

A MAN'S NEW STOMACH

A cable message from the United States relates a most wonderful surgical operation. A man entered a hospital, with his stomach in such a bad state that death seemed certain. But the doctors removed his stomach, and replaced it by the healthy stomach of a man who had just been accidentally killed. The cable states that the operation proved successful.

This story seems contrary to all natural laws. But it is a fact that thousands who have had weak or disordered stomachs have restored them to perfect working order by taking the best—and best-known—of all stomach and liver tonics—Mother Seigel's Syrup. This world-famed remedy is made of roots, barks and leaves, which tone and strengthen weak stomachs and stimulate the action of the liver and bowels. Thus it prevents the many ailments which spring from a disordered state of the stomach, such as pains after eating, headaches, dizziness, biliousness, constipation, or languor.

Mr. Simon T. Clannon, Point Michaud, Richmond Co., Nova Scotia, says:—"I began to experience pains after meals, that made me dread to eat. Headaches and constipation followed, and I became weak and pale. After taking two bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup I felt better and soon my cure was complete." Jan. 24, 1910.

And Mr. A. Matheson, of Boularderie Centre, N. S., writing on January 26th, 1910, stated as follows:—"I find that

with Mother Seigel's Syrup at hand, doctors' bills are saved. I would consider myself criminally negligent if I did not have this wonderful medicine always in the house."

Mother Seigel's Syrup has never failed the people who have used it; and it will not fail you. It will renew a weak, disordered stomach, and in this way it gives a new lease of life to many people who would be "played out," but for the help that Mother Seigel's Syrup gives.

Here is a letter from one of our friends in Manitoba, Mr. E. F. Spicer, who lives at Vassa, and wrote to us on February 12, this year, saying:

"I am sixty-two years old and for the past five or six years I have had spells of perfect prostration, seeming to lose all my strength, and the worst of it all was that I could get nothing to relieve me. My food did not nourish me and at times I would have to lie in bed for weeks.

"Last winter I tried Mother Seigel's Syrup and with the first dose I felt it improve my condition and give me vitality, so that it was not long before I was around attending to my business.

"The old saying is—'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' so this winter when I felt a weak feeling coming over me I commenced to take Mother Seigel's Syrup, and am happy to inform you that although I have felt pretty shaky at times, I have been able to attend to my business right along.

"Mother Seigel's Syrup shielded off an attack, to which I have been so accustomed, and has left me in fine health, I cannot be too thankful for what your medicine has done for me."

price of eggs 15 cents per dozen, the value of the eggs consumed annually in Canada is \$31,950,000. In addition eggs to the value of \$192,000 were imported last year, making the total value of eggs consumed, \$32,142,000.

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An English exchange tells of a new breed recently introduced from Germany called "Reichshuhn." The breed is thus described: "Though somewhat suggestive of the Orpington in build, a pronounced resemblance to the British breed is a distinct fault. There are two classes—whites, and black and white. The legs are featherless, white, and of medium length; claws and beak white. They have rose combs, and the male has a stalwart appearance, especially that of the mixed color. In the latter case the tail feathers are black, the neck feathers black with white edging, body feathers white, suggesting the appearance of the Light Brahma. In the other class the feathers are entirely white."

LARGE OR SMALL BIRDS

H. S. Babcock, Rhode Island, writing in the Canadian Poultry Review on the question: "Which are the better layers, large or small fowls?" answers in respect to breeds, and in respect to individuals within a single breed.

In respect to breeds, it is to be noted that those which are classified as great laying breeds are small fowls. The two classes from which great layers are drawn are the Mediterranean and the Hamburg. In saying this I do not forget that other fowls, especially

that both these men spoke the truth, and that both of them got birds from great laying strains, and both got small birds. My own observation and experience corroborate these statements, I am compelled, therefore, to believe that small size and prolificacy are somehow co-related and that small individuals of a breed, like small breeds, are the better layers.

It will be noticed that I have not attempted to show that these small breeds, or small individuals of a given breed, are more profitable to keep than the larger ones. That is an entirely different question. A good many factors have to be taken into consideration in solving that problem. Laying is one, but by no means the only one, to be considered. The value of the carcasses for market, the demands of the business pursued; these and other factors must be considered in the solution of the larger question. I leave that to others to solve as circumstances may dictate.

TO TELL THE AGE OF FOWLS

If nature had given teeth to fowl it would be as simple a matter to find out a hen's age as it would to tell how many years a horse, sheep, or pig has lived. But nature has not given us this guide, and so we have just to learn from experience how to form from other appearances a fairly close estimate of the age to which a fowl has attained.

Few experienced poultry keepers are much puzzled in this matter, but to

Some Remarkable Cases OF INDIGESTION AND LIVER DISORDER CURED BY Mother Seigel's Syrup

Throughout the whole of Canada it would be difficult to find a village, or even a street of over twenty houses, in which there do not reside persons who frankly state that they owe their present good health to the old and world-famous remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup. The extent to which this well-known remedy is used as the regular family medicine, for all those troublesome ailments which arise from stomach or liver disorder, would be surprising were it not for the fact that this root and herb extract has established itself as a popular favorite, by reason of the remarkable cures it has effected all over the world. Here are three cases in point:

Mr. C. S. Gildart, of Prosser Brook, Albert Co., N.E., suffered severely from indigestion. In writing to the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, on Jan. 18, 1910, Mr. Gildart said—

"About four years ago, I fell ill and for nearly three years life seemed almost unbearable. The distress after eating was intense and I had pains in my right side. A faint feeling would come over me and I would vomit as soon as I ate anything. Nothing would remain on my stomach. I had a pain in my head that nearly drove me wild. Breathing became an exertion, and I fell a victim to nervous prostration.

"Of course, housework was impossible, as I had a 'swimming round' sensation so badly that I would sometimes fall over when I attempted to stir about. I had much wind in my stomach and bowels, my heart palpitated; indeed I had aches and pains too numerous to mention.

"Many medicines failed to aid me, and I only began to take Mother Seigel's Syrup as a last resort. After the third bottle of Syrup, I felt the benefit of using it. I continued the Syrup until I was cured, so there is absolutely no doubt that I owe my restoration to health to Mother Seigel's Syrup. If anyone has indigestion, or suffers after eating, my advice is 'Take Mother Seigel's Syrup at once, and save unnecessary pain.'"

Mr. A. Lemieux, writing from Chambord, Lac St. Jean Co., P.Q., on January 9, 1910, stated as follows—

"It gives me great pleasure to testify to the value of Mother Seigel's Syrup. In my case it has been of incalculable worth. It has restored me to health, after suffering over three years from indigestion, or dyspepsia. I had pains after meals, headaches, sleeplessness, bad breath, and a coated tongue. I had distressing pains in the back and loins, as well as dizziness. My appetite, naturally,

was very poor. I lost flesh and became very weak."

As Mr. Lemieux had stomach and liver disorder, in a severe form, no wonder he felt weak and ill. But he tells us how the change came.

"I began," he says, "to take Mother Seigel's Syrup last July, and the change for the better in my health was quickly apparent. The numerous other preparations I tried did not give me relief, but a three months' course of Mother Seigel's Syrup restored me to perfect health. I can now work with ease, and eat without distress."

Like thousands of other people, Mr. Lemieux proved that Mother Seigel's Syrup DOES cure indigestion.

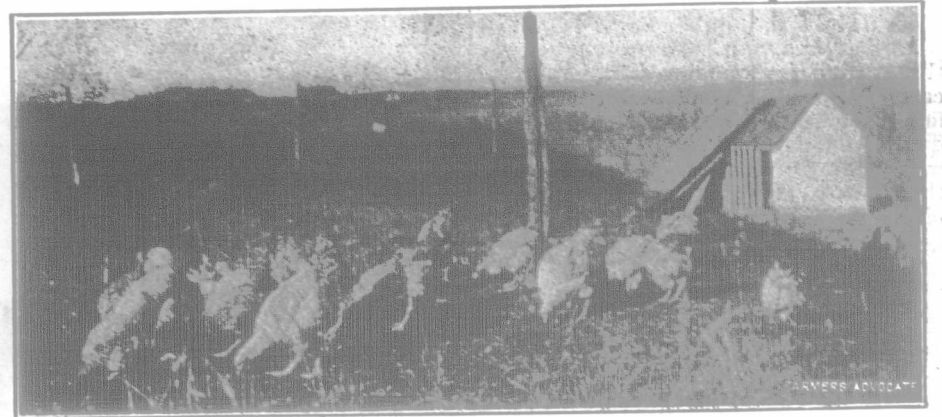
Mrs. John W. McGregor, of McLarty, Algoma District, Ont., writing to the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, on Jan. 25, 1910, said—

"Had it not been for Mother Seigel's Syrup I know that I would not be alive to-day to testify to the virtues of your preparations. For many years, dyspepsia caused me great suffering, and nothing but Mother Seigel's Syrup gave me the least relief.

