and it is a precaution that lends interest to this department, and is also a method that helps greatly to save the life of many lambs at birth.

Some ewes, however, by a period, but should they show symptoms of a loss of appetite, a listless and pained expression of the eyes and a drooping of the head, it may be at once surmised that the lamb is dead. In advanced cases an offensive odor from the womb is characteristic and the dead lamb should then be thoroughly flushed out with a one-half per cent. solution of a coal tar disinfectant for a few days until restored to a normal condition.

In all cases where the delivery is difficult, or when dead lambs have been removed, the conditions are very favorable for the ewe to be attacked by inflammation. With a view to checking this, a small quantity of carbolic acid should be injected into the womb and two drachms of laudanum given internally with two spoonfuls of linseed oil. This should be repeated, if the inflammation does not subside. It is advisable to remove from the rest of the flock ewes that have had dead lambs. Feed them carefully, and in severe cases it will be well to let them have oatmeal or flaxseed gruel three times a day made with pint of warm water. Do not let such ewes drink much cold water.

### GARGET A COMMON TROUBLE

It is very necessary for the shepherd that he keep a watchful care over the condition of the ewe's udder after lambing. Garget is a common trouble with the ewe after lambing, and is most common among heavy milkers, and it is in most cases due to neglect at lambing time. The udder becomes greatly distended, inflamed and swollen. The treatment is to relieve the congestion by drawing the udder out, and to apply iodine frequently. But the parts must, as in caked udder among dairy cattle, be oiled. The ointment should be well rubbed in and applied three times daily.

### More Liberal Double-Dealing.

You ask me, perhaps, what about the farmer group? Well, everything that I have told you is in the Liberal platform is in the farmers' platform too. The only difference can be stated in a word or two. The Liberals in their platform say they want to have made free all the way material entering into the manufacture of implements of production. Included in all the various kinds of material is, of course, coal, which is of the great importance. But did they mention coal? They just let themselves free in regard to that article. Yes, but the farmers mentioned it, they are more sincere and determined.

### MR. MEIGHEN'S SPEECH AT GEORGETOWN.

Mr. Meighen: Yes, I shall come to that in a moment—they have some proposals in that respect. The farmers, Mr. Wood and Mr. Crerar, if you can call them farmers; Mr. Crerar is farming as much as I am—have some proposals for raising the revenue if they abolish the tariff. They say they will raise the revenue by income tax, corporation tax and one or two other things that are the law today and are as heavy as the law possibly be. They also proposed a tax on the unimproved value of land—that is, on the farm that is not worked. Anyone can see before this tax would be a good thing. I was in Great Britain this summer and I should like to confer with the leaders of finance over there, and if you suggested that Canada was in a perilous, prostrate condition they would laugh at you.

### DOES YOUR FOOD TASTE GOOD?

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### (Continued from Wednesday's Guardian).

But for this Dominion to follow the line proposed by Messrs. King and Crerar, of substantial reductions on everything, and the duties of the vital industries—food products, instruments, raw material—to do that is to blaze the road to industrial suicide. Is this Dominion the leading industrial nation of the world? Why, our population is less than nine millions and our resources, far from being highly developed, are altogether the opposite, without any barrier of ocean between us and the great, just alongside of the biggest commercial nation in the world. Are we to take our tariff wall down and be inundated with the products across the line, to the ruin of our own? Can you conceive of any thing more manifestly mad, more obviously foolish, than that? Can we possibly maintain our industry under such circumstances? If the tariff were removed here the United States would have this market as well as their own until we got more sense; and in the meantime what would happen any manufacturer that stayed here? He would not be able to get a market anywhere outside of this continent any better than he could get here and he certainly would not get any in the United States. You would lose your industries, your capital and your operatives, you would lose all your trade, you would contract and restrict your Dominion and demoralise the whole country. I hope I have made it clear that if there is a nation in the universe that has to maintain a protective system as the basis of its industrial fabric, it is this Dominion. And are you going to do that by adopting the Macleod-King platform, to which he pledged himself 2 years ago and which he is so careful to avoid here? How can you justify taking the duty off certain things and leaving it on others? Did you ever know that to work anywhere else, the duty off the articles mentioned in the Liberal platform, and you not only paralyse the business of our farmers, but you force the employes of labour to the wall. Australia about 30 years ago took the duty off certain vital industries—agricultural implements, they got their goods from Canada and the United States and paid a duty from 30 to 50 per cent. more for them than you people pay here. There was an ocean trip to pay for, from here to Australia, and nobody was making these things here, because there was no protection. But Australia got to start producing so high for implements and about a year and a half ago the Labour party in that country commenced an agitation to have the duties on implements and everything else higher than ever. Remember that was the Labour party, the government was a sort of Liberal-Labour organization under Mr. Hughes. It went to the country, and the protective system they carried, and the present tariff has a duty of 35 to 40 per cent on the implements of production. That is the lesson of Australia's experience. If you want to start Australia started 20 years ago? Do you want, in this day and generation, to commit the blunder which they committed then and which they have only now retrieved? Do you want to destroy the great principle of trade which has sustained this country? It is a question that stands the test of 42 years—do you want to do that merely to put Mr. King into the Premiership?

