

Mothers, Mix This at Home for a Bad Cough

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough or chest cold. It takes but a moment to mix and costs little, but it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

Get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex from any drugist. Pour this into a 16 oz. bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The 16 ounces thus made costs no more than a small bottle of ready-made medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of the trouble, loosens the germyladen phlegm, and soothes away the inflammation. Part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly upon the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles. Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

THEY HAD TO SEE PARIS

By Homer Croy

(Continued)

Halfway to the window, he paused. Such was not a task for a gentleman. "George," he called to one of the waiters, "give us some air." The window was opened.

"He couldn't go on with the exploring work of his grandfather," continued Mrs. Peters, "because by that time all of America had been explored. Of course exploring can't last forever." She laughed lightly. Mr. Peters father and mother were among the first pioneers in Oklahoma. Oh they were a hardy people those early pioneers—like your Champlain and De Soto and La Salle marquis—and helped make it the last state it is today, so when Mr. Peters came of age he quite naturally allied himself with the physical development of Oklahoma and later became an oil operator.

"Idy's got strung out good," commented Pike to himself. "I wish I could find somebody to talk to."

Not a soul in the disinterested throng was paying the slightest attention to him.

"Here, I'll take one," he called as a waiter swept by with a tray of drinks.

"There are great possibilities in that for a man of vision who really has the interest of his country at heart," continued Mrs. Peters.

"There are so many greedy—"

"Who's greedy?" mumbled Pike.

"They ought to fed them long ago."

"Oil operators in America who want to tear down and destroy its great natural resources—look at the oil scandal and trial!" Mrs. Peters sighed. "Unfortunately we have such men, marquis, but then there are others." Although she did not say so, it was understood that Mrs.

SMILES

GABBY GERTIE



"The man who visioned the first schooner has since launched a thousand ships."



Playwright Starr's manager has promised to give a presentation of that comedy of mine, but I don't know when it's to come off. Critic: Probably the night after it's put on.



"Married life is pretty monotonous." "Say not so; I can't tell the same lie to my wife twice."



Clara: Just one little word would make me so happy. Clara: Yes, but where will you find a woman who will stop with one word?

A rash—a skin sore Eczema?

DDD has no rival in the treatment of skin disorders. A doctor's formula that doctors recommend. An active fluid that destroys the disease germs in the skin. DDD cools, soothes, heals. The hemisled skin is washed clean.

E. A.

NEWSY FARM NOTES

By Agricola

BIRDS, THE FARMER'S FRIENDS

This series of articles terminates with a consideration of the Sparrows, sixteen species of which are known to occur in greater or lesser numbers in the Province. All are summer residents, with the exception of the Bluebird which stays the year round; the Snowbird, a winter visitor, and the Tree sparrow which also comes during the cold weather. The commonest of our sparrows are the Chipping Sparrow, easily known by his brownish cap, the white-throated Sparrow, with white stripe on the crown and a white patch on the throat, and the Junco, the male of which has the upper parts dark greyish slate color, the female being duller, and the upper parts more of a brown tinge. All these birds have two valuable habits. During the breeding season they are assiduous destroyers of innumerable insects and we must remember that one insect or caterpillar destroyed in the Spring means cutting off the source of supply for several hundreds of larvae for the next year. Then again, when the young sparrows are able to fly, these birds collect in flocks and change their diet: they drift from one weed patch to another, clearing up the weed seeds, which would otherwise be dispersed over the country. Work like this cannot be valued in dollars and cents, and it is work that we, with all our ingenuity, are not able to do for ourselves.

As for the House or "English" Sparrow, it surely is the black sheep of the family. It also destroys multitudes of insects, but as it has attached itself to the haunts of man, it usually obtains its vegetable food by taking the plants and seeds, cultivated by men for their own use. I have seen oat-fields in the Bumbury district, stripped all along the fences by this aggressive marauder. Gardens suffer from the seedlings being nipped off, as the sparrow seeks a change from the hard fare it has had all winter.

