OF INTEREST TO THE FARMERS

SCOUR IN CATTLE

Scour, scourings, skitters, flux, purgings, diarrhoea, or purgation, are terms applied to a too liquid state of the faeces of animals. The alteration in consintence may vary from a little softer than normal to almost as thin as water. There may be, and often are, other changes in the character of the faeces, such as variations in color, smell and quantity. The color may be much paler than normal on account of an admixture of white mucus from the bowel wall; or it may be darker if blood has exuded from the inintestinal lining.

The passage of blood-stained dung is usually termed dystentery or bloody flux. The characteristic smell is often replaced by a very foetip one, and this arises from gas liberated by abnormal processes at work in the faeces. An increase in the liquid composition arises from extra juices being poured into the bowel from its lining membrane.

Scour is thus an external sign that there is something wrong with the working of the alimentary canal chiefly the stomach and intestines. To say that an animal has diarrhoea does not solve the problem, for it is the cause of the diarrhoea that has to be found. The reason scouring attacts the farmer's attention is that it is so easily seen, and the evidence remains wherever the animal has been. Other symptoms such as alteration in the breathing, pulse and temperature, would probably be found if looked for; and the stock-owner may then have to distinguish between scour and fever, both of which may of course exist in the case of inflammation of the bowels. Scouring is nevertheless an important symptom, because it is prominent in a number of curable conditions, and also because it occurs in several contagious diseases. Neglect of the presence of scour may thus cause the spread of infectious diseases, the loss of flesh, milk, or even stock.

In order to understand to ox's digestive apparatus it is only necessary to remember a few of the most important features in connection with the structure and functions of the digestive tract. The mouth leads by way of the throat to the gullet, and this opens into enormous first stomach paunch, or rumen, which has in an adult cow a capacity of about forty gallons. The net or second stomach leads from the first into the third stomach also called the bible or book on account of its numerous leaves between which the food is squeezed. All these structures are lined by a hard membrane, somewhat like the superficial layers of one's hand; but on entering the fourth or true stomach it changes to a soft lining roughly resembling the inside of the human mouth; and continues as such throughout the remainder of the track.

The small intestine—about 120 feet in length—leads from the fourth stomach to the large intestine, which it joins near the open end of the blind gut. After a coiled course of about 30 feet the large bowel terminates at the vent or anus. The essential work of the alimentary canal is the taking in, breaking down, rendering soluble, and then absorbing all the digestible constituents of the food.

All unused and unacted upon portions are then passed out as dung. On its course the food is subjected to the actions of a number of secretions; in the mouth by the saliva in the process of chewing the cud; in the stomach by its juices; in the small intestine by a juice from this organ's own walls; by the bile from the liver; and by the pancreatic fluid from the pancreas or sweet bread. All these are important chemical processes, and for their proper fulfillment requires suitable foods, proper surroundings and adequate rest.

Improper foods and methods of feeding influence the activities of the bowels in a great number of ways. If, young pail-fed calves are suddenly placed on a hard and dry diet, the digestive apparatus is quickly called upon to do an increased amount of work. Should it fail in breaking down and softening the new food the indigested material irritates the smooth lining of the bowel, more fluid is poured out—as a rough tooth causes the mouth to water—and diarrhoea results. The remedy in such a case is obvious—the change must be carried out gradually.

During the first twelve months of their lives the vital processes of the calves are subjected to all kinds of changes, and this accounts for the prevalence of scour among them. The best of housing conditions and food are therefore necessary to prevent such changes from seriously upsetting the various bodily functions. In early life, with a diet of milk or its substitutes, there is little use for the rumen or paunch and this is accordingly small. With increasing age and harder food the rumen gradually assumes the great size of the adult.

