

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

FRENCH CANADIAN CATTLE AT CAP ROUGE

(Experimental Farm Note)

The herd of French Canadian cattle at the Cap Rouge, Que., Experimental Station, may not be the largest in existence today, though it numbers about sixty head of registered animals, but no other herd can boast a larger proportion of Records of Performance females. There is not a cow having passed two periods of lactation which has not qualified and no heifer will remain at Cap Rouge which cannot do so. This rigid rule, however, has not eliminated many heifers, in later years, as practically every one of them qualifies.

This herd was built up since 1911 and a few important lessons were learnt in building it up. One of them was that it is impossible to do constructive work without having and keeping the animals in first class health. How can a cow be a heavy producer if she has not the full vigor required to give large quantities of milk? How can a number of females be regular reproducers if contagious abortion is present in the herd? How can strong heifers be raised if calf scours sap their vitality when young? It may thus well be said that no constructive breeding can be done unless healthy animals are used.

Another lesson which was brought distinctly to light is that it is impossible to improve the milking qualities of dairy cattle, however good the females may be, unless the sires are out of heavy producers. When starting the Cap Rouge herd, a magnificent looking bull was bought, one that could win on at all the shows, and moreover an animal which, according to ordinary standards, was of good dairy conformation. But every one of his daughters, over twenty five in number, had to be sent to the butcher, because poor milkers. And, later on, when some of the dams of these poor milkers were bred to bulls out of known heavy producers, they gave heifers which easily qualified for Record of Performance.

SUNFLOWER VARIETIES

(Experimental Farm Note)

Although sunflowers have been known and used for a great many years, it is only in recent years that the wide agricultural possibilities of the crop have been recognized. With the advent of mixed farming in the former strictly grain growing areas of the country and the increased recognition of the value of the silo has come the demand for silage crops in areas unsuited for corn growing, it is in this connection that sunflowers offer the greatest possibility.

As yet there has not been sufficient breeding work or testing of varieties to warrant any definite statement regarding the different so called commercial varieties. As the sunflower is an open fertilized plant most commercial seed is a mixture of types. This fact, however, affords us a good chance of eventually securing uniform varieties of the most desirable habit of growth. At the present time the Forage Crop Division has isolated a large number of types of sunflowers, these range in height from three feet to seven

teen feet and in habit of growth from unbranched types having single heavy types having branches at every primary leaf axil, and numerous heavy leaf axils. There is also a wide variation in habit of branching from branches growing straight out to those that grow almost parallel with the main stem. Some of these types give considerable promise of becoming very desirable commercial varieties.

IT PAYS TO TEST COWS

A farmer who is going to test his animals regularly and keep it up must school himself to the point where he is willing to pay big money for the head of his herd. No volunteers on fitting or feeding are going to help him any more; make large records for him; animals that haven't been bred from the stat to give them the constitution and capacity to handle the feed necessary to produce milk and fat.

Therefore study the breeding of your herd and the individuals and study the breeding of those animals that are making the big records all the time. Then the sooner that you get the sire with the right kind of breeding and get the right kind of breeding in the cows to which he can be bred the sooner the large records will come to your herd. We do not mean by this that feed and care are not important for they are all important. But first, get all the cows and the bull and get the breeding right.

Then right on top of breeding comes experience. And the only way to get experience in testing is to test. A great many young breeders hesitate to begin testing because they think too much of the expense of it. It is expensive. All really good things are rather expensive. But the plunge has to be taken sooner or later and the sooner the better. The easiest time to put an R. O. P. record on a cow is when she is a heifer. Each year makes the records mean that much higher. Even if the records are low they are at least worth more than they cost. It is so much better to say that this or that cow has an R. O. P. record than to try to sell her or her calf when she has no record at all. If she is registered she is entitled to a record. And any farmer with any knowledge of feeding at all can at least cause his animals to make requirements many times he will be surprised with the results.

So begin and begin now. With a beginning will come experience and interest. Then will come the great desire to have the best that is going and with that and with such bulls for sale at reasonable prices and may be had by applying to Gus Langelier, Supt. Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, Que.

POULTRY HOUSES IN SUMMER TIME

The importance of proper and thorough ventilation for poultry houses of all kinds during the summer months cannot well be over-estimated. In the case of adult fowls it determines to large degree, their efficiency and productivity, because comfort is everything in hot weather and the hens that are kept comfortable are most likely to continue producing. Hens that are overheated at night, that are thrown into a hot, poorly ventilated and crowded house, but at the same time, the best results are obtained where the shelter is right and available. Give the chicks colony roosting sheds, but be sure that they have protection from natural enemies and from the elements.