Our native sparrows, with one or two exceptions, nest on the ground. This is the reason that they are decreasing in numbers every year. Prowling cats, dogs that make up for deficiency in their feeding by searching out and eating the eggs or nestlings, even cattle by their trampling, are gradually exterminating these useful allies. A few nest in low bushes, where they are almost in as much danger.

In conclusion it has been shown that birds are most valuable to the farmer, and protect him, at no cost, from the hordes of insects that would render all his efforts vain. It is then the work of a practical man to protect them, as much as lies in his power. Instead of this protection, which both policy and gratitude call for, we find in general an apathy and a disposition to let matters take their course. It is only by means of instruction in our rural schools that such a state of affairs can be remedied, and the new generation taught to avoid the mistakes of the old.

Soy Beans in Canada

It was, I think, in 1917 or 1918 that I made an experiment in growing soy beans. There was not much difficulty in procuring seed for the bean had been cultivated for 40 years previously in the United States. The farmer in whose employ I then was, aided me in my venture, and we made a fine seed bed, but—our first mistake—drilled it up as for turnips. We did not inoculate; our second mistake. However, the beans made a splendid growth, but as our idea was to get the seed, we let them stay undisturbed till the end of the season. They never flowered; we got no seed; and that was the end of the experiment. The initial mistake was of course the procuring of the seed from a country where the season is much longer.

For all that, soy beans are coming! In a little pamphlet, No. 93, New Series, details are given of experiments conducted at the Experimental Station at Harrow, Ontario. Three eighteen varieties were tested out both for hay and seed production. The earliest variety gave 1 ton 649 lbs. of hay per acre, and 20.4 bushels of seed. The latest variety yielded 2 tons 1262 lbs. hay and 39.75 bushels of seed. This last distinguished as "A. K." grew to a height of two feet nine inches. Possibly the blight-proof "Mandarin" soybean, an early variety with a growth of one foot seven inches, and a hay yield of one and one-half tons to the acre would suit this climate best.

Soybean hay is relished by all kinds of stock and is equal or superior to red clover or alfalfa, having a high content of digestible protein. Even the straw after threshing has a definite feed value. The soybean also makes splendid pasture. As it is an annual it can be grown for hay in the event of clover failure.

Soybean seed has a higher protein and oil content, and less starch than field peas. Hence they should not be fed in large quantities to stock particularly swine.

The uses of the soybean are innumerable. The seed contains up to 19 per cent. of oil. The old pressure method of extraction left a commercial oil-cake containing 5 to 9 per cent of oil. The later solvent extraction leaves only 1.5 per cent of oil in the cake or meal. Canada imports 5,000,000 lbs. of oil annually, for use in the manufacture of soaps. In 1918 the United States imported from Asia the enormous total of 337 million pounds of oil, worth 38 million dollars; but as the home grown supply increased the importations fell till in 1929 only 13 million pounds were brought in.

About the only acquaintance I made with the soybean, when a boy, was in the form of "soy sauce." This I found was made of cooked ground soybean and wheat, salt, and water. The mass was inoculated with a kind of mould and fermented from 6 to 18 months in casks. This sauce was always imported; lately however a factory has been established in the U. S. A. to manufacture the sauce from home grown beans.

The soybean has been used in the Orient for centuries in the preparation of fresh, fermented and dried food products. The meal is used as flour, for bread, cakes and pastry. Three parts of water to one of crushed beans, boiled for 30 minutes and strained, gives an emulsion similar in properties and appearance to animal milk. This is used as a basis for cheese in oriental countries. Steamed and fermented soybeans are popular in Japan as "miso."

As a soil improver soybeans occupy a high place. At the Kansas station it was found that when corn followed soybeans, there was an increase of 14 bushels to the acre.

Some other uses of soybean oil are in the production of glycerine, enamel, varnish, waterproof goods, linoleum, paints, celluloid, printing ink, lubricating oils, candles, lecithin and butter substitutes.

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NOTICE

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Georgetown Silver Black Fox Company will be held in the Council Chamber at 2.30 p. m. on Thursday, the 6th day of March. S. C. Knight, Sec'y. 2021-2-28-31

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WILLIAM REID,
French Fort, P. E. I.
February 24, 1930.
2042-3-sat-tues-3 wks.

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