

Severe Headaches

CAUSED BY
SLUGGISH LIVER.

When the liver becomes sluggish and inactive the bowels become constipated, the tongue becomes coated, the breath bad, the stomach foul and then ensue headaches, heartburn, floating specks before the eyes, water brash, biliousness and all kinds of liver troubles.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the foul-coated tongue, sweeten the sour stomach, and banish the disagreeable headaches.

Mrs. A. Shubler, Halifax, N.S., writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a sluggish liver."

When my liver got bad I would have severe headaches, but after using a couple of vials of your pills, I have not been bothered any more."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

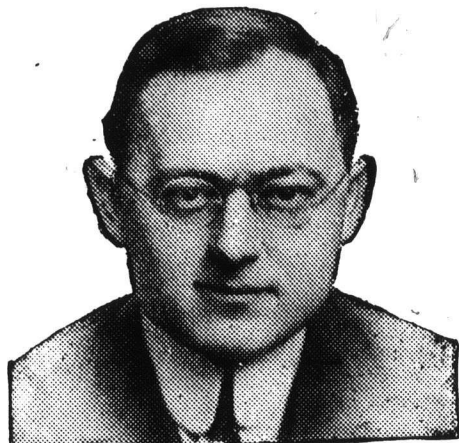
HOW I CURED MY CATARRH

Told in a Simple Way

Without Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity

Heals Day and Night

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different, something



delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it overnight—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I AM FREE—YOU CAN BE FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality. But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarrh, and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter to-day. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked or this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Room D. R. 1158
142 Mutual Street TORONTO, ONT.

The process by which potash for fertilizer is obtained consists, briefly, in leaching the ashes in wooden vats, boiling down the lye in evaporation pans as in the making of maple syrup, calcining the syrupy product in cast-iron kettles, and lading the finished material into metal containers or molds ready for market. Following is a description of a potash factory in Michigan:

The vats are six feet in each dimension and are arranged in series of twenty, in the form of long troughs with partitions. They are made of planks about one and one-half inches thick, well braced, with the bottoms slightly inclined toward a three-fourth-inch outlet in one corner. These bottoms are covered with tin to prevent leakage and the sides are tight except along the lower edge, where seepage is permitted.

Tacked to the under edge of the bottom is a projecting strip of tin about a foot wide; from which the lye drains into a long shallow tin trough inclined toward the storage tank. An inch pipe runs along the top of the vats to supply water for the leaching. It is connected with an overhead tank, into which water is pumped by a small engine.

Preliminary to charging with ashes, a layer of straw four inches thick is spread over the bottom of the vat, and upon this is placed a three-inch layer of slaked lime. These layers need not be removed oftener than every three months. About 200 bushels of ashes, slightly dampened to facilitate handling and tamping, and mixed with one-third of a barrel of slaked lime, are put into the vat and packed down tightly.

The surface is leveled and about the edges the ashes are raised a few inches and pressed tightly against the boards to hold the water on top and keep any from running down the sides. Unless care is taken some of the ash is likely to be carried out into the lye.

In applying the water enough is run in to cover the surface to the depth of an inch. This is then allowed to percolate slowly through the mass.

From time to time more water is added as needed. The potassium salts are gradually leached out and appear in a solution that is bright orange red when strong and becomes yellowish as it grows weaker. The stronger the lye the less boiling required in evaporating it, thereby reducing the time and expense of preparation and increasing the output. The best lye will run twenty per cent potash, but it is found profitable to use it down to four per cent. When it gets too weak the leaching is stopped and the charge is renewed. A larger proportion of strong liquor can be secured by using the weak lye to wet down the fresh charges.

From the storage tank the lye is pumped by hand to the evaporators. These consist of two sheet-iron pans, sixteen feet long, four and a half feet wide, and fourteen inches deep, placed over fire arches and connected with a chimney in common with the calcining apparatus. The lye is boiled over a wood fire until it tests about fifty per cent with the hydrometer. The resulting black or reddish-black liquor is then ready for the final treatment.

For calcining, three cast-iron kettles about four and a half feet in diameter are used. These are set in fire brick and an intense fire is kept under them. At first the liquor boils violently, with a continual bumping, but when the water is driven off the mass quiets down. The surface turns whitish or brownish red and the lower portion becomes red hot. When a thick syrupy consistency is attained, which hardens readily upon cooling, the stuff is ladled out into sheet-iron barrels or cast in iron molds.