Do sure that there is plenty of air for the poultry of all ages. A hen is better off roosting in a tree or on a fence during the hot weather than she is in a hot, poorly ventilated and crowded poultry house. But at the same time, the best results are obtained where the shelter is right and available. Give the chicks colony roosting sheds, but be sure that they have protection from natural enemies and from the elements.

THE FLAVOR OF EGGS

Many of us are inclined to think that all eggs taste alike, but experience has shown that like milk which will absorb odors according to the surroundings in which they are kept. The flavor of eggs is discussed briefly as follows in a bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural College and poultry raisers should take particular note of the

various factors which may influence the eggs during the summer months. "Many of us forget that eggs will absorb odors. They will not absorb odors as readily as milk, but at the same time care should be taken in keeping the storage room for eggs free of strong odors. For instance, to put eggs alongside of onions, turnips, or similar strong smelling foods would mean more or less of these flavors. "Again, the food that a hen consumes very materially affects the flavor of the eggs. This can be very easily demonstrated by feeding mostly scorched grain, or giving large quantities of pulped onions in a mashed food. One demonstration will convince anyone that eggs have been scorched or taste of onions, no matter how cooked.

"When hens get but little grain food during the summer and are forced to hunt for their living over manure piles and catch insects, the yolks will become almost red in color. These eggs make the consumer remark that winter eggs taste better than summer eggs. Frequently feeding as above produces a thing, watery white and the egg has not only a bad flavor, but has poor keeping qualities, and moreover, is little better if as good as a fair pickled, or cold storage egg."

FEED MILK TO HENS

The practice of feeding milk to hens is becoming more general. "Two reasons may be given for it being so important a part of the ration. It is an excellent source of digestible food material, especially protein, and it is a source of stimulating and invigorating food and seems to build a keen appetite and promotes a greater consumption of food. "A recent experiment showed a difference in production for a year of 37 eggs per hen in favor of the milk fed layers. The pen fed no milk returned a profit of \$1.56 per bird while the pen fed milk returned a profit of \$2.68 per bird. These figures show without a doubt that milk pays in a well balanced ration. "Feeding milk seems to promote health and lower the mortality rate, and it would seem that those having no milk could afford to purchase some skim milk for their laying fowls. "Milk is always a good price if sold just before the breeding season is over, but they drop in price a week after they drop down in production. Eggs at this season are low in price, and it will pay to sell two or three weeks before they stop laying rather than risk a sudden slump in price. Feed heavily of corn for a week or 10 days before you sell, and keep off free range. "Poultry in a rather limited range, they will add weight quite rapidly. Buttermilk and ground corn is the ideal diet. Do not confine close enough to cause loss of health. Save the best for breeders but plan to use pullets for commercial egg layers and you will get the best results. They will gain in weight and lay more eggs as well."

KINDS OF LICE ON YOUNG POULTRY.

Eight varieties of lice are known to effect young poultry when hatched and brooded by hens, according to the South Dakota College of Agriculture. Incubator and brooder chicks are rarely affected by lice, it is said, unless the brooder can get into the brooder. When chickens are affected by lice they often become droopy and lose flesh. It is not difficult to rid a flock of these pests, if one or two treatments can be given," we are told. "A good ointment can be made by mixing 1 ounce of blue ointment with 2 ounces of cup grease or hard oil. Apply a portion about the size of a sweet pea, and repeat for young poultry, under each wing, until you take care of the body lice only, but one application is usually sufficient as it will remain long enough to kill the nits that hatch out from six to ten days later. "The head lice are grayish white in color and affect young poultry more seriously than the body lice. They are especially fatal to geese, ducks, and turkeys. For treatment, dip the tip of the fingers in melted lard and rub it well around the comb. Dip again and rub back of the ear. Repeat for the other ear. Dip again rub in the hill and jaw. This does away with the head lice. A few drops of kerosene carbolic acid or stock dip may be added to the lard. Keep the poultry in a warm place for a couple of hours after greasing."

