

Thursday, May 15, 1924

No More Pains In His Back

That's Why Manitoba Man Recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Stephen Kozak Found Relief and Tells Other Sufferers to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Okno, Man., May 12th. (Special)—"After I had used six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt no more pain in my back, and no unpleasant taste in my mouth in the mornings. This relief is due to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

This statement is made by Mr. Stephen Kozak, who lives in this place. He sends this as a guidance to other sufferers. There are two things certain in this world; one is that everybody is liable at some time or other to an attack of Kidney Trouble the others is that Dodd's Kidney Pills relieve all forms of Kidney disease, such as Diabetes Dropsy, Rheumatism, Bladder Troubles, Gravel and Urinary Disorders, even when other remedies have failed.

Every sufferer who tries Dodd's Kidney Pills is delighted with the comforting relief that they so quickly create. Thousands are buying and using them solely through the recommendation of their friends who have discovered their relieving and healing properties.

Dodd's Kidney Pills can be obtained from all druggists.

The Heritage Of The Desert

Continued from Page Ten

White Chief is strong; the kiss of the Flower of the Desert is sweet. Let Mesal and Jack rest their heads on one pillow, and sleep under the trees, and chant while the dawn brightens in the east. Out of his wise years the Navajo bids them love while they may. Daughter of my race, take the blessing of the Navajo."

Jack lifted Mesal upon Black Bolly and mounted Silvermane. Piute grinned till he shook his earrings and started the pack burros toward the plateau trail. Wolf pattered on before, turning his white head, impatient of delay. Amid tears and waving of hands and cheers they began the zigzag ascent.

When they reached the old camp on the plateau the sun was setting behind the Painted Desert. With hands closely interwoven they watched the color fade and the mustering of purple shadows.

Twilight fell. Piute raked the red coals from the glowing centre of the camp-fire. Wolf crouched all his long white length his sharp nose on his paws, watching Mesal. Hare watched her, too. The night shone in her eyes, the light of the fire, the old brooding mystic desert-spirit, and something more. The thump of Silvermane's hobbled hoofs was heard in the darkness; Bolly's bell jangled musically. The sheep were bleating. A lonesome coyote barked. The white stars blinked out of the blue and the night breeze whispered softly among the cedars.

(THE END)

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Here and There

Shipments of grain from Vancouver for the 1923-24 season have now passed the 41,000,000 bushel mark. Officials estimate that the 50,000,000 bushel mark set for the season will be surpassed in the near future.

Reports from England state that it has been universally conceded that Canada's pavilion was in the best condition when the King opened the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley on April 23rd. "It was the Canadian building," the reports said, "spick and span and complete to the last nail that led all others in the race to the finish in time for to-day's official opening."

Over 3,000 settlers left Liverpool for Canada on April 24th. Thirteen hundred of these sailed on the Canadian Pacific liner "Montcalm," including a party of 200 skilled workers from Manchester, 38 belonging to engineering trades, 40 to building trades and 42 farm hands. Eighty skilled workers from Leeds and a party of engineers from Barrow-in-Furness were also on board.

A total of 40,000,000 salmon trout eggs has been collected during the last season by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in Lake Huron, Georgian Bay and Lake Superior. The total number obtained compares favorably with the average collections of recent years and is sufficient to fill all the hatcheries on the Great Lakes engaged in the propagation of salmon trout.

Graphic and interesting educational motion pictures will bring Alberta's various resources to the eyes of those who attend the British Empire Exhibition this year. In addition to pictures illustrating the life of Alberta's citizens on the farms, on the ranches and in the mining districts, charts will be used to bring out interesting compilations of statistics illustrative of the province's agricultural and industrial output.

Carrying an invitation to the President of the United States to attend the celebrations of the 140th anniversary of the settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists, which will be held in June, Miss G. Lazier, herself a descendant of the Loyalists, left Belleville recently on horseback to ride to Washington alone, a distance of 600 miles. Elaborate arrangements for the celebrations are being made and it is expected that thousands of visitors will attend.

An attractive booklet entitled, "A Week in Quebec in the Spring," by Betty Thornley, internationally known writer associated with "Vogue" and other magazines, has just been added to the series of artistic pamphlets published by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It describes the Ancient Capital and its environs as illustrated by many striking photographs and bound in a cover which reproduces in natural colors the pattern of cloth called catalogue, woven by Quebec habitation women.

That the Indian village of Hochelega, which stood on the site of the present city of Montreal, was a place of about fifty wooden houses having a population of some 4,000 souls when Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence, was the assertion made by Dr. W. D. Lighthall before the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal recently. Dr. Lighthall was able to give the boundaries of the village and described it as resembling the home of Cedric the Saxon, in "Ivanhoe."

Appropos of the recent "Save the Forest Week," E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated: "A week's concentration on saving the forests of Canada is well worth while—much better to make it a 'Forest Saving Year' and, if the forest resources of this country are to be conserved to adequately avail the greater Canada of a few years hence it must be a 'Forest Saving Generation.' Forest wastage is to-day tragically too great and we Canadians must pay and are paying for the loss."

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO. An excellent opportunity to all teachers to advance their academic standing. General B.A. and Honor B.A. courses offered. Astronomy, English, Mathematics, History, Languages, Political Economy and Natural Sciences—24 courses. Social and athletic program throughout the entire six weeks makes the Summer Session as delightful as it is profitable. Splendid new University Buildings occupied this summer. For information write the Director, or Dr. K. P. R. Neill, Registrar.

