

Weakness Overcome

Every wineglassful of "Wincarnis" creates a definite amount of new strength, new vigor, new vitality, and new life. And this is the reason "Wincarnis" (the wine of life) is a tonic, restorative, blood-maker and nerve food. Its first effect is to promote a feeling of invigoration. Then it enriches and revitalizes the blood, soother and feeds the nerves, rebuilds the wasted tissues of the

Anaemia Remedied

body, and surcharges the whole system with renewed vigor and vitality. That is why every wineglassful of "Wincarnis" makes you stronger and healthier than you were before. If you suffer from Anaemia, Sleeplessness, Brain-fag, Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Lowered Vitality, Nervous Disorders, or if you are merely "run-down" or "out of sorts," we urge you to commence taking

Ill-health Banished

"Wincarnis" today. Remember that "Wincarnis" has an unrivalled reputation of nearly thirty years' standing—that it is recommended by over 10,000 doctors—and that countless thousands of sufferers have proved, beyond question, that it gives new life to the invalid—renewed strength to the weak—increased vigor to brain workers—and a wealth of health to everyone.



TEST IT FREE.

Send 6 cents stamps (to pay postage) and you will receive a liberal trial bottle. Address Coleman & Co., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, England. After free trial you can obtain "Wincarnis" from all leading Stores, Chemists, and Wine Merchants.

AGRICULTURE

Care And Feed Of The Work Horse

The problem of caring for and feeding the work horse is one which confronts each farmer and should receive his serious consideration in order that the useful life of the horse may be lengthened. By proper feeding and necessary care, the efficiency of every working horse would be greatly increased, and while the horse market is holding a high standard in prices it is to the interest and benefit of every horseman to maintain his horses in a working condition for the longest possible time.

This will involve the care that promotes a healthy, thriving state of body in conjunction with food that will bring about the economical production of work at any or all seasons of the year without taxing the animal. There are horses that are kept a year or more by the owner by not being used at a moderate speed of working, or by working the horse for the condition of spirit or flesh that the animal is in. In this way horses that are worked hard during the summer, then starved for winter, receiving little or no attention unless they are cleaned before taken out to do an occasional day's work, reach spring in anything but a fit condition to commence labor. They naturally lose flesh and spirit in a short time. An associated cause of this condition is the feed, which will sometimes be irregular in quality and quantity, or always the same, whether the horse is idle or working. Such a system will lessen the amount of work that a horse can do with ease at any time and will eventually shorten his days. In the spring when the horse is to begin the heaviest work he should gradually be brought to the use of exercise or easy labor. This strengthens the muscles without any exhausting effects and he is then capable of doing the most work with the least expenditure of energy. As the work develops it can be made easier by giving the horse a thorough brushing in the evening as soon as they dry. If this is neglected the dry sweat lies on the skin and the hair becomes matted, making an uncomfortable coat for the animal. On hot days the sweat drying on the inner surface of

the collar and on the shoulders will cause irritation which may end in sore shoulders, but if the shoulders are washed in the evening with a solution of salt and water and dried with a cloth, the skin is kept in a clean healthy condition and trouble is avoided. The face of the collar should be kept clean and smooth.

The feeds used for working horses will depend on those available and the economy of a combination that will maintain the body weight, healthy condition and endure hard work. Of the rough bulky foods timothy hay and clover hay are the most common and most reliable. Timothy hay is the most popular, on the supposition that clover hay has a marked laxative effect and hence is not beneficial to a working animal. This may be taken as unwarranted prejudice, the laxative effect coming more from the large amount of this palatable feed that a horse will take if he is allowed it without restrictions. Then the relaxing of the bowels is more beneficial to a horse is started to work with a full stomach, than if he is allowed only a proper amount. Clover hay is also credited with causing heaves, which is largely due to the effects of gorging or to dust that collects on the hay at curing. Great care must be taken in curing clover hay than timothy hay, for the reason that it is more liable to absorb dust and develop a musty flavor, which gives a reason for its causing heaves often than timothy. From this we may conclude that if the necessary precautions were taken to feed the horses with a regular amount of fine quality clover hay per day that a great many of the common prejudices connected with feeding it would be removed. The quantity of feed will depend on the size of the horse, the average being between 14 to 16 lbs. per day.

The system of feeding adopted also makes a difference in the results obtained. Since the horse's stomach is small when compared with that of the cow, to expect the horse to eat results when time is given for the digestion of the hay, on account of the abundance of bulky crude

DYING FROM GALL-STONES

Doctors Said Only an Operation Could Save His Life—"Fruit-a-lives" Enabled Him to Pass Nearly 200 Gall-Stones.