### tying ourselves up with this and that treaty with the United States, to make a tariff to suit ourselves for the years to go on and in keeping with our conditions; and if we make reciprocity treatments, to make them with countries that will be the ultimate consumers of our goods?

Voices: Certainly. Other voices: Sure.

Mr. Meighen: That is the patriotic, national, strong, self-reliant course to take; and this country makes an error that is fatal if we head the way directed by the Liberal Convention of August 1919, or headed the way Mr. Wood and Mr. Crerar would head us. Those men, in my judgment do not know whether they are going, and there are a great many people, who are not Canadians, who do not care. But we Canadians care and we Canadians have demonstrated what our sentiments are on this matter. Every time it has been proposed before our people of the country there has been no doubt as to the answer; and there is going to be far less when we answer this call; because the last ten years have shown that a protective policy for the Dominion is the very root and stem of our existence, and you cannot have it nor any other if it is removed. That platform of either of the sections that stand opposed to Government, but perhaps they will not put that platform into effect. Will you vote for them, then, in the hope that they will not put it into effect? That is, indeed, a refreshing ground on which to appear to an electorate for supply, I should not like to be the leader of a party—and what is more, I never will be, that will stand before an audience and, in effect, say, trust me to be dishonest; trust me to oblige my pledges and violate what I said I would do; trust me to promise one thing and do the very opposite; if you have no faith in my platform have faith in my duplicity! I do not think that is a very strong appeal, and I say to you: Vote for a party that sets a premium on its own dishonesty and you do a greater wrong to the country than if you vote for the worst policy that ever party advocated.

I have to thank the people of Georgetown for listening to me in what I think is the longest speech I have delivered in this campaign. Your presence was evidence of the beginning and a hearty thank you, I assure you that if government returned, the policy we pursue will be a policy of moderate equitable, fair protection on every article. That is the principle we stand on, and by it we abide.

If you think we have done creditably in Canada in the last few years, I should like you to give evidence of that feeling by your vote. If we have not, it is because of one of two things: either we had lacked the capacity or we had not the will. Well, you know who we are; you know where we have stood on the vital issues that affect this Dominion in the last eight years, and you will not conclude we did not have the will, no one can say we had not the will. What ever our capacity has been it has been exerted to the last limit of human endurance to carry the country through the most difficult and battling period that ever confronted the public men of Canada. We had not the normal trend of events that preceded 1914 contented with. We have had more new problems every week and month, and we have had more errors to avoid, and more tremendous decisions of policy to make than any government has ever had and we have done it with this result at least that in the outcome we find the condition of Canada marked as the best of any country that has been through the war with us. It is that only a phrase, or is it a fact? The opposition would have said we have laid the country prostrate under a debt of two billions. But our debt is just a quarter per cent less than Britain's; just a third of New Zealand's; nearly a third per cent of Australia's; and our financial position on the score of "events" has been sound every year of the war. And observers in other countries writers of other nations agree that there is no country that stands in a better position financially than Canada. Have you heard anyone that says different to that in a moment—they have some proposals in that respect. The farmers, Mr. Wood and Mr. Crerar, if you can call them farmers; Mr. Crerar is farming as much as I am—have some proposals for raising the revenue if they abolish the tariff. They say they will raise the revenue by income tax, corporation tax and one or two other things that are the law today and are as heavy as the law possibly be. They also proposed a tax on the unimproved value of land—that is, on the farm that is not worked. Anyone can see before this tax would be a good thing. I was in Great Britain this summer and I should like to confer with the leaders of finance over there, and if you suggested that Canada was in a perilous, prostrate condition they would laugh at you.

