

Day Is Over

When the household cares and the worries of everyday life have dragged you down; made you unhappy, and there is nothing in life but headache, backache and worry, turn to the right prescription; Pierce fifty years ago.

Offered from a bad case of backache, nervousness, irregularity and the time, sometimes I took. I had one physician they did me no good. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription all right, I look much better. I will recommend the suffering as I did."—B. GRATRICK, 118

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The Old Stand—T. Dodds & Son's.

CURING LYMPHANGITIS

The "Monday Morning Disease" Affecting Horses.

Symptoms Described, and a Course of Treatment Suggested for Alleviating and Curing the Trouble—Working Over Asparagus and Rhubarb Beds.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

LYMPHANGITIS, commonly called weed, a shot of grease or Monday morning disease, is a common ailment in horses. Some horses are predisposed to the trouble and suffer after being exposed to slight exciting causes.

It occurs in horses that are accustomed to regular work and high feeding, when such are given a rest for a day or longer and in the meantime receive their regular ration of grain, hence the name "Monday morning disease," it frequently being noticed on Monday morning in work horses that have stood idle and been well fed since the Saturday even preceding.

It consists in inflammation of the lymphatic glands, usually those of the hind limb or limbs, but it is not uncommon for the fore limbs to be the seat.

Symptoms.—The first symptoms usually are rigors (shivering) followed by well marked increase of temperature; but as those symptoms usually occur at night they are not often noticed. The first symptoms usually noticed are well marked soreness and lameness, usually of a hind limb. From reasons not understood the right hind limb is more frequently involved than the left one. Pressure upon the inner surface of the limb from the sheath or mammal downwards reveals well marked soreness, and at first a beaded condition to the touch. If a fore leg is the seat this condition will exist on the inner surface of the fore arm. There is usually well marked increase in temperature, a full, rapid pulse and often more or less well marked labored breathing. Appetite more or less impaired, and in some cases colicky pains are noticed. The swelling of the parts usually increases rapidly and the beaded condition disappears, and there is usually a decrease in soreness and lameness. Exercise reduces the swelling and lameness, but they reappear during the night; and as each time this occurs there is a tendency to organization of some of the exudate which may result in a chronic big leg, hence it is not wise to exercise or work until the acute lameness has disappeared.

Treatment.—If colicky pains be well marked give a colic drench, as one oz. each of laudanum, sweet spirits of nitre and tincture of belladonna in a pint of water. Follow up with a brisk purgative of 7 to 10 drams aloes (according to size of patient) and two drams ginger. Give the purgative at first if colicky pains are not well marked. Follow up with four drams nitrate of potassium twice daily for two days. Keep the patient in comfortable stall excluded from drafts and bathe the affected leg frequently with hot water and after bathing rub well with a stimulant liniment, as one made of 2 oz. oil of turpentine, 1 oz. tincture of iodine, ½ oz. gum camphor, 6 oz. alcohol, and water to make a pint. Feed bran only until purgation commences, then feed reasonable quantities of hay, but no grain. Continue treatment until the acute soreness and lameness have passed, then give regular work or exercise. The swelling will reappear at night for a few days. Prevention consists in either materially reducing the grain ration on days that the horse is not working, or seeing that he gets exercise in some way.

Repeated attacks usually result in a chronic big leg, called elephantitis, which is incurable.—J. H. R., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Working Over Asparagus and Rhubarb Beds.

The handling of asparagus and rhubarb beds in the spring of the year is largely dependent on the situation of them and the time that the owner has at his disposal both in the fall and spring.

Where properly handled the asparagus beds in the fall of the year should have had all tops removed and burned and the soil ploughed over the top of the row so that a furrow would be left to remove the water.

In the spring of the year the asparagus bed, if ploughed in the fall, should be ploughed back and then given a thorough disking so that the soil would warm up quickly, especially around the crown of the plant. After this cultivation should be practiced until the 1st of July when cutting should cease and the bed receive a heavy coating of good manure and a considerable quantity of commercial fertilizer.

Rhubarb beds in the fall of the year should be manured heavily with well-rotted manure after the tops have been removed.

Rhubarb beds in the spring of the year are generally given a cultivation and much of the rougher manure carried from the roots of the plants and the crown. This manure the

warmth up of the soil is a frequent early growth.—A. H. McLennan, Vegetable Specialist.

Clover Seed and Hay Crop.
A crop of seed and of hay can be made from the second crop of clover just as well as only one crop, according to the experience of a Pennsylvania farmer. In his practice the crop is cut when most of the heads are filled and brown. It is then cured in the usual way for hay and when good and dry the hullers will get out all the seed as well as if the stalks were dead and weatherbeaten. The resulting hay, while not of the best quality, is very good and the cattle will eat it even to the last bit.

APPLES FOR ONTARIO

Some Varieties Recommended for Home Orchards.