HINTS ON RAISING TURKEYS

Nothing is more detrimental to the progress and growth of young brood fowls than the over-crowding, especially in the case of young turkeys. Knowing as we do that turkeys are still wild nature, we can only come to the conclusion that the nearer we approach their natural conditions, the more likely they are to thrive. Their cover should be a shed with an open front, and where there are trees about they will prefer to roost in the open. "Brood fowls about three feet from the ground may be allowed them when they show signs of wishing to roost. If they are descended from vigorous, sound parents, with straight breast bones, there will be little trouble as regards crooked breast bones. Liberal feeding from the start and right onwards will repay the breeder when the fattening time for the market comes on. "Another point in the rearing of turkeys is that the birds that are to be kept for breeding purposes should be kept separate from those intended for the market. The former should not be forced in any way, but allowed plenty of time to develop before the period of egg production begins. A certain amount of weeding out has to be done at times. All backward and weakly birds or any with defective feet, crooked backs or twisted breast bones should get fairly liberal treatment and be potted in the poult stage."

BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

Blackleg is sometimes known as black quarter, quarter ill or symptomatic anthrax and is a disease affecting young animals usually between the ages of six months and two years. Seldom does it effect younger animals. It is produced by a specific organism that is capable of forming spores and is therefore, very resistant, so that it is possible for the infection in the soil of pastures and lots or in buildings for an indefinite period of time. "The infection gains its entrance into the individual through wounds in the skin rather than through food consumed or through an infection of the respiratory system. Scratches such as cattle secure on barbed wire, from horn pricks, thistles, briars, etc., are the chief avenues through which this disease enters the system. "Blackleg is highly contagious and once it becomes established in a herd it is not infrequent for it to effect a large percentage of the animals therein. The disease usually lasts from one to four days and is almost always fatal. Death is preceded by pronounced weakness labored breathing, and at times violent convulsions. "Examination of an affected animal reveals a diseased condition of one of the quarters, the neck, shoulder, breast flank or rump. Seldom, if ever, does infection appear below the knee. It may be quite easily distinguished by a peculiar crackling sound when the hand is passed over the infected area, thus causing the sound described above. "Treatment of this disease is largely preventive. As soon as its presence is discovered the infected animal should be isolated and sufficient blackleg vaccine immediately secured to inoculate all uninfected animals. If prompt action is taken at this time the disease may be stopped. "Animals dying from it should be buried as there is great danger of its being spread throughout the neighborhood by dogs, crows, etc., and a general neighborhood epidemic produced. "The vaccine used in the prevention of this disease is effective for a period of about 18 months. Calves vaccinated when six months of age should be revaccinated the following season. Old animals, doubtless, are safe, as they will have passed the age limit of this disease before the effects of the vaccine will have passed. The vaccine may be secured through the Health & Animals Branch, Ottawa."

CLEANING VS. STERILIZING MILKING MACHINES

Experimental evidence gathered by dairy experts at the Experiment Station at Geneva indicates that washing or scrubbing milking machines, either by hand or by mechanical washers now on the market, does not sterilize the milk tubes and teat cups; that sterilization must be accomplished by means of non-poisonous chemicals or by heat. "Repeated observations have demonstrated conclusively that even mechanical scrubbing which is done more thoroughly than hand scrubbing does not kill bacteria, and that dairy utensils which appear clean are not free from bacteria until properly sterilized. At examinations of the water in which milkers parts have been washed revealed the presence of

millions of living bacteria. The water, then, is a constant source of contamination of the tubes and teat cups immersed in it. "The great difficulty," says an expert, "is in making the dairyman realize the difference between clean and a sterile milking machine. A fine glass of buttermilk may be absolutely clean as far as visible dirt is concerned, but with its millions of bacteria, it is anything but sterile. A carefully prepared surgical dressing is also quite clean, but the physician would not think of using it until it had been sterilized. Although there may be very few bacteria present, it is not surprising, then, that the milking machine may be scrubbed until all grease and dirt are removed and yet contain a sufficient number of bacteria on the rubber parts and in the teat cups to interfere seriously in the production of high grade milk. The cleaning of milking machines must be accompanied by some method of chemical or heat sterilization which has been found best suited to the particular type of machine in use, if a high-quality product is to be obtained."