### of men will get back to the work from which they have had to depart.

Yes, the future is bright, and the heart of the Canadian people is sound, and I cannot doubt—I will not doubt—that the Canadian people on December 6, when they decide this all-important, this vital, this far-reaching question that goes to the root of our prosperity and determine our future for decades to come, will do it in a way that will approve and confirm the wise policy laid down in the past, thus acclaiming themselves worthy sons of the Fathers who made this great and glorious country.

### What Mr. Crerar Would Do.

Mr. Crerar, who in some parts of the country does not care to talk tariff, also discovered some of the mushroom issues of the last thirty days, and is now talking economy for all he is worth. But do you know what his platform says? It declares that when they get into power they will buy the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the cost of the mines of the country! (Laughter and applause.) So these are the apostles of economy and reduction of debt whom you are asked to put in to supplant a government that has carried you through these last eight years. Now, I have occupied a lot of time.

Voices: Go on.

A voice: You have a lot of time.

Mr. Meighen: I shall draw your attention to a few things that have happened in the last few months. One would expect to hear Mr. Wood and Mr. Crerar talk, that one would expect to hear the Liberal platform stay down. Well, we are not in 1911 some reduction in certain things by their tariff it reduced some things in ours. We rejected it—in my judgment absolutely properly; and if the same thing were before this country today I would say: Have nothing to do with it. That country is our biggest competitor; and it is so mighty industrially that if we get into any entanglement with them it will in a short time mean our destruction.

Suppose you had a lumber merchant here in this town of Georgetown and there was a big lumber merchant in Charlottetown doing fifteen times the business all over the Dominion. While he distributed goods all over the country, he could do it far more cheaply because of the tremendous scale on which he did so. Suppose he said to the smaller merchant: Look at my business, I am reaching out with my goods right up to Port William, selling here, there and everywhere, and you have only a narrow range and are selling at a great cost. I will make an arrangement with you to handle all your business and will take something for doing it. The bigger man will find, after a while, that he cannot dispose of his own surplus to say nothing of the other fellow's, and the smaller man, having called in all his agents, will be worse off than ever he was. What is that analogous to the trade situation between Canada and the United States. Just let us make an arrangement with the big fellow and let it last for a little while, and let another government come in in the United States and raise the tariff wall still higher, and where should we be? Would

(Continued on Page Ten)

### A Woman's Health Needs Great Care

Every woman's health is dependent upon the condition of her blood. How many women suffer with headache, pain in the back, poor appetite, weak digestion, a constant feeling of weariness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, pain and nervousness? Of course all these symptoms may not be present, the same time are the work of a condition of the blood, and the one great remedy without delay, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a special blood building tonic. Every dose helps to make better blood which goes to every part of the body and brings new health to weak, despondent people. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are available to all women but are particularly useful to girls of school age who become pale, languid and nervous. There can be no other health nor beauty without the blood which gives brightness to the cheeks and lips. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills built up the blood as shown by the experience of Mrs. Jas. E. Vanlute, West Northfield, N. S., who says: "For several years I was in a bad state of health. I was pale and nervous, my appetite was poor, and I suffered from weakness, headaches, and a swelling of oppression I got so nervous I was afraid to stay in the house alone. All this time I was taking medicine, but it only did not help me, but I was growing weaker. Finally I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using six boxes I felt much better. I had a better appetite, slept better, and felt stronger. However, I continued taking the pills for a couple of months longer and now I am feeling as well as ever I did. I give all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other weak woman."

### When Your Food Does Taste Good

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