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USE THE GUIDE-ADVOCATE "WANT COLUMN"

PHOTOGRAPH OF SOUL

French Scientist Declares Plates Showed Indications of the Spirit Leaving the Body.

Some years ago Dr. Baraduc of Paris attempted to photograph the soul at the moment of its departure from the body, at death. His wife was lying upon a bed, and from her body issued, at the very moment of dissolution, three white, misty balls, which gradually condensed and consolidated into one—being bound together, apparently by white threads. Hereward Carrington writes in Leslie's. Dr. Baraduc took photographs, on specially prepared plates, every fifteen minutes for three hours after death, and on all these plates obtained these markings—showing the gradual process of the withdrawal of the soul from the body, and its final detachment therefrom some hours later. These photographs represent so far as we can see, the first successful actual photographs which have been taken of the departure of the soul from the body at the moment of death. They are not, however, the first "psychic" photographs which have been made, since Dr. Durville, in France, and others, have obtained successful markings upon photographic plates, of radiations issuing from the human body. Dr. McDougall of Haverhill, Mass., also, some years ago, succeeded (apparently) in weighing the soul at the moment of death. He found that it weighed about two and a quarter ounces. He placed the patient, bed and all, upon a delicate balance; and, at the very moment of death, the balance showed a sudden and unaccountable loss of between two and two and a half ounces.

Geographical Sisters.
Miss Rose asked her eighth grade: "What are the sister states?"
Mabel answered: "I am not sure, but I should think they were Missouri, Iowa, Ho, Mary Land, Calif, Florida, Louisiana, Della Ware, Minnesota, and Mrs. Sippi."—The St. Cloud (Minn.) High School Mascot.

Its Fault.
"Did you think that joke about the antipodes was a good one?"
"I thought it was too far-fetched."

FOAL CONSTIPATION

Retention of the Meconium in Foals Very Common.

Symptoms Described—Anticipation of the Trouble Advised and Mechanical Treatment Suggested—Live Stock Notes.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

DURING foetal life the liver of the foal is active. It secretes a limited quantity of bile, which after being conveyed to the small intestine becomes formed into dark-colored balls of various sizes and different densities. These pass backwards and occupy the intestines. The substance is called the "meconium." At birth the rectum is usually full and both the large and small intestine contain a considerable quantity. Under normal conditions a quantity of this substance is voided shortly after birth and at frequent intervals afterwards until it has all been voided and the excreta voided afterwards is of a yellow color. The appearance of yellow faeces always indicates that the meconium has been all voided and that the excreta appearing is the effete material of nourishment taken after birth. This condition should be present at about 24 hours after birth. In many cases, either through want of sufficient expulsive force or by reason of some lumps of meconium being so large that the animal cannot force them through the anus, the substance is not voided. Retention of meconium probably causes more deaths in foals than any other condition.

Symptoms.—The foal elevates the tail, arches the back, and makes ineffectual efforts to defecate. At first he does not appear to suffer acutely, but as time passes he becomes uneasy, the efforts are more violent and more frequent, he refuses to nurse normally, and later on will not nurse at all; lies a great deal evidently suffering acutely, becomes more uneasy and weak and dies in a variable time.

Treatment.—Some breeders give a laxative or purgative immediately after birth as a preventive. This, we consider, is a mistake, as it often causes acute diarrhoea, which is always serious and often fatal.

When we know that the trouble is in the rectum and that drugs given by the mouth have little or no effect upon the contents of this organ, we can readily see that by increasing the actions of the interior intestines, but not removing the cause of trouble, is very liable to cause serious complications, in cases where retention is present. In most cases the trouble can be removed mechanically, by the attendant carefully trimming with the nail of his forefinger (in order to avoid scarifying the lining membrane of the rectum) inserting the finger into the rectum and removing all of the meconium he can reach. Then giving an injection of a few ounces of warm soapy water or water and oil or glycerine. This to be repeated at intervals of 4 to 6 hours, or oftener if symptoms indicate a necessity, until the faeces become yellow. The condition is not so often noticed in foals whose dams have had considerable grass before parturition, as in those of dams who have been on dry food.

It is probably wise for the attendant to anticipate the trouble and mechanically remove the meconium of all foals shortly after birth. When carefully done it cannot injuriously affect the colt, it avoids trouble and at least relieves the foal of the necessary efforts to void the substance.

J. H. Reed, V.S., O. A. College, Guelph.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but few have endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Wide-spread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank as one of the best in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

CONUSION IN ENGLAND.
"Arriving nine o'clock Saturday," says the telegram. But there are two nine o'clocks in Saturday, one in the morning and the other at night. Time as it is now told may be confusing. That's why England is trying out a twenty-four-hour clock in Greenwich. If it is adopted it will do away with the confusing a.m.'s and p.m.'s.

Clock faces will be enlarged to accommodate the twenty-four hour marks and the usual Roman numerals will very likely disappear, Arabic numerals taking their places.

Whether thirteen o'clock will represent the day or night time one o'clock of old has not been announced.

Don't Sell Thin Chickens.
There is absolutely no excuse for selling young chickens from the farm as thin as some people do. The amount of corn that will make a pound of pork will also make a pound of chicken that is always worth considerably more than the former.

Live Stock Notes.

Cattle relish a change of pasture. If the mares are working hard, a little grain fed the colts will keep them in good heart for wintering over.

Brood sows may be inexpensively wintered over in colony if a good supply of bedding is available. Warmer quarters should be provided the stock bear. Exercise for both means better litters.

Many good horses are ruined by care not being taken to slacken the ration when the heavy work closes up.

Condition lost by cattle being left out on cold and wet nights will need to be made up later by expensive grain feeding.

Stabling and yarding should now be the rule on most farms. The young things and dry cows may find some pasture in the fields, but as a rule the "top" on clovers and grasses is needed for winter protection and is better on the plants than inside the stock.

Stables should be put in shape for the winter. Do not forget to whitewash the walls and wash the windows to let in plenty of winter sunlight. This job is preferably done after threshing, as the dust from threshing tends to settle in stables, especially of the "Bank-Barn" style, which are all too common on Canadian dairy farms. Under a barn, and especially when housed with other animals, is not an ideal place for milch cows.

Select the Breeding Poultry Stock.

In selecting the male always look for a vigorous, active bird, whose head is broad with a comb of bright red color. The sides of the shanks or legs should show considerable red color. Be sure that such a bird has a well-muscled breast that is straight. If possible secure one bred from a laying hen.

All that has been said of the male applies to the female. Most laying hens do not develop much internal fat on what is commonly called a crop behind. Those of the yellow-legged broods lose much of this color, and those broods having white ear lobes show very little, if any, cream color in them if the bird is a good layer.

—Ontario Agricultural College Notes.

LOOK!

If you were told of a new discovery for the treatment of coughs, colds and bronchitis, as certain in its action on all chest troubles as anti-toxin is on diphtheria, or vaccination on small-pox, wouldn't you feel like giving it a trial?

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Peps are little tablets, containing certain medicinal ingredients, which, when placed upon the tongue, immediately turn into vapour, and are at once breathed down the air passages to the lungs. On their journey, they soothe the inflamed and irritated membranes of the bronchial tubes, the delicate walls of the air passages, and finally enter and carry relief and healing to the lungs.

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