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edge of the manger with his incisor teeth, and powerfully contracting the muscles of the throat and neck was able to swallow air. This sooner or later led to gastric and intestinal derangement, attacks of colic, and malnutrition. He had known a six months old foal develop the vice when standing in a loose-box preparatory to show. He was emphatically of opinion that the habit was "infectious" or communicable to other horses, hence it was unwise to keep such an animal in close company. Many devices had been adopted to cure the habit, such as perforated bits, neck straps, and other ingenious contrivances, but they were of little avail. Regular work and plenty of it or turning the horse out to grass would probably mitigate the tendency to indulge in the habit, but on resumption of enforced idleness it invariably returned. Shying, another so-called vice, was frequently due to defective eyesight, and had been productive of many serious accidents. Some horses shied from freshness and high spirits, but in such cases the remedy was simple. Bolting was another dangerous pastime indulged in by some horses, and while it might be called a vice it was usually acquired in the first instance as the result of an accident or fright. It was remarkable that bolting was not more common, for practically any horse was able to overpower the ordinary driver if he so desired.

Pigs and Profits

The price of pork still keeps on a high level, and there are, as yet, but few indications of a severe adverse turn. We should not, however, advise small farmers to "keep all their eggs in one basket." Their sties should be filled to their fullest capacity, but they must consider carefully what the trend of the markets is likely to be before they launch out extensively into building and breeding, especially if capital is short, and all feeding stuff has to be bought.

Every pig keeper who can possibly do so should keep a strictly accurate account of each pig (or set of pigs) that passes through the sties, setting down its breed, color, cost when bought, weight at various times, amount of food consumed in all, weight of food eaten during special periods, place and time of selling, price per pound of meat when sold, as well as any special circumstances affecting the health, growth or condition of the animals during the time they remain in the feeder's possession.

This information is most valuable to the man who wishes his pigs to help keep him. In a moment he can find out what breeds or cross-breeds suit his district or his markets best, he can compare the result of feeding with one particular meal with that obtained from a different diet, and can also estimate the effect, as shown first in the weight, and secondly in the quality of pork produced.

It is often stated, as a kind of general guide, that it takes 5 lbs. of meal to produce 1 lb. of saleable pork, but generalities do not always fit in with the careful feeder's actual experience.

The tests, when the food is weighed, and the animals are also weighed, reveal the fact that some pigs, especially when old and heavy, do not increase according to this proportion; while others, younger and better bred, will need much less.

In one test 115 lbs. of meal fed with 90 lbs. of separated milk, a total of 205 lbs. weight of meal and milk consumed, gave a carcass weight increase of 56 lbs., that is 1 lb. of pork for rather less than 4 lbs. of meal and milk.

It is not suggested that every farrow or batch of pigs would give this return, but it is evident that if a pig keeper wishes to increase his profits, or discover where the leakage is if he is losing money, he must not be content simply to trot round with his bucket at stated times, but must weigh, weigh, weigh.—(Small-holder.)

Pills for Nervous Troubles.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders.

Anthrax

This fatal disease is due to the presence of a microbe in the blood—the bacillus anthracis—which gains entrance through a wound, with food or drink, into the lungs in the action of breathing, or by biting insects. It is marked by stiffness, costiveness, rise of temperature, and trembling in the limb. Death usually takes place within 48 hours, and the rapidity with which putrefaction occurs is very marked.

Though a good measure of success has been obtained by a vaccine in the prevention of the disease, the main efforts must be directed towards the destruction of infected animals. These should be immediately isolated in a small paddock, in which they can be buried or burned. If buried, the carcass should be covered with a strong solution of chloride of lime, and

the surface soil from the spot where it died sprinkled with the same solution, and shovelled into the grave with it.

Where the animal is found dead, if necessary to remove it, a sledge should be used, and the carcass never dragged over the ground. The place where it died, the sledge, and tools should be disinfected in the same way. Where wood is plentiful, and it can be done without danger of grass fires, all carcasses, earth, etc., should be burned thoroughly.

On no account should carcasses be buried in ground likely to be cultivated. Instances have been reported where plough horses, after an interval of some years, have contracted anthrax from infected soil.

If this disease is suspected, the chief veterinary officer of the Department of Agriculture should be notified, and steps taken to diagnose

It is safest to obtain a veterinary surgeon in suspicious cases, and work under his directions.

It is very contagious to human beings, and the soil, especially when rich and moist, is a great factor in preserving and propagating the microbe.

Fall Ploughing and Soil Fertility

Ploughing early in the fall liberates more plant food for the spring crop and conserves more moisture than does spring ploughing. By loosening the surface soil, thus allowing the air to penetrate, the soil particles which contain phosphorus, potassium, and lime are caused to oxidize, which sets free these elements for the plant. Fall ploughing has a tendency to let the rains percolate into the soil better which tends to dissolve and break up the complex soil compounds for the use of the spring crop.

Bacteria, which are found in the soil in countless numbers, generally work better where oxygen from the air is readily available, and these in turn break up the organic matter of the soil into simpler compounds, liberating nitrates or nitrogen food for the plant. This is one of the most essential elements for the early growth of the plant. It is often noticed that spring ploughing will not cause crops to lodge so badly as fall ploughing. This is explained by nitrogen being set free to a larger extent in the loose, porous, fall ploughed than in the more compact soil.

By opening up the soil the fall rains percolate much more rapidly into the soil, while there is a mulch formed on the surface which tends to prevent the water from the subsoil going directly to the surface and being evaporated. Early fall ploughing makes a reservoir of the subsoil, storing the water for the crop in the spring. Often where the ground is a little rolling, the water will run off.

The thought that sustains a book is but a small part of the book; a thought is common property; but the words belong to the writer, and he cannot be dispossessed of his verbal beauty any more than a sculptor and painter can be robbed of their surfaces.—George Moore.



The unsightly back yard has given place to beauty that has a money earning side

YOUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOUR

Is he prospering? Are you doing your part towards helping him to prosper?

Remember that unless he prospers you yourself will suffer.

Whatever he makes or sells, see that you buy it from him, rather than from someone else—to the end that he may be able to buy what you yourself make or sell, to the end that you create prosperity for him and for yourself.

Every Canadian is your next door neighbor—every Canadian needs your help now just as you need the help of every Canadian—every impulse of patriotism and every ounce of reason urge you to buy only Canadian-made goods—If you will resolve to do so and consistently carry out the resolve every Canadian workman will be employed, Canadian merchants will prosper, you yourself reap the benefits of "good times."----- Remember -----

EVERY CANADIAN IS YOUR
NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOUR