7

-Buk handy. Mr. Geo. H. Duffus. of Fort William, says: of Fort William, says:
te of my locomotive
I the left side of my
Fortunately I carry
ith me, and as soon as
the balm freely applied.
ut all the 'fire' and
the few days it bad my
"

ICE SORES-Miss S. lliston, Ont., writes:ids were simply a mass hes and sores. The found nothing of real Buk. It soothed, puriy skik perfectly."
D WOUNDS-Mrs. A. John St. North, Ham-er right foot crushed by says:—The flesh was d and inflamed when I

Within two days all four days the injury

matter there w unt of nitrogen. Withavailable nitrogen we available nitrogen we abundant growth of that is necessary; ne-se it is in the leaf that oxide taken from the p into sugars, starch, pounds of like nature, ting that limits the size st as surely limits the to make and store inds. Nitrogen forces

2/0

10

7

stem growth, hence i.s.
crop production.
ing vegetable matter,
more than furnish niproves the physical con-soil, thus making it k. It increases the abilto hold water, thereby er returns in dry weats decay furnishes acids
o bring insoluble plant
n available condition. ong statements to make onstituent of the soil, ow the importance of h crops to plough down as possible in the rotame naturally is the best ere this is not possible. sive, grow rye, rape, or hat will furnish organic

ie soil. lso a Necessary Food. ent next to nitrogen in s phosphorus. Nitrogen by the phosphorus but the phosphorus soil can be supplement. dding some form of ma-ilizer. The supply in the paratively small, and is ild in an insoluble form, ies by leaching may be minimum. So firmly is rus held, that in our e soils of the Province, t after nitrogen, no plant uent that may be added decidedly good results as This is especially true ed for the cereal grains On fall wheat, 400

acid phosphate per acre i the yield, and basic slag oils has given even bet-On soils fairly rich in natter, and thus well sup nitrogen, there is usually supplementing the gen-! supplementing the gen-ing with anything but the the exception being when has wintered poorly and hard time to make growth backward spring. tion of nitrate of soda at f 100 to 150 pounds per

e poorer parts of the field y pay well. have difficulty in absorbnates, hence aithough the usually well manured for it will pay to add three hundred pounds of acid per acre. On ground that nough to grow twenty-five urnips per acre we have yield five tons by the use hundred pounds of acid per sere.

per acre.
nis to be kept in mind are
e nitrogen is so valuable.
very large subply in the
can be got through the of leguminous crops, and phosphate, for various reae a peculiar value when ipplement good general made good cultivation.—Prof. Iarcourt, O. A. College,

in the farm nouse" should per before or just after the

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellog's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future atafflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

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KERWOOD ONTARYO . * * * * * * * * *

GRAND TRUNK SAILWAY TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford station as follows:

GOING WEST GOING WEST

Accommodation, 111....8.42 a.m., Chicago Express, 17...12.47 p.m., Detroit Express, 83....6.54 p.m., (c) Express, 15....10.10 p.m., GOING EAST
Ontario Limited, 80....7.48 a.m., Chicago Express, 6...11.22 a.m., Accommodation, 112...5.26 p.m., (c)—Stops to let off passengers from Kingston and east.

from Kingston and east. C. W. VAIL, Agent, Watford.

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DIARRHOEA IN FOALS

Scours Causes Many Losses Annuality Among Young Coits.

Symptoms Described and Timely Treatment Suggested - Laudanum and Castor Oil a Good Drench-Preparing for Gardening.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The occurrence of Scours in foals is responsible for a considerable part of the losses among them during the earlier periods of their lives. It often makes its appearance within a few days after birth, without any apparent cause. Among the various causes responsible may be mentioned too long intervals being allowed between the sucking periods, as is often the ease when the dam is being worked and the foal allowed to suck only during the mornings, noon, and evenings, and when the foal is hungry the milk is swallowed rapidly and in excessive quantities. Another frequent cause is the foal sucking the mare after she has been over-exerted, or while she is in an overheated

