

TORTURED BY CONSTIPATION

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Paralyzed Bowels and Digestion

ST. BONIFACE DE SEAWINGAN, QUE.
Feb. 3rd, 1914.

"It is a pleasure to me to inform you that after suffering from Chronic Constipation for 2 1/2 years, I have been cured by 'Fruit-a-tives'. While I was a student at Berthier College, I became so ill I was forced to leave the college. Severe pains across the intestines continually tortured me and it came to a point when I could not stoop down at all, and my Digestion became paralyzed. Some one advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and at once I felt a great improvement. After I had taken four or five boxes, I realized that I was completely cured and what made me glad, also, was that they were acting gently, causing no pain whatever to the bowels. All those who suffer with Chronic Constipation should follow my example and take 'Fruit-a-tives' for they are the medicine that cures."

MAGLOIRE PAQUIN

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CHANNTRY FARM Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Present offering — Sheep of both sexes, a grand lot of lambs, also a few yearling rams and ewes.

ED. de GEX - KERWOOD, MONT.

FARM FOR SALE

WEST HALF OF LOT 3, CON. 4, S. E. R. R. Warwick, 100 acres, all under cultivation. On the premises are a good frame house, frame barn with stable and granary, all new. Well fenced and tile drained. Two acres orchard, very best of loamy land, well watered by creek running through it. Situated in one of the best localities in the township for cultivation or grazing purposes. For further particulars apply to J. F. ELLIOT, Watford, Ont., July 20th, 1914.

FARM FOR SALE

GORE TWO, FOURTH CONCESSION, S. E. R. Township of Warwick. About 120 acres. Good large new brick house with basement. Bank barn 42 x 50 feet, 22 foot posts. About 300 apple trees. 7 acres of good maple timber, 6 acres of fall wheat, 25 acres of fall plowing, balance seeded down. Well tile drained, no broken land, good water, 6 miles from Watford, good roads, close to school and church, rural mail delivery and telephone. Extra good farm, for grain or pasturing. Apply to F. ELLIOT, Watford, Ont.

HARRY WILLIAMSON

Sleigh Manufacturer; Ripping, Turning, Planing, etc., and all kinds of general repairing will receive our best attention.

ST. CLAIR ST. - WATFORD
(OLD SALVATION ARMY BARRACKS)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FARM

The undersigned auctioneer has received instructions from MISS SARAH BLACKSTOCK to sell by public auction at

CHITTICK'S HOTEL, KERWOOD,

Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, 1915

at 2.30 o'clock, sharp, the following valuable farm:

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land

Situate, lying and being the South Half of Lot 6, Con. 3, of the Township of Metcalfe, in the County of Middlesex, consisting of 100 acres, more or less, commonly known as the Samuel Blackstock farm.

The land is a rich, clay loam, and adapted for all kinds of farming. On the premises are a brick house, 2 large frame barns, granary and hog pen, a three acre orchard of choice fruit trees, 22 acres fall ploughing done, 15 acres new seeding, 30 acres older meadow, and the balance of farm in pasture and bush.

The farm is situated at 2 1/2 miles south of Kerwood on the Curry road, 20 rods from school house.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent of purchase money down at the time of sale, the balance in 30 days without interest. The farm will be offered subject to a reserved bid.

T. F. HAWKEN, MISS SARAH BLACKSTOCK, Auctioneer.

George W. Blackstock, manager, R. R. No. 3, Petrolia.

Dairymen's Patriotic Fund

The Dairymen of Western Ontario opened a fund by the above caption. A total of \$4,532.88 has been received so far. Lambton's contribution was as follows:—White's (C) R. J. White, Mooretown (P) \$44; Arkona (C) F. C. Eastman, Arkona (S) \$84.49; Forest (C) John Walker, Forest (S) \$138; Osborne (C) F. J. Alex. Show, Corinna (S) \$61.20; Lambton Creamery Co., G. N. Gray, Petrolia (S) \$100.

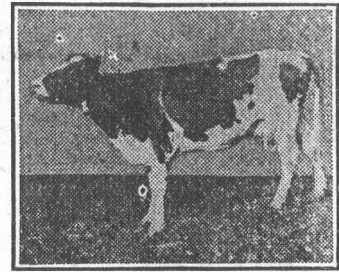
Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

An Illinois farmer who maintains a dairy of thirty cows on thirty-four acres, milks by machinery, has two silos, raises the bulk of the feed consumed on the place and markets much of his produce independently presents a good example of the intensive principle in agriculture.

This man is W. E. Draper of Du page county, and he is known far and wide as a money making, successful farmer. He has the enthusiastic help of his energetic wife. Mr. and Mrs. Draper have taken up the subject of independent marketing, with the result of greatly increasing their income. They receive more than the wholesale price for the entire output of their dairy and are making further plans in the way of direct dealing with consumers in Chicago and Elgin. They will do more with poultry, vegetables and fruit when they get a little further along with their organization. Housekeepers who have had dealings with them stand ready to take all the cream, butter, poultry, etc., that the place can produce. Their poultry plant earns a few hundred dollars every year.

It is easy for farmers who are thus favorably located to get full retail prices for their entire production. Mr. Draper says that were he located far-



A THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN.

ther from good cash markets he would change his program somewhat, but he believes that farmers who properly diversify their production and raise those articles which pay the best can make money anywhere. Some classes of produce require quick marketing, while with others once a week or even once a month will answer the same purpose.

Perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Draper's enterprise is his crop system. His land is in such a high state of fertility that he is able to fill his two silos with corn from about ten acres. The silage is supplemented with corn fodder from an extra four or five acres and five acres of alfalfa, together with beets, turnips and mill stuffs. The latter is usually bran and shorts, but this season there has been less nutrition than there usually is in corn silage, and Mr. Draper has bought some cornmeal and gluten with the bran and shorts. He feeds a fairly well balanced ration averaging somewhat about fifty pounds daily, his cows being superior in size.

The animals are Holstein grades, built up to the requirements of his intensive system by careful selection and the use of first class sires. With thirty pounds of silage the animals receive ten pounds of alfalfa or some fodder, five to eight pounds of concentrates and five pounds of roots. If the latter are not on hand the silage is increased to thirty-five pounds.

Fifteen to eighteen acres of corn is the limit on a little farm. Add the five acres of alfalfa and there remains enough land to permit a small pasture and five acres of strawberries. By a regular system of rotation and heavy manuring the soil is enriched and kept in fine order. There is little waste in the pastures, and at certain periods the cows have only two or three acres on which to run.

It happens almost regularly in Illinois that a drought in July or August destroys grazing for the rest of the year, but farmers of Mr. Draper's caliber do not allow their ground to lie idle month after month. Usually he brings on a fodder crop for fall or spring use. The cows on a little farm get an abundance of grass or rye and clover until midsummer, after which stall feeding becomes liberal again, its extent depending on the condition of the fodder crops. In addition to maintaining the dairy this farm supports some young stock and two or three mares.

Mr. Draper's enterprise in strawberries is separated from the regular farming, as he has a partner in that branch. His income from that fruit is large and is additional to the \$5,000 income from milk and poultry. The labor in connection with the strawberries is handled as a distinct account.

The fame of this little farm in Du page county has extended over a wide

NO ALUM MAGIC READ LABEL BAKING POWDER

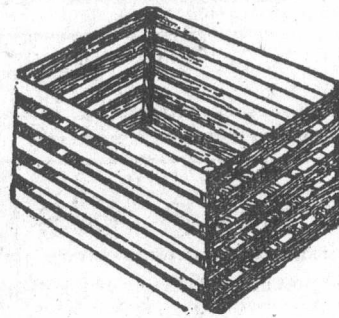
territory, and many farmers who are burdened with more land than they can work properly are turning to the Draper methods. The first principle is to get rid of surplus land unless there is capital enough to organize and equip the place as it ought to be run. The idea is to cut out waste and work the land to its greatest productive capacity.

Weed Out Poor Cows.

Weeding out the poorest cows is the best way to improve the record of any dairy in the amount of milk and butter produced in proportion to the number of cows kept. This process of weeding out will also aid materially to increase the profits.

A Light Folding Crate.