THE PEAR SLUG

Pear slugs have been reported to be defoliating the cherry orchards throughout the Province. These small, slimy, slug like larvae which are eating the surfaces of the cherry leaves, hatch from eggs laid by a small four-winged, black saw fly. These flies lay their eggs in June on the upper surface of the leaf. The young larvae hatch out in about two weeks and are at first nearly white in colour. As they grow older they turn an olive green due to a liquid which exudes over the entire body. The head has a dark brown appearance. The larvae are full grown in about a month; they are then one-half inch long. When they moult for the fifth time, they become yellow and dry and a light orange yellow color. They enter the ground and pupate, building a small cell an inch or two below the surface. "Control—They may be killed before the fruit is formed by spraying with Paris Green or Arsenic Lead. After the fruit is formed, the spraying may be done with a solution of water, Black Leaf, 40 (Nicotine Sulphate) may be added. These kill by contact, and are safe to Helleborus, and slaked lime or alcohol, and will destroy them thoroughly. They may be washed off by heavy rains or by a jet from a hose. Deep autumn ploughing will destroy many of the insects while in the ground."

BLACKTEETH IN PIGS

The black color of the sharp teeth found in the mouths of some pigs at birth has no significance. The sharp points, however, often, lacerate the lips, gums and snouts of pigs when fighting and the teats of the sow when nursing. They should, therefore, be nipped off, provided it can be done without cutting or bruising the gums. The lacerations become infected by the fifth germ. Bacteria, Necrophorus, then canker or eating sores occur. Such ulcers should be scraped clean, swabbed with tincture of iodine and then daily with a two per cent solution of permanganate of potash. Keep all pens and yards as clean as possible. Sows yet to farrow should be moved into clean colony houses on new ground."

LINE BREEDING

Line breeding should be very carefully practiced and be effective, if how carried out with a knowledge of the principles of breeding progress is just as likely to be backward as it is forward. "Inbreeding is breeding mother and son or sister and brother. An animal is line bred when half brothers and sisters are mated, or a sow may be bred to her own son and produce a litter of different blood lines and dammed by her daughter. There are other combinations of this kind which are called line breeding. "Most noted pure bred animals have been produced by line breeding in the hands of constructive breeders. Line breeding should only be practiced when an exceptional good mating has been discovered. This method of breeding is used to fix characteristics which are desirable. In other words, when you have found the type of animal which you wish to perpetuate, line breeding is the method used to fix type. "Constructive breeders are very careful how they introduce new blood into their herds upon which they have spent years fixing type and conformation for fear that the new blood will not mate with their strain of breeding. New blood is usually introduced through the dam's side, that is, a sow of different blood lines is mated to the sire and the offspring used upon the herd. If two animals are deficient in the same place inbreeding is just as likely to intensify those deficiencies as it is to intensify the good characteristics which are common to both."

WHY PIGS LOSE TAIL

It is not uncommon for small pigs to get scabs on their tails. In a few days the tails, or portions of them, drop off. This condition is the result of dirty surroundings and the effect of a fifth germ. "Pinned or scabbed tails, if kept in clean, dry, airy houses on grass or other green grazing crops excluding them absolutely from old hog houses, yards, wallows, and contaminated pastures. An effective treatment when the trouble is noted is to cleanse the rear parts and tail with a solution of iodine. "The remaining pigs with a two per cent solution of a caustic soda, infant, Scrape sores clean and swab with tincture of iodine."

THE COST OF BROODINESS.

As the relative importance of a high egg yield is taking on new significance it becomes apparent that the number of days lost through broodiness is an important economic factor. Many poultry men know in a general way that if a hen is broody for two weeks her production is cut down, but they have not considered sufficiently the amount of money lost each time a hen goes broody; and some hens go broody two or three times a year. Some breeds are more inclined to go broody than others and the same is true of some strains of a breed as compared with other strains. "Broodiness decreases egg production, and therefore, affects financial returns. Information gained from the records of the Vineland contest shows that Rocks, Reds

and Wyandottes go broody about two and one-half times per year and Leghorns one and one-half times. Of the total number of heavy breeds from 60 to 70 per cent of them went broody, while only about 19 per cent of all the light breeds went broody. The average number of days lost per hen per year for the heavy breeds was about 21 and for the light breeds about three days. Practically all of the broodiness occurred from March to July, and figuring on the basis of 60 per cent, production for that time of the year the loss through broodiness has been determined for the different breeds. The loss per 100 birds was found to be \$371 for Plymouth Rocks, \$45.23 for Wyandottes \$51.71 for Reds and \$6.49 for Leghorns. The moral to be drawn from these figures is to break up the broody hen as quickly as possible and try to breed out of your flock the tendency to broodiness."