HOW TO OVERCOME NERVOUS TROUBLES

A Returned Soldier Tells How He Regained Health and Strength

Nervous troubles of all kinds, particularly nervous debility, work a remarkable transmission in the patient. The change is both physical and mental. The sufferer loses weight and strength, and frequently becomes irritable and fault finding. Troubles that were once thrown off without any difficulty assume exaggerated proportions. Other symptoms of this nervous condition are poor appetite, headaches, exhaustation after little effort, and frequently distress after meals.

The cause of this debility is generaly starved nerves. The blood, which gives the nervous system its food and power to work efficiently, has become thin and weak, and until the blood regains its tone and strength there can be no improveemnt in the condition of the nerves. In cases of this kind Dr. Williams Pink Pills will be found the very best medicne. They make rich, red blood which feeds and strengthens the starved nerves, and in this way restores the sufferer to full health and strength. Proof of this is found in the case of Mr. Fred Sander, London, Ont., who says: 'While on service with the Imperial forces in Africa I completely lost my health through continual hardship and shock. I was sent back to the base hospital suffering, so the doctor said, from nervous debility. After spending some time in the hospital I was invailded back to England as unfit for further service. After spending a long time in Netley Hospital, I was given my discharge, but was still a weak and nervous wreck, absolutely unfit for work. I had neither the strength nor ambition to do anything. In London I doctored for three or four months with a civilian doctor, who finally advised a change of climate. I was terribly nervous, suffered from sleeplenesses, smothering and sinking spells, and pains in the heart; my hands and feet were always cold and clammy. At this time I decided to come to Canada, and shortly after reaching this country was advised to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills. After I had taken the pills for some weeks I found myself improving. I continued taking the pills for several months with the result that they fully restored my health. My nerves are now as steady as a rock; my appetite the best and my eyes and skin, which had turned yellowish, are clear and healthy loking. I feel like a new man in every way, and fit for anyting I have since recommened the pills to several friends, and know of several cases where they were beneficial in the influenzia epidemic. I am of the opinion that should any of my returned soldier comrades use Dr. Williams Pink Pills for shell shock, they woud be a great help to them."

You can get Dr. Williams Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicne Co., Brockville, nt.

USE MORE BEANS

Experimental Farm Note

The ripe bean is a form of food very much neglected in Canada. Lack of variety is one of the serious faults in our national diet. Many people seem inclined to use a very limited number of foods and, as far as possible, to make each day's meals resemble those of the day before; while, in other cases, the dull routine of a fixed seven-day cycle prevails. It is well known that a varied diet is more wholesome than a restricted one, and, especially in these times when food is scarce and high in price, it is really deplorable to note the neglect of some of the best Canadian grown food materials, such as beans, peas, Indian corn and barley, while an imported product, rice, remains quite popular in spite of its inferior quality as food and the commercial objection that Canadian money must be sent to some foreign country to pay for it.

Of all the neglected foods, the bean is perhaps the most important. It contains a large percentage of protein (approximately double the amount found in cereals) and protein is the most expensive ingredient in the materials which we consume. The bean may fairly be said to rank first among the common foods of vegetable origin; peas are of almost equal value, but wheat and barley fall below. Oats also though they contain much more fat are distinctly inferior on the whole, than beans. While it is not true, as has sometimes been assumed, that vegetable protein found in beans, can entirely take the place of animal protein, as found in meats, eggs and milk, nevertheless the vegetable proteins have a high food value and the bean could, in many instances, be advantageously substituted for part of the meat ration. Considerable economy would be attained in this way, as beans are very cheap indeed in camparison with most animal product. It must be noted, however, that beans cannot be eaten freely by everyone. There are a few individuals for whom they seem quite unsuitable; but th vast majority of people would have better, cheaper and more enjoyable meals if beans were used more often. Matters of diet are so often settled by customs of the country rather than by intelligent thought that it is very hard to bring about changes, however desirable. Yet there seems no good reason why the regular use of beans should be limited almost to Massachusetts and a few other favored localities. In these days when, owing to the high cost of living, many individuals are inclined to break away from some of the older and more expensive customs, the introduction of the bean as a regular article of diet offers an opportunity for the display of a little originality and the exercise of judicious economy at the same time.—Chas. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist.

