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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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AND ALL

Summer Complaints

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WILD STRAWBERRY

IS AN INSTANTANEOUS CURE.

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Price 35 cents at all druggists and dealers. Do not let some unprincipled druggist humbug you into taking so-called Strawberry Compound. The original is Dr. Fowler's. The rest are substitutes.

Mrs. G. Bode, Lethbridge, Alta., writes: "We have used Dr. Fowler's EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY and found it a great remedy for Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint and Cramps. We would not like to be without it in the house."

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About the Farm.

Does Ma Wish She Was Pa?

(A Story in Rhyme.)

"I wish I had a lot o' cash,"
Sez Pa, one winter's night;
"I'd go down South an' stay a while,
Where days are warm and bright."
He set an' watched the fire die
(Seemed lost in thoughtful daze),
Till Ma brought in some fresh pine
knots
And made a cheerful blaze.

"I wish I had a million shares
O' stock in Standard Oil,"
Sez Pa, "I wouldn't do a thing."
Ma made the kettle boil,
An' mixed hot biscuits, fried some ham
An' eggs (smelt good, you bet!)
Fetched cheese an' doughnuts, made
the tea,
Then Pa—set down an' et!

"I wish I was a millionaire,"
Sez Pa, "I'd have a snap."
Next, from the lounge, we heard a
snore;
Pa—at his 'ev-nin' nap!
Ma did the dishes, shook the cloth,
Brushed up, put things away,
An' fed the cat, then started up
Her plans for bakin' day.
She washed an' put some beans to soak,
An' set some bread to rise;
Unstrung dried apples, soaked 'em, too,
All ready for her pies;
She brought more wood, put out the cat,
Then darned four pair o' socks;
Pa woke, an' sez, "It's time fer bed;
Ma, have you wound both clocks?"

Poultry Dots.

Milk, whole or skim, sweet or sour, is good for fowls and chicks but water must also be provided.

The house cat sometimes will catch little chickens and do it so slyly that she will not be discovered unless carefully watched.

During the warm, sunny days it is best to turn the brood coop so that it will face the north, thus keeping out the heat of the sun which would otherwise make the interior very uncomfortable for the hen.

Chicks which begin to be troubled by leg weakness when two or three weeks old usually have been overfed or not given enough opportunity to exercise. There is nothing like a run on green turf to make strong, healthy chicks.

Little ducklings are very susceptible to sunstroke. They should always have a shelter to protect them from the hot August sun or they will be seen to flatten out on the ground and become almost perfectly rigid, and most of those affected will die.

If you have not already swept down the cobwebs and dirt from the inside of the hen house and whitewashed the interior, do it without delay. It will not only clean and purify the building but will make it lighter and brighter and in every way more satisfactory.

Unless the male birds are valuable beyond the ordinary "rooster," it is not profitable to keep them through the summer and if they are disposed of or killed and eaten the expense of keeping them is saved and much trouble from their quarrelsome dispositions may be avoided.

If turkey hens with broods of little poults are confined in coops they must be dusted with lice-killing powder twice a week and the heads of the poults must be greased with lard or vaseline once a week. Lice breed faster on a confined turkey than on a hen.

After the breeding season is over it is sometimes best to put the old fowls out in the orchard with a low, cheap shed to roost under and nests to lay in, and let them remain there all summer. They will improve the quality of the fruit by fertilizing the trees and consuming worms and in-

sects. They will also obtain much good health from running about in the shade.

Preserving Eggs.

In the month of August when the price of eggs is usually at its lowest, the industrious housewife "puts down" a sufficient number of eggs to keep the family throughout the winter when eggs are sometimes almost worth their weight in precious metal. For this purpose various methods have been employed including packing in common salt, immersing in lime water, greasing with lard and the use of water glass. Of all these methods the greasing with lard is easily the worst and the water glass method considerably the best. As the best is what the readers of the Western Home Monthly want, we will not take their time by describing the other preservatives and the manner of using them.

To make the water glass solution obtain a gallon of water glass, or sodium silicate, from the nearest wholesale druggist. This should cost about a dollar and will be a heavy liquid, almost of the consistency of thick molasses. Next boil nine gallons of water and let it cool. Mix the water glass with the water and put the liquid in large earthen jars. If you have not the jars, take a hardwood barrel or cask, remove one head and fill it with loosely crumpled paper moistened with kerosene. Set fire to the paper and let it burn. If it chars the barrel a little no harm will be done. This is to destroy the sizing or any other foreign substance that might be in the barrel which would otherwise weaken the water glass or pollute it so that its preservative properties would be partly or wholly destroyed.