"At the early age of fifteen, I began to suffer distress after eating. The action of my bowels was irregular. I could sleep only by snatches. My face was pale, and frequently I had severe pains in my back. In 1883 I first began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I found that it helped me. I used the Syrup with the best results, and I have had no further need of it for over twenty-six years. I have unbounded confidence in this remedy."

Mrs. McGregor had no further need for Mother Seigel's Syrup because it restored her stomach, liver and bowels to healthful working order, and for twenty-six years they have done their digestive duty. The cures effected by Mother Seigel's Syrup are not only sure and speedy, but permanent too.

These letters are typical of tens of thousands received by the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and their genuineness can easily be proved by anyone who will take the trouble to do so. To any fair-minded person, they cannot fail to establish the merit of this old family medicine. Indeed, the very fact that Mother Seigel's Syrup, with its record of over forty years' unbroken success, has stood the severest of all tests—the test of time—should convince the most sceptical that there must be some great merit or quality in this root and herb extract, which is not found in any other medicine known to the public, and which accounts for its world-wide popularity and success in curing disorders of the stomach and liver.



GEORGE WOOD ALWAYS HAS A FINE FLOCK OF BARRED ROCKS.

those of medium size, like Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and others, have given an excellent account of themselves in presumably honestly and fairly conducted laying contests. But it is a significant fact that when an egg farm is to be started the first choice of breeds almost invariably is the white Leghorn. I think it safe, therefore, to assert that by the consensus of poultrymen the world over, the palm for laying would be rightfully awarded to the smaller breeds.

In respect to individuals of a given breed, does this rule hold true? I think it does. In my own experience I have found that the best layers in the various breeds which I have kept have been among the smaller specimens of those breeds. Exceptions to all rules may be discovered, but I think the rule is as I have stated. In fowls, which I have had under observation, but belonging to other persons, I have found the rule to work. I recall in this connection a white Wyandotte hen belonging to an acquaintance. She was a phenomenal layer, but the exact number of eggs produced in a year I do not at this moment recall. I simply know they were many more than those laid by any other member of that flock, or of quite a number of flocks of the same variety, which I have closely watched. A certain writer in one of the leading agricultural papers of the United States bought a number of Plymouth Rocks from the Main State Experiment Station, from the stock that had made a record of about 200 eggs in a year, and he complained that these birds were all undersized. He quoted in an article a letter from another poultryman who had bought for several years stock from trap-nested, heavy laying stock, and this writer asserted that he had never been able to get a bird of standard weight. Now, as I believe that poultrymen, as a class, are honest, I have no reason to doubt

the uninitiated it may be instructive to remember that in the case of a pullet, the surface under the wings will always be found interspersed with minute rose-colored veins, which are totally absent in birds that are more than twelve months old. Again, there will be found, with pullets, a fair supply of long, silky hairs, which disappear directly the first moult is concluded. In the adult hen, the skin will be found to be perfectly white, and free from either veins or hairs; hence it is easy, at a single glance, to estimate correctly whether a bird is under or over the age that acts as a line of demarcation between juvenile and adult stock.

Additional evidence is forthcoming in the formation of the pelvic bones which, in a pullet, are much closer than in the hen that has passed the pullet age. At two years they are much wider than at one year, so that birds of this age can be readily distinguished from those of, say, fifteen and eighteen months. The third point of difference is observable in the shanks and claws. In the young birds, the skin of the claw is supple, and the scales are thin and brilliant. The skin gets coarser and stronger, and the scales harder as the bird grows, and the nail of the first toe, which does most of the work, gets much worn. There is also a difference in the eyelids. These acquire wrinkles as the bird gets older, and there is also a slightly shrivelled look on the face. This, with age, becomes more and more pronounced.

Lastly, there is the question of wing feathers—the most infallible test of all. At the conclusion of the first complete moult, which takes place when the fowl is exactly twelve months old, the secondaries alter in shape, and bear undisputable evidence as to the dividing line having been crossed. Although the surest test of all, this latter can only be ascertained by those well versed in handling feathered stock.