A GOOD FARM ICE BOX

Have the tin-smith make from galvanized iron a box six feet long, two feet wide, and two feet deep, inserting a half-inch drain pipe at one end. Set this on the back porch, where is can be shaded. Build about this a larger box, leaving a space of six inches between the inner and the outer box. Generously support the bottom so that the weight of the ice will not cause the inner box to sag. Fill the space between the two boxes with sawdust or chopped hay or straw. Put on a close-fitting double cover; put the ice in one end, leaving the other end for comodities to be kept cool. Such a box will hold 500 pounds at one filling and will not require filling oftener than once a week. This box is a good ice-saver, as it opens on top. Every time the bottom door of a refrigerator is opened all the cold air inside rushes out, because cold air is heavier than warm air. To recool the warm air that enters takes ice, besides keeping the contents of the re- trouble. Put a trap in the drain. temperatures. The box avoids this frigerator subject to changing

CROP ROTATIONS

A crop rotation must have certain qualifications to be successful.

1st.—It must supply the crops needed in the proper amounts and proportions. Where live stock is kept suitable feed must be secured, for if it cannot it must be purchased. Live stock require pasture, grain, roots, ensilage and hay. The grain farmer uses a smaller proportion of feed and derives his income from the sale of grain. It is more difficult to arrange a suitable rotation for the grain farmer than for the live stock breeder.

2nd.—It must maintain, or better still, increase soil fertility. This is done chiefly by the application of manure and the growing of leguminous crops. A rotation of crops is one of the most satisfactory methods of maintaining soil fertility.

3rd.—It must return an adequate net income to the owner. Whether the crop is sold direct from the field or marketed through live stock the transaction must be profitable. In some localities, under suitable conditions, two crops may be harvested the same year with profit.

4th.—The crops in the rotation must be so arranged that weeds may be properly controlled. Where grain is grown continuously, weeds secure a foothold but where hay pasture and hoed crops are rotated with teh grain, less trouble from weeds is experienced.

There are a great many types of crop rotation depending upon the kind of farming carried out. One of the most widely-known and satisfactary from the standpoint of the dairy farmer is the four-year rotation.—hoed crop, corn, hay and pasture. This rotation was started on the Agassiz Farm in 1912 and has been giving good results. It supplies a maximum quantity of roughage fo rthe dairy cattle and other stock. The hoed crop consists of corn for ensilage, mangels and potatoes. These crops do well on newly broken sod which has previously received during the autumn and winter a twelve-ton application of barnyard manure. The mangel crop is given, in addition, an application of five hundred pounds per acre of commercial fertilizer. Under this system not only is a good hoed crop obtained but the land is brought into good condition for the grain crops—peas and oats—the following year, and for seeding down to grass and clover.

The first crop from the hay field is usually a good one and is cut about the second week in June. If the weather is wet the crop is put in the silo and the second cutting in August is made into hay. Generall speaking, the pasture crop is the least sucessful, as the acreage is not large enough to pasture sufficient stock and has to be supplemented with silage, of which, however, under this system there is usually plenty.

The best features of this four-year crop rotation are the maintenance of soil fertility, control of weeds and the supply of abundant root and ensilage crops at cost. Its shortcomings are difficulty in producing sufficient pasture and the expense in connection with purchasing clover and grass seed. It supplies a rather smaller proportion of concentrates than is often desired but these may be purchased on the market.

W. H. HICKS,
Farm, Agazziz, B. C.

"The remarkable development of dairying in the Scandinavian countries of Northern Europe has been largely due to the work of cow-testing associations."