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DON'TS FOR DUCK BREEDERS

- 1. Don't spend all your money to buy eggs or breeders. Save enough for feed and buildings.
2. Don't buy exhibition birds, but the best utility stock you can afford.
3. Don't get the "blues" if your stock will not respond for an egg yield in two weeks or four weeks.
4. Don't let your ducks get wet on their backs under four weeks but give them all the water they can drink.
5. Don't overfeed at any time.
6. Don't feed any kind of formula offered and think your ducks should do well.
7. Don't feed whole grain at all times. You can keep your ducks alive, but you get a few eggs only. A little grain some times as a reward is good for them.
8. Don't let the dogs or children chase your ducks around their yards.
9. Don't frighten your Runner. Her disposition is wild, but she can be made quite tame.
10. Don't set your duck eggs under a lousy hen.
11. Don't fail to give them all the drinking water they need in their pen.
12. Don't change your feed on laying ducks if they lay well a whole season.
13. Don't forget the grit hopper. They need it.
14. Don't mate more than six ducks to one drake.
15. Don't let your ducks range over your whole farm.
16. Don't forget to handle your ducks by the neck when you are handling them.
17. Don't feed your call ducks over winter. It doesn't pay.
18. Don't let your ducks roam all night if you want lots of eggs. Confine your ducks to the laying house until 9 o'clock in the morning.
19. Don't keep your duck eggs

four to six weeks and thing they will hatch well. Set them fresh for best results.
20. Don't give more than eleven eggs to one sitting hen. If you do it is your loss.
21. Don't think you can't succeed with ducks. Try it and be convinced that you can.
22. Don't forget that eggs kept in a room with temperature from 75 to 85 degrees spoils an egg in three or four days.
23. Don't let the drakes kill your ducks in the hot July days. When the egg season is past, put the sexes in separate pens.
24. Don't fail to give your ducks a trough of water four or five inches deep when five or six weeks old.
25. Don't forget—25 ducklings in one pen is enough for best results.
26. Don't fail to use a little black pepper for seasoning their mash, especially if they have diarrhoea. Cayenne pepper may be mixed with the black.
27. Don't forget that sprouted oats are the best greens you can give your breeding ducks and young ones.

THEY ALL ADVERTISE

Reprinted from "Ad-Venta"
A hen is not supposed to have much common sense or tact. Yet every time she lays an egg she cackles forth the fact.
A rooster hasn't got a lot of intellect to show. But none the less most roosters have enough good sense to crow.
The mule, the most despised beast, has a persistent way of letting folks know he's around by his insistent bray.
The busy little bees they buzz. Bulls bellow and cows moo. The watchdogs bark, the game quack, and doves and pigeons coo.
The peacock spreads his tail squawks, Pigs squeal and robins sing. And even serpents know enough to hiss before they sting.
But man, the greatest masterpiece That nature could devise, Will often stop and hesitate Before he'll advertise.
Your Starved Nerve
Neuralgia is the cry of nerves for more and better blood. It means that the nerves are starved. Like every other part of the body the nerves receive their nourishment through the blood. There is therefore no doubt, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will prove beneficial even in extreme cases of neuralgia. These pills increase and enrich the blood supply, carrying to the nerves the elements they need, thus driving away sharp torturing pains which nearly drive the sufferer wild. The benefit given by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind shown by the case of Miss C. Y. Fletcher, Ravenscliffe, Ont. who says: "As the result of severe wetting I got attacked with neuralgia, from which I suffered greatly, and which kept me awake night after night. Although pain diminished somewhat, I began to suffer in other ways. My appetite was poor, I got thin and had energy. Indeed, I was becoming weak of my former self. I advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and, I am more than satisfied that I followed the advice for have restored me to my old strength. I cannot recommend pills too highly and hope persons in poor health will get them a fair trial."
You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, postpaid at 50 cents a box or boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS SIGNATURE. N. K. Kellogg CANADA. MADE IN CANADA. LONDON, ONT. The flake that's thin, with the flavour in is the flake that the Canadian people have been using with increasing appreciation for the past fifteen years. Look for "MADE IN CANADA," and "LONDON, ONT.," printed in red across the face of every package. LONDON, ONT.

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT. HORSE AILMENTS of many kinds quickly remedied with DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT. STOPS BLEEDING INSTANTLY. PREVENTS BLOOD POISONING. CURES TUMORS, FISTULAS, SWELLINGS AND BRUISES. The best all around Liniment for the stable as well as for household use. KEEP IT HANDY. At all Dealers and Druggists. Manufactured only by DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, Ont.