Early Bearers and Annual Producers Desirable — Also Varieties Not Easily Liable to Disease—Hardiness Also a Good Quality—Keep Potato Rot From Spreading.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE home orchard should provide high-class dessert and cooking apples throughout the entire apple season, or from the middle of July until the following spring. It is quite easy to select varieties for any part of old Ontario which will do this satisfactorily. The varieties selected should come into bearing early, should produce annually, and should be as free as possible from diseases of all kinds, so that they may be handled with a minimum of expense and care. Throughout this article the varieties mentioned are listed in the order of their season of use, so that intending planters may be guided in making a selection to cover the season.

In order to simplify the selection of varieties for any given district a classification of the most desirable varieties is given herewith based on their relative hardiness, which is their ability to withstand cold winters successfully.

Hardest:—Transparent, Duchess, Dudley, McIntosh, Hibernia, Crabs. These are hardy as far north as Parry Sound, and can be grown successfully even further north.

Second Hardest:—Astrachan, Alexander, St. Lawrence, Wealthy, Colvert, Snow, Scarlet Pippin, Wolf River, Golden Russet.

Third Hardest:—Blenheim, Tolman, Spy.

Fourth Hardest:—Gravenstein, Wagner, Stark, Greening, Ben Davis.

Fifth Hardest:—These varieties are more or less tender and thrive best south of a line drawn from Hamilton to Brantford and Goderich—Cayuga, Ribston, Hubbardston, Grimes, Ontario.

Sixth Hardest:—These varieties are tender and thrive best in the Lake Erie counties, although they are not entirely satisfactory even there—Jonathan Winesap, Spitzenberg, Newtown.

king and Baldwin are omitted from the above classification for the reason that their inclusion would probably be misleading. It is true that these varieties were formerly listed in about the fourth grade for hardiness but intending planters would do well to make careful note of the fact that they have winter killed badly of recent years, even in the most southerly counties of Ontario.

The varieties which come into bearing earliest (about five or six years) are Duchess, Wealthy, Milwaukee, Wagner and Ontario. Most of the other varieties listed should begin bearing at about seven or eight years, but Blenheim and Spy are notorious exceptions to this, and frequently do not produce fruit until they reach fifteen to eighteen years of age.

The varieties which are least subject to apple scab are Duchess, Ribston, Blenheim, Hibernia, Baldwin and Russet.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. College, Guelph.

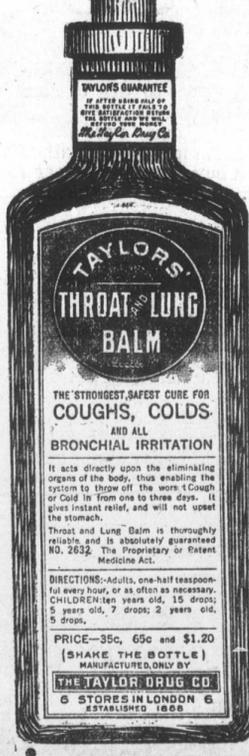
Keep Potato Rot From Spreading.

When harvesting potatoes, more especially in damp seasons, it is essential to pick them over and discard any specimens that are diseased, particularly those that show any indication of rot. If this is not done, the disease is liable to spread through the whole mass during storage. If wilt or dry rot (*Fusarium*) or black leg and wet rot (*B. solanacearum*) or late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) has been noticed in the growing crop, it may be taken for granted that a percentage of the tubers will be infected. These diseases may be found in all stages of development in the tubers produced by an affected plant. These are the diseases most liable to spread to a greater or less extent through a pile or bag of stored tubers if any of them are affected at the time they are stored away. Consequently, the greatest care should be taken when harvesting a crop that has shown diseases when growing in the field.

These diseases show themselves on the tubers, either as a dry moldy rot or a wet moldy rot, or as brown or blackish discolorations. On some tubers the diseased condition may be fairly well advanced and consequently easily noticed. On other tubers the disease may be of recent development and not easily seen.

Where practicable it is desirable to pick out all tubers in which the disease is readily seen and then to wash the remainder either in a tub of water or by turning a hose on to them. This washing not only removes any soil that may be sticking on, but it intensifies the discolorations produced by the disease, and so makes it a comparatively easy matter to pick out those tubers which are only lightly affected. After washing, the undesirable specimens should be removed and the remainder thrown out in a thin layer to dry before being stored away.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Good-bye to Asthma. Persons suffering from that extremely trying trouble known as asthma know what it is to long with all their hearts for escape as from a tyrant. Never do they know when an attack may come and they know that to struggle unaided is vain. With Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy at hand, however, they can say good-bye to their enemy and enjoy life again. It helps at once.



Taylor's Throat and Lung Balm

is different from ordinary cough syrups, mixtures, etc., because it acts not only upon the throat and lung passages, but also upon the eliminating organs of the body. This enables the system to throw off the worst cough or cold in a few hours.

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