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach trouble, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets relieve these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tabets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe They are especially good in summer ebcause they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHY HAY SHOULD BE CUT AT THE PROPER TIME

If anyone should venture deliberately to defer the harvesting of grain crops on the strength of the assumption that such delay migth result in increased yields, he would promptly be considered, to say the least, an unwise husbandman. And yet, when it comes to harvesting of hay crops, there are many who fail, under the temptation of a prospect of increased yields by waiting to cut altogether too long.

"Mow your hay in the proper season and be cautious that you do not mow ittoo late," said Cato, the eminent Roman, about two thousand years ago and what he urged the nwas truly sound advice which holds good equally well today.

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 are 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 vigour 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 precentage 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, deferring cutting tends to reduce the productiveness of the aftermath, a fact which, of course, is of great practical importance. It is especially noticeable in crops like alfalfa the pronounced value of which depends, to a great extent, on their faculty of producing more than one hay crop in a season.

M. O MALTE
Dominion Agrostologist

THE BEST TIME TO BREAK UP OLD MEADOWS

The choice of the time to break up an old meadow is of the greatest importance. If the ploughing is done under unfavorable conditions the texture of the soil is injured, and the effect of this upon the crop is felt for a number of years. The proper time to break up the sod differs according to whether the soil is light or clayey and whether the meadow has been in sod for a number of years or not.

Plough the meadow as soon as possible after the hay is taken off in July or August. If it is an old pasture to be broken instead of a hay meadow, plough at the same date if possible, as such a pasture affords very little feed after that time, in the Eastern Provinces. Ploughing three or four inches deep with a flat furrow-slice generally gives better results than ploughing more deeply. When the ploughing is done run a heavy roller crossways of the furrows in order to compact the soil so that there are no air spaces left between the furrow slices and the sub-soil. Going over the land each week with the disc harrow will do marvels in working up the soil, conserving the moisture and allowing the air to work through the depth of soil turned by the plough. These operations should all be done in good weather and when the soil is sufficently dry. The chief effect of harrowing and rolling is to facilitate the circulation of the air and moisture in the soil and to aid in the decomposition of the sod. A soil deprived of air, of warmth and of moisture cannot give good crops for the simple reason that without these aids the supply of organic matter cannot become changed into a form available for crop production. The season suitable for teh above work is so short in the East that it may be repeated that the ploughing should be done in the summer in order to give the sod time to rot. At that season of the year the work may cost a little more, but it should be done then in order that we may profit from the heat which is one of the indispensable conditions for a good crop the coming year.

JOS. BEGIN,
Superintendent, Experimental Station,
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.

A few acres of rape is the best pasture on which to flush ewes, fatten lambs and on which to turn growing pigs. Its cheap and nutritious, and every man who has sheep or hogs to pasture should sow some.

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With Othine—Double Strength

This preparation for the removal of freckles is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of Othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure and ask the druggist for the double strength Othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

THE MAIL BIRD IN THE POULTRY STOCK

The presence of male birds in the flock during the summer months has a decidedly detrimental effort upon the quality of eggs and poultry producers loss many thousands of dollars annually through the presence of partially incubated and bad eggs in the produce they market. Reports are now being received from all parts of the country of the number of partially incubated eggs appearing in current receipts. Producers do not realize that it is unnecessary for a fertile egg to be placed under a broody hen to cause the germ to grow; a temperature of seventy degrees is sufficient to start incubation. If the heat is constant the development of rhe chick will continue, but if it ceases or is intermittent, putrefaction at once sets in and the egg becomes bad. Such eggs have no place or value in shipments, and should they get to the customer the consumptive demand immediately falls off.

The male bird is not essential in egg production; his usefulness is over when the supply of fertile eggs for the season has been secured. The hens will lay just as many eggs when the mail bird has been removed and the eggs will be more suitable for consumption, packing or storing. Further, there is a distinct financial gain to the producer who marks infertile eggs, because the best trade in many cities offers a premium of from one to five cents a dozen for infertile eggs.