J. B. HARDING, Esq.

46 Grove Ave., Toronto, Ont., Jan 10th, 1913. "I suffered untold agony from GALL-STONES, for the past three years, and tried many doctors without getting relief. I also paid \$500 for one bottle of medicine which was useless. At times the pain from these gallstones was so great that I lost consciousness, and my condition was desperate. I was quite satisfied that I was dying and the doctors said I must be operated upon.

"During one of these very severe, acute attacks, I was given some 'FRUIT-A-LIVES', and after taking a short treatment of this remedy, I passed gall-stones over an inch in length, and as many as one hundred and fifty of two hundred in number. 'FRUIT-A-LIVES' was the only thing that would relieve my pain. They are the greatest medicine in the world, and if there is anyone in Canada, or anywhere else, that suffers from gallstones, I say 'Let them take 'Fruit-a-lives' and be cured'."

J. B. HARDING.

Are you wondering how "Fruit-a-lives"—a medicine made from fruit juices, can cure Gall-stones? We will tell you. The Gall bladder is the reservoir for holding the Gall, or bile, secreted by the liver. If there is insufficient bile, then the bile in the Gall bladder is thick and easily forms stones. When the liver is weak, it secretes very little bile and then the Gall bladder is partially filled with a thick jelly-like mass of bile and thus forms into lumps or stones. "Fruit-a-lives" stimulates the liver to secrete more bile, and this increased bile softens the Gall-stones and by overfilling the Gall bladder, forces the passage of the stones through the Gall duct—and thus cures the disease.

"Fruit-a-lives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices. By a wonderful process, the medicinal properties of certain fruits are greatly intensified—then valuable tonics and antiseptics are added and the whole made into the pleasant tasting tablets known in every section of Canada as "Fruit-a-lives."

50c a box, 4 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

They should be kept in a dry, cool atmosphere. A good flavoring for syrups, jellies and preserves is made with orange and lemon peel. Plain custard, cool and poured over three cupfuls of sliced oranges, makes a delicious summer pudding.

The World's Remedy

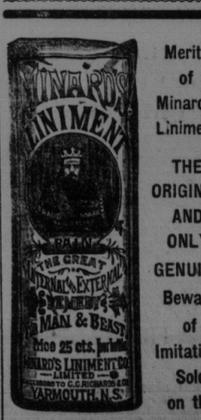
You make no risky experiment when you use occasionally—whenever there is need—the most universally popular home remedy known—Beecham's Pills, which have stood the test of time with absolute success and their world-wide fame rests securely on proved merit.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

relieve the numerous ailments caused by defective action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Cleansing the system, they purify the blood and tone body, brain and nerves. Beecham's Pills act quickly; they are always safe and reliable, and you may depend upon it they

Will Benefit You

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents. Beware—especially every woman—should read the directions with every box.



Merits of Minard's Liniment. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE Beware of Imitations Sold on the

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended

PIPING HOT. SUCH FAT ROUNDED SUBSTANTIAL LOAVES RICH WITH CREAMY NUTRIMENT.

King George's Navy Plug

10¢

KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the process by which it is made differs from others.—It is deliciously sweet and non-irritating.

SOLD EVERYWHERE: 10c a PLUG

ROCK CITY TOBACCO Co., Manufacturers, QUEBEC

Labatt's

ALE --- STOUT --- LAGER

PURE --- PALATABLE --- NUTRITIOUS --- BEVERAGES

FOR SALE BY WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE

LOCAL OPTION—Residents in the local option districts can legally order from this brewery whatever they require for personal or family use. Write to JOHN LABATT, LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA

PARTIES IN SCOTT ACT LOCALITIES SUPPLIED FOR PERSONAL USE. WRITE ST. JOHN AGENCY, 20-24 WATER STREET.

Every Woman

Should have a box of Santal Midy

SANTAL MIDY

CATARRH and DISCHARGES Relieved in 24 Hours

The Potato Blight

The potato blight, or the late blight are borne. These spores are carried by the wind or insects and thus the disease is spread from plant to plant. It is a sporophore-bearing branches which give the mold-like appearance to the margin of the plant. When the spores fall on a moist potato leaf they may send out germ tubes which enter the plant. In these spore-bearing branches of smaller spores which have the power of swimming about for a short period, provided they are suitable in the same way as the ordinary spores. Spores that fall to the ground are washed by rains through the soil and attack the tubers causing a dry rot; if the soil is wet other fungi and bacteria follow and a wet rot results.