Artificial feeding is also another cause, as in the case of foals peing fed on cow's milk. It may also result from the indis-criminate use of physic medicines. The milk of the dam is also materially affected by the nature of the diet, and sudden changes from one kind of food to another cause a var-

condition, and the udder has become

filled with milk in which there may be an excess of the products of tis-

sue waste, drained from the system.

iation in the milk, which tends to derange the stomach of the foal. There are also other predisposing factors, such as exposure to cold rains and the keeping of the young animal in a damp, unwholesome sta-ble, and especially where the floors are filthy and wet, owing to lack of drainage.

In addition to the foregoing, there are also some infectious agents (disease germs) which cause a very fatal form of scours or dysentery in foals.
Symptoms.—When the foal is affected with scours, the symptoms may be first preceded by a constipated condition, which, however, is soon followed by the passage of liquid RESIDENCE--ST CLAIR ST. * matter. The discharges at first appear soft and slimy and have often a peculiar, offensive odor. The tail and hips become soaked and covered with the discharges, which, in severe cases, become more frequent and very watery. The foal then rapidly loses condition and becomes very weak, and the belly becomes tender. If not arrested, the condition may prove fatal in from two

to ten days. Treatment and Prevention.—As a means to prevention, the first consideration should be the avoidance of the various causes which have been mentioned. The foal should be protected from exposure to cold rain storms. The stable should be maintained in a good, dry, and clean con-dition, and plenty of dry bedding pro-vided in the stall occupied by the foal. In cases where the foal is being fed on cow's milk, it should be modified to suit by the addition of about one-third water and sufficient sugar to make it sweet to the taste. In cases where the dam is being worked and the foal having access to her only during mornings, noon, and evenings, care should be exercised to prevent it, when hungry and the stomach empty, from sucking the milk too rapidly and in exces-sive quantities. If the dam has been over-exerted and become over-heated, some of the milk should be withdrawn by hand from the udder be-fore allowing the foal to commence

sucking. The nature of the treatment employed in affected foals is to some extent governed by the origin or the

trouble, so that the cause should be ascertained if possible.

With the exception of those cases which have resulted from the impro-per use of physic medicines, it is usually best to begin treatment by giving a teaspoonful of laudanum, com-bined with two ounces of castor oil as a drench. In addition, a teaspoonful of prepared chalk and powdered catechu may be given in a cupful of boiled milk or flour gruel every four or five hours, until the movements of the bowels become more regular. Another common remedy is a tablespoonful of lime water and a tea-spoonful of laudanum, given in a little boiled milk, repeated every four

hours as required.

When the foal is in a weakened condition, its strength should be kept up by means of an egg beaten up with several ounces of the mother's milk, and poured carefully into the mouth, and repeated at intervals of several hours, as may appear necessary. The foal should in all cases be kept warm and comfortable until better. If the foregoing measures are not effective in checking the conare not enective in coccains and dition within a reasonable time, special cotorinary freatment may be cial veterinary treatment may be necessary.—C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V., President Ont. Vet. College, Toronto.

Preparing for Gardening. This month begins the active gar-

made, and the seed of the early plants like cabbages, cauliflower, early celery, early beets, and the long season plants like tomatoes, egg plants and peppers should be started. Many of these seeds for small gardening work may be started inside which will relieve the necessity of making hot-beds until the first part of next month. Manure for topof next month. Manure for top-dressing the ground may be hauled out the latter part of this month.

Put spraying machine into good condition, and test) it.

Keep plant aphis in check by using some tobacco preparation

BENEFITS OF ROTATION It Maintains Both the Humus and

Nitrogen Supplies. Too Frequent Grain Growing Exhausts the Soil - Rotation Will Help to Destroy Weeds, Insects, and Fungus Pests-Currants and Gooseberries.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Crop rotations will, if properly planned and practised, maintain the humus supply in the soil, will restore the nitrogen supply, will give the benefits resulting from alternating crops that have different food requirements and leave different root residues in the soil; will help in weed, insect and fungus disease control; will make business management possible, will distribute the labor and reduce the risk of the loss in poor crop years.