Then there is the question of feed. It costs money to feed poultry, and with feed at its present value, the consumption of feed by males kept for no particular purpose is a serious economic waste. The reason for this is that the best prices for live and dressed fowl prevail in the spring and early summer. During the summer the price declines, and by the early fall when many producers decide to market their male birds, a lower price than prevailed in the spring has to be accepted; the producer thus losing the amount per pound the market has declined, plus the value of the feed consumed by the birds during the summer months. This financial loss takes on a more serious aspect when it is coupled with the amount charged back by the wholesaler for the bad and partially incubated eggs that have been marketed.

Farmers and others selling eggs for market should therefore, need no urging to kill off, dispos of, or at least remove the male birds from the flock after the breeding season.

DISH DRAINER AND RINSER

Buy ordinary baking pan of any desired size and in the bottom about one-half inch from the end make, with a nail, a row of holes. Let this end of the pan extend over the drain board over the sink. Use pan for scalding and draining dishes.

TO SPRINKLE CLOTHES

When sprinkling clothes use a whisk broom. It is easier and quicker than doing it by hand, and also distributes the water evenly without wetting the clothes too much.

Sage tea Darkens Hair To Any Shade

DON'T STAY GRAY! HERE'S AN OLD-TIME RECIPE THAT ANYBODY CAN APPLY

The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, gray hair to its natural color dates back to grandmother's time. She used it to keep her hair beautifully dark, glossy and attractive. Whenever her hair took on that dull faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect.

But brewing at home is mussy and out-of-date. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get this famous old preparation, improved by the addition of other ingredients, which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, it becomes beautifully dark and glossy.

BEEKEEPING AND THE SUGAR SITUATION

Save Clover Honey For Winter Stores

With sugar over twenty cents a pound, and the outlook of a possibly higher price and uncertainty of supply, beekeepers will find it advisable to pay more attention than usual to the saving of wholesome honey for wintering the bees safely.

Each colony should have not less than forty pounds of stores for winter. The honey gathered in June and July from alsike and white clover is perfectly wholesome and makes the finest winter stores. Most of the honeys gathered from other abundant sources in June and July are also wholesome, but honey gathered from mixed sources in August and September is, as a rule, less so, and is therefore liable to cause dysentery which will weaken or kill the colony before spring. Some kinds of fall honey are very injurious. However, buckwheat honey and the honey from certain species of goldenrod and aster that grow abundantly in dry situations, if it ripens before cold weather, are wholesome.

It would therefore be wise to save combs of clover honey in order that several of them may be placed in the hive about the centre. These combs should be given early enough in the fall, that is to say, about the middle of September, to allow the bees time to empty a few cells to make a place for the winter cluster to occupy. Care should be taken that these combs of honey are taken from colonies that are entirely free from American foul-brood. It will be advisable also to save extra combs of honey sufficient to give each colony one more comb in spring, but the honey given in spring need not be of the best quality.

A strong colony of Italian bees containing a prolific young queen often has very little in the brood chamber when the supers are removed n the fall. A simple way to supply such a colony with suitable stores for the winter is to give or ey.—F. W. L. Sladen, Apiarist.

CORN SMUT

.. ..Experimental Farm Note.. ..

The smut of corn is well known known to farmers. The smut masses which usually appears as swollen outgrowths may be found on the ears, stem or leaves. These growths are sometimes quite large and make the smut very conspicious. They are at first covered by a thin membrane, which soons breaks away and exposes the black mass of spores. The mass soon becomes powdery and the myriads of spores which each mass contains are readily blown about by the wind. It is these spores that spread the disease during the growing season and carry the smut over the winter to the next crop.

In many of the smuts, as the smuts of oats and the stinking smut or bunt of wheat, the spores get on the seed and when the seed is planted begin growing with it and attacks the young seedlings. Treatment with a solution of formaldehyde is effective in killing the spores on the seed and preventing infection of the young plants. In the cases of the loose smut of wheat and the loose smut of barley the spores are blown about at blossoming time and grow into the very young seed. The hot water treatment of the seed is used to kill the smut inside the seed. In the case of corn smut seed treatment of any kind has been found to be of no use, as the smut spores live over in the soil or in manure rather than in or on the seed. So the only way to control the corn smut is to prevent the smut spores getting into the soil or the manure. Not only do the spore silve in the manure pile for some time, but they may actually increase rapidly in number if the conditions are favorable.

Corn smut is found in all parts of Canada where corn is grown, but is more common in Eastern Canada. Generally it is not very prevalent and the losses are not great. Where it is common, measures should be taken to prevent its spread. The smut masses should be cut out during the growing season. They should be removed before they have broken open and spread their spores. They should not be left lying where they may reach manure or refuse and be carried back to the soil, but they should be gathered and burned. Rotation of crops is also valuable in preventing corn smut. The smut does not live long in the soil and will not attack any other crop, so time should be given for the smut to die out in the soil before another crop of corn is planted. Seed treatment has not been found to be of any use in corn smut.—W. P. Fraser, Plant Pathologist.

THE TIME TO APPLY LIME.

Regarding the time of application, due consideration should be given to other necessary farm work. Lime is not for the sole benefit of any particular crop, but for all the crops in the rotation, although its greatest influence is upon the leguminous crops. A good plan is to apply the limestone dust after plowing and before preparing the seed bed for the legumes. The main essential is to get the limestone on the soil, and convenience or economy in getting the work done is usually the factor which should govern the time of application. There is no reason why limestone dust, and especially limestone screenings, should not be applied in the winter, provided the snow is not too deep, that the material can be evenly distributed, and that the land will not be plowed in the spring.

POLICE CHIEF AYERS GIVES HIS TESTIMONY

"My Only Regret Is That I Didn't Meet Up With Tanlac Years Ago," Says Popular New York Officer.

"My experience with Tanlac has been remarkable and I feel that I would be dodging my duty not to come out and tell my friends about it," was the statement made by W. E. Ayers, Clef of PPoPlice, of Montour Falls, . Y., in an interview a few years ago.

Mr. Ayers has been Chief of Polce of Montour Falls continuously for thirty-four years, and although now seventy-five years of age, he performs the duties of his office with the same alertness and vigor that has been characteristic of him ever since he received his first appointment.

Mr. Ayers is not only widely known as an officer, but is also prominent as a man and citizen. In 1863, at the age of eighteen, he volunteered for service in the Civil War, engaged in many of te fiercest battles, and after the struggle ended he returned to his people and his home town, Montour, unscathed.

'For a good many years," said Mr. Ayers," I have been subject to frequent and dreadful attacks of acute indigestion, and have tried about everything known in the way of medicines, but always with the same disappointing results until I got Tanlac.

"When these attacks came on me I had such terrible pains in the pit o fmy stomach that I would just double up like a jack-knife, with both hands folded around me holding a hot water bag to my stomach. These spells with my stomach were the one thing I dreaded above all else because they meant the worst of misery and torture to me.

"About a month ago I began to read about Tanlac and was so impressed with what others said the medicine had done for them that I concluded to try it myself. Well, in my case it has come up to everp good word I read about it. I had hadly finished my first bottle when I could tell it was doing the work.

"It is by far the best medicine I have ever come across. Why, I can now eat what I want without fear of indigestion, for Tanlac has put my stomach in fine condition. Tanlac has built up my whole system, adding to my weight and giving me strength I never thought possible for a man of my age to have. It has proved to be such a wonderful thing in my case that I am telling all my friends about it.

"I am back at my desk every day with energy and strength to tackle any task that may come up. They say a man is only as old as he feels and if that is true I am just about forty-five and I can't find words to fully express just how wonderful I think Tanlac is. My only regret is that I did not meet up with it years ago, as it would have saved me so much sufefring and unhappiness.