The spread of the blight is prevented by means of the Bordeaux mixture. Lime-sulphur and other substances have been tried but all experiments are of the nature of the Bordeaux mixture. In these experiments it has been shown that the yield is increased by the use of this spray if no blight is present. Spraying experiments made annually for twenty years at the Vermont Experiment Station have shown an increase yield on unsprayed plots in every case ranging from 18 to 215 per cent. The average of the yields of 29 years on the sprayed areas was 268 bushels per acre as compared with 163 bushels on the unsprayed. Although the blight is present in the soil, the ground, if heavy, will break many of the feeding roots and will expose others to such a free circulation of warm air as seriously to impair their usefulness. In this compacted soil the capillary tubes, not being broken or covered with a blanket of fine earth, rapidly carry the water to the surface, where it passes into the air, whereas, if the water cannot escape by this means, it will be taken up by the roots and serve as a vehicle for carrying food from the soil to the plant. After soil has once been compacted through heavy

period of blossoming, yet the first spraying should be given when the plants are about five or eight inches high and be repeated every ten to fourteen days, so as to keep the foliage well covered during the season. If only three or four sprays are given on the first should be postponed somewhat later and the two others applied so as to keep the foliage protected as much as possible. In some seasons this is sufficient. It is not safe to postpone the spraying till the blight appears as it may be overlooked until serious damage is done.

Other protective measures should not be neglected. Only sound seed should be used. Potatoes should be harvested with as little injury as possible during dry weather and kept in dry, cool storage. Some varieties are more resistant than others to the disease. Those that are found by trial to be the most resistant should be grown, provided they are suitable in other respects. Though it has not been shown that the disease persists in the soil, it is advisable not to plant potatoes in land that has grown a diseased crop the previous year. Rot of the tubers is less likely to occur in well drained gravelly soil. In preparing the Bordeaux mixture the following proportions of the substances used should be taken.

- Lime 4 lbs.
 - Copper sulphate (bluestone, blue vitriol) 4 lbs.
 - Water 40 gals.
- Dissolve the copper sulphate in a wooden vessel. It will dissolve more rapidly in warm water. Dilute to 20 gallons. Strain the mixture through a cloth with warm water and dilute to 20 gallons. Stir and add the lime mixed. The mixture will not keep, so that it must be made fresh when needed. Stock solutions of the lime and copper sulphate may be kept. If insects are troublesome, such as the potato beetle, two or three pounds of arsenate of lead may be added to each 40 gallons of the mixture, or one pound of Paris green.

W. P. FRASER.

Summer Cultivation of Corn

To grow corn most successfully, cultivation must begin before the young corn plants have made their appearance above ground. If weather conditions have not been all that could be desired countless weeds will have germinated before the corn, and these will cause serious trouble if not destroyed when small. For this purpose a light drag harrow will prove very effective. Of course some corn will be destroyed in these cultivations, but the loss in value of extra seed is insignificant, and is far more than compensated for in the fewer weeds in the conserved moisture and in the aeration of the soil if a heavy dash of rain has compacted the surface. Although the use of the drag harrow may often be advantageously continued until the corn is six inches high, the two-row cultivator should be started just as soon as the rows are clearly visible. The first cultivations should always be deep and wide. A leveller attached to the rear of the cultivator, which will smooth down the ridges left by the claws, is a valuable addition to any corn plow. This leveller not only makes conditions unfavorable for rapid evaporation by lessening the surface area exposed to the sun and wind, but also tends to pull to the surface any weeds which may have been cut off and left partly buried.

The most successful growers do not stop cultivating when all weeds have been destroyed. When the use of the two-row cultivator is no longer practicable, the one-horse cultivator can be used to splendid advantage. Corn requires an immense amount of water at all stages of its growth, and just at the time when it is making its heavy demands upon the soil many farmers stop cultivating, because they break down too much corn with the two-row cultivator. Now, what happens when cultivation ceases at this stage of the plant's development? The soil, the ground, if heavy, will break many of the feeding roots and will expose others to such a free circulation of warm air as seriously to impair their usefulness. In this compacted soil the capillary tubes, not being broken or covered with a blanket of fine earth, rapidly carry the water to the surface, where it passes into the air, whereas, if the water cannot escape by this means, it will be taken up by the roots and serve as a vehicle for carrying food from the soil to the plant. After soil has once been compacted through heavy

L. S. KLINCK.

A Review of the Work of the Experimental Farms

For more than a quarter of a century has been going on not only at the Central Farm at Ottawa but also in the Maritime provinces, the Prairie provinces, and in British Columbia. The benefits that have resulted from this work are undoubtedly very great, but still thousands of earnest men are not receiving the full advantage of what is being done for them. Perhaps many do not receive the reports and bulletins containing the information, while others receive these pub-

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