Grain Growing Exhausts the Soil. Lands that are continually used for grain crops will in time show exhaustion of the humus supply, due to annual tillage creating conditions that favor oxidation. Lands that are given a rest from the action of plough, disc, and cultivator, for two years out of every four while growing a hay or pasture crop will not become depleted of humus material, since the roots of the clover and grass crops will during their period of growth increase the quantity of vegetable matter or humus making

material. The common food plants have quite different root systems, legumes and root crops go deep, the grasses and grains have fibrous roots and feed nearer the surface. The grains develop their feeding roots and are most active during the spring and early summer, while corn and the root crops draw the greater part of their food supply during the late

Use the Soil as a Feeding Ground.

The point is to use the soil as a feeding ground for the various food plants in such a way as to emplo all its resources during the rotation eriod, but not to overwork or exhaust any particular part of what the soil may offer. A soil that is subjected to the task of nourishing a surface feeding type of plant over a long period of years will become exhausted of the food elements within the range of the feeding roots. The same is true when a soil is subjected to supplying the same food elements in excess to classes of plants requiring the same elements Alternate Shallow and Deep Feeding

By planting a rotation that will call for a surface feeding crop one year, a deep feeding crop the next year, and a rest from tillage for two years the soil is not subjected to the same everlasting drain on its fertility that the one crop or no system imposes. The work that the soil is required to do is distributed over a longer period, the soil is given time to rest up while certain food ele-ments are reaching a condition suit-able for plant food in quantity large enough to be of use to a developing crop. When crops are alternated, weeds, insects and fungus pests, all of which like the sameness of con-ditions characteristic of the one crop system, are not given a chance to increase, but are rooted out and destroyed annually through the breaking up of conditions suitable to such pests by employing a suitable rotation system.—L. Stevenson, secretary Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Currants and Gooseberries.

If a currant or gooseberry planta-tion is properly cared for, at least eight to ten crops may be expected before it becomes unprofitable because of its age. Productive fields over twenty years old are not uncommon in some sections. Although the number of years a plantation will continue in good bearing con-dition depends to some extent upon location and soil, the most important factor is the care which it receives. The period of productiveness of both currant and gooseberry plants is longer in northern regions than toward the southern limits of their culture and longer on heavy soil than on saidy soil.

In gardens where the available land is limited in extent, currants

and gooseberries may well be plant-ed among the tree fruits and left there permanently. The shade of the

THE HORRORS OF INDIGESTION

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Indigestion. Weak Digestion or partial digestion of food, is one of the most serious of present-day complaints-because it is responsible

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and ulou event our sipploid sepa scald, and the foliage is usually healthier in such locations than when grown where it is freely ex-

posed to the sun. A place with good air drainage is preferred for gooseberries. In low, damp places mildew attacks both fruit and foliage more severely than on higher sites where the air circulation is better. Currants, however, are seldom severely attacked by mil-dew. Therefore, when the site is a sloping one, currants may be planted on the lower parts and goosebefries above. As both fruits blossom very early in the spring, neither should be planted in low pockets where late spring frosts may kill the flowers.

Gooseberries ordinarily are propagated by mound layers. The plant from which layers are to be procured should be cut back heavily before it begins to grow in the spring. By July it will have sent out numerous vigorous shoots. It should then be mounded with earth half way to the tips of the shoots. By autumn the shoots will have rooted. Those with strong roots may then be cut off and set in the nursery, to be grown for one or two years before planting in the field. If the roots are not well developed, it will be better to leave the shoots attached to the parent plant for a second year.

One of the most effective vermifuges on the market is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy

After long months of suffering from sarcoma, which developed as a result of war service, Bruce W. Carter, of Thamesford, passed away on Thursday morning, in his 26th year. The final weeks of his illness were made easier by reason of the fact that his case was finally recognized by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment

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