"If the rest of the people who are in poor health don't try Tanlac they'll certainly be the losers. I believe it will help anybodp who gives it a fair trial.

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

A CEMENT FOR FLOOR CRACKS

Dust an dirt are prolific sources of disease. Cracks in floors, while being unslightly in appearence, harbor an unbelievable quantity of dirt.

A new floor, if properly laid, is free from this disagreeable feature, but in the course of time, these cracks will begin to appear, due to the shrinkage of the wood. For this identical condition paint manufacturers make and sell a specialty known as "crack filler." If all floor cracks are filled with this material the accumulation of dust and dirt will not be in evidence. Thus you may be assured of a sanitary floor surface and sickness may be avoided.

It is a simple matter to remedy; just clean out the dust from the cracks with some sharp pointed instrument and then thoroughly clean out with a scrubbing brush, soap and water. When dry, the crack filler may be applied. It is made in stiff paste form and should be applied with a putty knife in much the same manner as putty. To make the job complete the floor should then be waxed, varnished or painted, depending, of course, on the present finish and the effect desired.

A HOME MADE SOAP SHAKER

An excellent soap-shaker can be made by perforating the lid of a baking-powder tin, making about twelve holes in the lid. This I find is a good way of getting rid of scraps of soap that are too small to handle.

TO TIGHTEN THE SPRING IN SHADES

When the spring in your shade becomes loosened, wind it up by using an ordinary button-hook. This will save many sore fingers.

KILL THE EARLY FLIES

One female fly surviving the winter may have the following progeny:

April 10	1
May 20	10
June 11	4,000
June 30	80,000
July 18	1,600,000
August 5	32,000,000
August 25	640,000,000
September 16	7,600,000,000

Swat 'em early and save yourself later trouble.

FARM NOTES

When working the mare, keep the colt in a cool dark stall, where it won't get hurt and will not be bothered by flies. When the mare is brought in, she should be allowed to cool off and milked a little by hand before being turned in with the colt.

Most of the common ailments of sheep may be considerably lessened by a frequent change of pasture. Also, a supply of fresh pasture should be insured for the latter part of July and August, when the sun dries up the old pastures.

Poor pure-bred bulls must be knifed if the better bull campaign is to bear results. Every poor pure-bred bull that goes into a farmer's herd drives home a nail in the coffin, not of the scrub, but of the pure-bred.

If you have a bunch of young pigs turn them out on pasture and supplement it with grain. Pasture will reduce the grain bill by about twenty per cent. The self-feeder for hogs greatly reduces the labor. While it should not be used for breeding sows, it can be profitably used for a buch of shoats. With the present labor shortage, it would pay to build one.

Steers make larger and cheaper gains when fed loose than when tied. Expensive bank barns are unnecessary in beef production, and only increase the overhead expense, and it would seem that if a feeder is to make money out of his cattle he must reduce the overhead as much as possible.

There is every probability of the prices of draft horses going up next year and of a continual rise for several years. Horse-breeding has been neglected of late and, with feed scarce and high in price, there will likely be less breeding than ever this year. When other farmers are not breeding is the time for you to consider doing some yourself. The draft horse is never going to be replaced on the average farm, but will continue to be in demand. Good draft horses are wanted, and you should breed your draft mares to the best stallion that travels your district.

TO THE DEAR PARTNER OF MY LIFE.

Your furrowed face is more to me,
As daily deeper lines I see;
Traced there by time's unerring spear,
That never fails to mark each passing year.

These lines recall the struggle
Together made, while hand in hand;
We bravely braved life's changing ways,
With joyous hopes of better days.

The toil worn hands that ever gave
The best, to all that come your way;
Though not so shapely as of yore,
Are dearer still and treasured more.

And now that time is nearly run,
And toil and trials almost done;
While here allowed to bide together
We'll try to feel as young as ever.

R. MOONEY.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."