Ashes to be used for this purpose should be kept as dry as possible up to the time of charging the vats, as the potassium salts are readily soluble in water. According to the operator of the plant in question, an average of three pounds of potash is obtained from every bushel of forty pounds of good hardwood ashes, or 150 pounds from a ton. The cost of the ashes at the plant is about \$3.50 a ton, or about fifty dollars a ton of potash.

The maximum capacity of the plant using strong lye is four tons of potash a week, but with weaker lye, as is commonly used, the output is very much less. The value of the finished product is \$800 a ton.—Samuel J. Record.

Tuberculosis in Hogs

Not everyone is aware that tuberculosis will affect hogs as well as cattle. While we in Canada have not found this disease general among hogs, it is nevertheless true that in certain districts it exists and is making headway. Buyers for packing houses can numerate certain districts in Western Canada from which hogs will not be bought for slaughter on account of the general prevalence of this disease. It is, therefore, in our interests to know as much about this disease as possible.

Farmers' Bulletin 781 recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture on tuberculosis of hogs, states that of the hogs slaughtered during 1916 at establishments under federal inspection, which includes all important ones, 9 per cent were found to be affected with tuberculosis. While this is the general average for the entire country, it is noticeable that a much larger per cent of diseased hogs comes from some sections than from others. For example, hogs from some of the southwestern states, such as Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, are remarkably free from the disease. This is, doubtless, due to the fact that hogs in that section are pasture fed to a very large extent.

On the other hand, corn belt hogs and especially those from dairy states, are altogether too frequently affected with tuberculosis. While only 2.4 per cent of the 451,478 hogs slaughtered at Fort Worth, Texas, during 1915 were tuberculous, 9 per cent, 10.9 per cent, 12.1 per cent, and 25.1 per cent respectively of those slaughtered at four cities in a leading dairy state showed tuberculous lesions.

From this it is evident that the subject is of importance to dairy farmers and especially so since the above mentioned bulletin reports that packing houses are beginning to discriminate against hogs from localities known to be badly infected.

The most frequent infection of hogs occurs through the digestive tract and is intimately related to tuberculous cattle. In those localities where a large number of hogs have been found affected with the disease, investigation showed that most of the hogs in question had been fed upon unpasteurized skimmilk or occasionally that the carcass of some animal succumbing to the disease had been thrown to them to dispose of. Another source of infection is the practice of allowing swine to run behind tuberculous cattle. Still another is the infection of young pigs through the milk of a tuberculous sow, but to dairymen, at least, the first is of most importance.

Experiments have been conducted to show that milk from cows affected with tuberculosis will produce the disease in swine. When hogs were fed such milk for only 3 days and held for 107 days more, 83.3 per cent of them showed tuberculous lesions when slaughtered. Of those fed tuberculous milk for 30 days and then allowed to live 50 days longer; 100 per cent developed generalized tuberculosis.


Nor is this true of experimental cases only. In one instance a shipment of 74 hogs showed tuberculosis in 61 and investigation brought out the fact that the hogs had been fed skimmilk from a creamery in a nearby town. The separator slime from the creamery contained tuberculous bacilli.

Accordingly, unpasteurized skimmilk from creameries is not generally a safe feed for hogs. Neither is unpasteurized milk from the farm separator safe unless the herd is free from the disease. The creamery skimmilk is more dangerous only because it is the mixed product from numerous herds, any one of which may be infected, and because it in turn may be fed to a number of lots of hogs rather than one, thereby doing greater damage.

One remedy for this is, of course, to feed only pasteurized milk but even that will not suffice because hogs working over manure from tuberculous cattle will contract the disease. The only sure remedy, then, is to clean up the dairy herd, make sure it is kept clean by testing regularly, and get rid of any brood sows that may have the disease.

Sores Flee Before It.—There are many who have been afflicted with sores and have driven them away with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which acts like magic. All similarly troubled should lose no time in applying this splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is cheap, but its power is in no way expressed by its low price.

Warranted to give satisfaction.



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As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the Sure Restoratives for all Weakened Conditions of Nerve and Body

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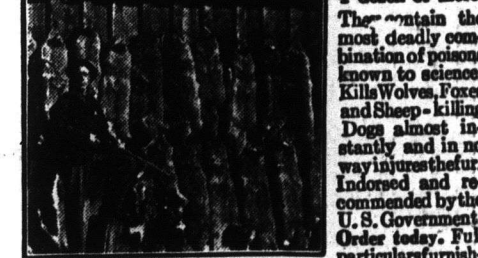
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Proprietors, Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

RESULTS

of Using our Sure Death Capsules by U. S. Forest Ranger Charles F. Greene, Ukiah, Oregon. Price 35c per dozen; \$2.25 per hundred, express prepaid on 4 dozen or more.



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