The receptacle, whether it is jar or barrel, should be set in a cool, dry place and covered to exclude the light. Eggs may be placed in it as fast as collected and the receptacle may be filled until the eggs are within an inch of the surface of the liquid.

If eggs are bought they should be candled or examined through an egg tester, to make sure that they are good, before they are put into the water glass mixture because one bad egg may spoil a lot of good ones and enough bad ones in a barrel will spoil every egg in the lot. Eggs put down in this manner in August may be used at any time during the following winter and will be found in excellent condition for both cooking and eating.

Incubator Notes.

A reader of the Western Home Monthly writes: "If you have trouble in controlling the temperature in your incubator try wrapping the heater with asbestos. This, I learned after spoiling two lots of two hundred eggs each, this year and losing a great many early last year. Papers laid over the top of the incubator also form a great protection if the room happens to be a rather cool one."

When through with the machine at the end of each season, empty the tank, drain and dry it thoroughly and put it in a dry place; usually the attic is best, if it is accessible. One year we were having some repairs made in the house so we tied the tanks from my incubators with binder twine to the rafters in the granary. Pack all the accessories to each machine in a small paper or wooden box, together with the book of instructions for that particular machine, clean the trays and floor by scraping thoroughly, and washing if necessary, and put away—open, so that they will be perfectly clean and dry when wanted next year. The legs may be taken off and the machines all taken apart and they will then take up a very small space.

Never use the incubator as a brooder if you wish to use it again

as a hatcher. After taking off a batch of chickens, clean the trays and floor and put a small dish of fresh earth into the machine for a few hours while adjusting the regulator, before putting in more eggs. This will sweeten it wonderfully.

When lighting up see that the lamp flame does not strike against the chimney at either side, that the chimney is well down all around and the lamp standing level. Lack of attention to these precautions has cost the writer many a weary time of cleaning up smoke and soot, the re-soldering of two burner necks and some rather narrow escapes from bad fires. Should your tank leak, don't try to get along by putting in corn-meal, unless it is in the middle of a hatch, but draw out most of the water, find the leak and cover with melted resin, if you can't handle a soldering iron. I would strongly advise every poultry raiser to own a soldering outfit and learn to use it in case of emergency.

Always follow the directions that come with your machine as to adjusting the regulator, as the manufacturer knows more about its construction than any one can tell you and he is just as anxious for your success as you are.

Trap Nests.

A subscriber from British Columbia inquires how to make and use trap nests, or where such nests can be purchased.

Answering the latter part of the question first, trap nests are sold by most dealers in poultry supplies and most plans for making them are covered by patent, though some dealers sell the plans and the right to make them for the poultryman's own use.

The trap nest is simply a nest with a trap which springs when the hen goes in and drops a shutter, or closes the door, so that she cannot get off after laying until she is liberated by the caretaker. Each hen should be banded with a leg band bearing a number. The poultryman goes through his pens every two hours or so, looking at all the nests, and when he finds one with a hen in and the egg laid he opens the nest, removes the hen, gets the number on her band and writes that number on the egg with a pencil. He may also put down on a tally sheet a little cross to show that the hen laid that day. In this way he not only knows which eggs are laid by certain hens but how many eggs certain hens lay in a month, season or year.

The knowledge of the parentage of the egg enables him to set them under certain hens and to mark the chicks when they hatch by punching the webs in their feet and thereby establish a pedigreed strain. The knowledge of the number of eggs each hen lays in a year enables the owner to throw out such hens as do not lay enough to pay a profit and to raise the chicks of each season from those prolific hens which are money makers. The use of these nests requires constant attention for the hen should not be confined in one very long after she has laid.

How to Make Hens Sit.

A subscriber writes: "Please tell me how to get Barred Plymouth Rock hens to sit. Mine have been laying since in February but do not show any desire to incubate. I am feeding a ration of corn with a small feed of oats about three times a week to vary it. Please tell me how to make them sit."

As a rule, Barred Plymouth Rocks need no particular inducement to sit at this season of the year. The fact that yours do not become broody indicates that the particular strain you have has been bred away from the tendency to incubate; the fowls have become nonsitters to some extent. There is nothing you could feed them which would be more likely to make them broody, though if you had fed a better egg making ration during the winter they would have laid out their litter of eggs and would then have been more inclined toward broodiness.