Light wooden crates of the folding type are being widely used by growers of onions, potatoes, corn for the city markets and other vegetables and truck of this sort. They fold up when not in use and take up but little space when they are not filled. They are rather strongly made and will stand a



great deal of such hard usage as comes from express and truck handling. They can be used over and over again and are meeting with much favor among the growers who make many shipments weekly.

The expense of furnishing packers and crates is met in this way by the grower who is willing to make a considerable first of the season outlay for packing crates. These crates are easily stowed away during the winter season.

Re-enforcing Concrete Silos.

The farm papers are calling attention to the necessity of exercising special pains in re-enforcing concrete silos. This admonition is urged upon builders because of silos cracking as a result of lack of re-enforcement. It is well to state that not only should the concrete be well enforced, but good cement and proper mixture should be used and the wall made sufficiently thick.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture on the average has begun to grow more intensive. If inventions and discoveries of the future are to annul or reverse this effect they must be of a different kind from those that have given us our seeders, reapers, thrashers, etc. We shall need thereafter, not something that will enable a man to till more acres, but something that will enable him to get greater returns from a single acre.—Professor John Bates Clark, Columbia University.

ORGANIC MATTER IN SOILS.

Nature of This Material but Little Understood.
[From annual report, 1914, of bureau of soils.]

Organic matter is essential to make a soil of what would otherwise be pulverized and more or less hydrolyzed rock, and while there are some soils capable of growing crops that contain small quantities of organic matter, on the whole the quantity of this material in average soils is considerable. The average organic contents of soils amount to approximately fifty tons per acre, and yet the nature of this material has been but little understood. It has been believed for many years that it consisted chiefly of some such body as humic acid, differing perhaps in different soils, but having the same general properties. One prominent service which these investigations have rendered agriculture has been to show the nonexistence of humic acid and its hypothetical relatives and to show instead the existence of many compounds with many relationships.

This line of research has been especially profitable during the year just past, and the number of compounds isolated and identified has been increased to more than forty. Some of these compounds contain only carbon and

compounds found are recognized as representing decomposition products of fats, carbohydrates, proteins, and other classes of natural compounds, and a great deal of light is shed thereby on the processes of humus formation and transformation in the soil. These researches into the nature and properties of soil organic matter have shown conclusively that the soil investigator must take into consideration the presence of organic compounds in the soil.

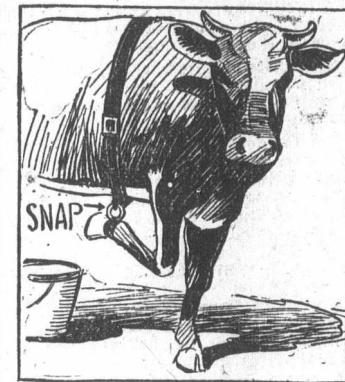
Soil Compost.

Professor Ahearn of the Kansas Agricultural college tells how to prepare soil compost for growing plants:

"A workable soil may be made from loam, sand and manure, but it will be greatly improved if leaf mold or peat is added. The best loam for plants is made of well decayed sod taken from a pasture. After the grass has been killed by hard freezes in the fall the sod should be cut three or four inches deep and placed in a pile, the grass side down. For the sake of convenience make the pile three or four feet wide and as high and as long as necessary. Hollow out the top so as to catch the rains. If the year is a dry one a garden hose may be used to supply the moisture. In the construction of this pile alternate layers of sod and manure should be used. This compost should be allowed to weather for at least a year, preferably two years, before being used. When ready to be used it should be chopped and thoroughly mixed with well rotted manure."

For a Restless Cow.

Tie the cow securely and then take a strap long enough to reach around her body just back of the shoulders. Slip a common snap on the strap and let it hang down below her belly. Buckle the strap closely. Then take



a small strap with a ring on it and buckle around the cow's right front leg just above the hoof. Then draw her leg up and snap to the ring.

She may jump around some the first time, but will soon stand still, and you can milk her without fear of being kicked. When she finds that the milking eases her and she is not whipped she will stand without the leg being raised.

Better Farming.

Better farming in conjunction with favorable climatic conditions is noted in 1914 crop returns. Official figures say the average yield per acre of all the staple crops was nearly 10 per cent greater than a year ago and in most instances greater than the ten year average.

They Seldom Do.

A half witted fellow living in one of our country villages makes it his business to attend all funerals and comment on them for days afterward. Recently he received an invitation to the wedding of a relative. The next day after the wedding a neighbor asked, "And how did the wedding go off, Jim?"

"Oh, there was a pretty fair crowd turned out considerin' the weather," Jim answered solemnly. "Mary, she looked right nice, but I didn't think Bob looked very natural."—Indianapolis News.

Posted.

"Papa, what is an escutcheon?"

"Why?"

"This story says there was a blot on his escutcheon."

"Oh, yes. An escutcheon is a light colored vest. He had probably been carrying a fountain pen."—Houston Post.

The Three Graces.

First Girl—I know Jack hasn't much money, but we can live on faith, you know. Second Girl—And hope, too, I suppose? Third Girl—And charity!—London telegraph.

Impossibilities are merely the half hearted efforts of quitters.—Herbert Kaufman.

War Summary

Feb. 17.—Notwithstanding the fact that the aggressive operations undertaken by the Germans in honor of the Emperor's birthday did not meet with the success that may have been anticipated, fresh German troops are being concentrated in Belgium with heavy war supplies, and this is considered an indication that they will soon make another attempt to pierce the Allies' lines in Flanders.

The German Emperor is quoted by a Cologne newspaper as declaring recently while punning an iron cross on a soldier: "We will stay in hostile territory until the enemy is vanquished or has been captured." It has been definitely ascertained that the German submarine U-21 sank three steamers in the Irish Sea near Liverpool Saturday. A German submarine also has torpedoed two British steamers in the English Channel off Havre.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Regiment are reported to have inflicted severe losses on a German land-sturm regiment, and to have captured a number of prisoners during the defence of their trenches near La Basse. The Canadian casualties were slight.

London, Feb. 1.—The movement of the first Canadian contingent to France, is part of the general movement of Kitchener's armies which is taking place. While the utmost secrecy is maintained as to the numbers crossing, their destination, and in fact, all other details of the military activity, it is safe to say that already there are several hundred thousand of the new troops safely across the channel and now completing their training and equipment at the great camps which have been established in various parts of Northern France.

Berlin, Feb. 3, by wireless to London. —Fighting between the British and Turks continues at Kurna, according to a dispatch from Bagdad, which describes an attack made by 200 Turks. The Turks were driven back at daybreak by the fire from two British gunboats.

A dispatch from Lisbon says: "Reinforcements have been sent to Angola, as the Germans now occupy the greater part of that colony."

London, Feb. 3.—The second Australian contingent has arrived in Egypt and has joined the first contingent.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The Princess Patricia's Canada's crack regiment, bore the brunt of another furious German charge west of La Basse, according to the dispatches from the front to-day. The Canadians fought brilliantly, hurling the enemy back with severe losses. Then they counter-attacked and captured a position along the canal to Bethune, which was occupied by Germans in last week's fighting.

The Pill That Leads Them All.—Pills are the most portable and compact of all medicines, and when easy to take are the most acceptable of preparations. But they must attest their power to be popular. As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the most popular of all pills they must fully meet all requirements. Accurately compounded and composed of ingredients proven to be effective in regulating the digestive organs, there is no surer medicine to be had anywhere.

While moving a hay press and gasoline engine from the farm of Mr. Albert Morey on the 10th concession of Logan, Mr. Frederick Wurdell, one of the best-known residents of Mitchell, had his back broken and may not recover. The engine tipped off his load, and in trying to pry it back with a rail Mr. Wurdell exerted too much force and the rail broke, allowing him to be pinned beneath the engine. He was quickly rescued, but is now in a critical condition.

Cheapest of all oils.—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast and all country merchants keep it for sale. So, being easily procurable and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

Dr. H. P. Westell, a former well known resident of Sarnia, died at his home in Winnipeg on Tuesday evening of last week, after an illness of several months. Dr. Westell formerly practiced as veterinary surgeon and conducted a livery stable business in Sarnia, and later was lessee of the Belchamber Hotel for a number of years, removing to Winnipeg some years ago.

Depressed? Run Down?

Feeling kind of seedy, nervous and irritable?

Cheer Up!
TURNER'S
FAMOUS
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PORT

will set you on your feet again.

"Buy it for Purity's sake"

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