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HINTS FOR HAYMAKING

When to Cut, Tied, Rake, Coil and Haul In.

Curing Sweet Clover—Harvesting Alfalfa—Handling Red Clover—Timothy Easiest to Cut—Rheumatic Hogs and Their Treatment.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

There is an old saying, "Make hay while the sun shines," with which Prof. Wade Toole of the O. A. College agrees; and fortunate is the farmer who gets sunshine for the job. However, with hay to harvest, one cannot always wait for the weather. One of the essentials in the production of good hay is that it be cut at the proper time. It must have sufficient maturity to insure curing quality, but over-maturity means coarse, fibrous, low quality feed. Sweet clover should be cut in the bud stage. Alfalfa is ready just as it begins to blossom, and the new shoots are starting at the base of the plants. Red clover is matured to best advantage when approximately one-third of the blossoms have turned brown, and timothy just after the second blossom falls.

Curing Sweet Clover. In curing sweet clover two methods are followed. Perhaps curing with the binder and stacking up like grain until the crop is dry saves results as can be obtained. Or the crop may be cut down and allowed to lie in the swath for about two days' sun, and then raked into small windrows. If the weather is dry, about three days in the windrow with an occasional tending makes it ready to harvest. If the weather is cloudy it is advisable to coil the crop as soon as it is raked up.

Harvesting Alfalfa. Alfalfa is more easily cured than sweet clover. If the weather is nice it may be cut in the morning and raked the afternoon of the following day. It must not be allowed to remain exposed to the dew too many nights of bleaching results. After raking, if the sun shines, one more day in the windrow generally makes good hay. The crop may be cut up immediately and let it make in the coil. In any event be sure it is dry when harvested, and be careful of the leaves in handling as they constitute the most valuable portion of the feed.

Handling Red Clover Hay.

Red clover is the common clover hay crop. Much of it is allowed to get over-ripe because it then cures more easily. It may be handled in the same manner as alfalfa; but, unless the crop is heavy it may have to be cut quite as long to cure. The hayloader has changed methods to some extent. It is good practice to cut one day, tedd the following morning, and rake the next afternoon. If the crop is very heavy it may have to lay over an extra day. It is surprising how much faster hay will make, after it has gone so far, when pulled or rolled into windrows. If it is to be made into hay it should be done soon after raking, and the hay should remain in the coils for a few days to sweat out. However, most of it is drawn out of the windrows and if dry makes good feed.

Timothy is the easiest to cut.

Timothy is the easiest to cut. If crop and weather permit it may be cut one morning and hauled the next afternoon, and in fair weather, is always ready by the third day. It is not necessary to coil timothy to cure. No more work than hay crop. In time, rake as soon as possible to hasten drying; tedd only when green or damp and coil in catchy weather. No doubt alfalfa and red clover may be made into timothy hay by rolling, but in good weather this work is not necessary, and the loader hastens the harvest.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Rheumatic Hogs.

Rheumatism of swine may affect either the muscular tissue or the joints the muscular form being most common. Most authorities agree that several causes at least predispose to the disease. Exposure to weather is largely responsible for much of it. Infection also plays an important part. The formation within the body of injurious chemical substances may be a cause. A combination of all these conditions brings the disease.

The first evidence is pain shown by the animal when it moves. A shivering lameness is present. In bad cases food is refused and the hog lies down most of the time. Aside from the pain and lameness, the animal will in good cases, show no symptoms. If the joints are affected, there usually is a slight fever. Attacks last from several days to two weeks.

Good quarters should be provided, dry with wide variation in temperature. Laxatives should be given, and sodium sulphate in bran soup in doses of from half to one teaspoonful two or three times daily. If the animal recovers entirely from the attack, it might be best to market it.

If Udder Leaks Milk.

Leakage of milk from the udder is due to a relaxation of the sphincter muscles of the teats. This is not an infrequent occurrence among heavy milkers. Milking three times a day instead of twice a day relieves the strain on the muscles and will help a great deal. Immerse the teat twice daily in a cold saturated solution of alum. A rubber thimble is often used satisfactorily in severe cases. Application of caustic to the tip of the teat when the cow is dry may prevent leakage after subsequent calving.

It is far better for co-operative societies to be "safe" by seeking and accepting advice and information than to be "sorry" by neglecting to secure it, or ignoring it after it is obtained.

INFECTIOUS ABORTION

A Much Too Common Trouble With Cattle To-day.

Care Needed in Purchasing Cows—Isolate and Treat Infected Animals—The Horse With Fever—Potato Disease Investigation.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

After an exhaustive study of the causes and treatment of infectious abortion of cattle, Dr. C. D. McNeill, Principal Ont. Vet. College, Guelph, has come to the following conclusions:

1. In purchasing breeding cattle—careful enquiries to ascertain if the herd from which they are being obtained is free from abortion disease.

2. If doubt exists as to their freedom from this disease, have all newly obtained pregnant females tested or keep them under observation until they calve.

3. Cows should be placed in maternity stalls to calve.

4. Whenever a cow aborts keep her isolated until she cleans.

5. Thoroughly clean and disinfect the stalls in the stable. The bedding and litter removed from the stalls should be burned, together with the aborted fetus and the afterbirth.

6. Wash the hind parts of all the exposed pregnant cows with an antiseptic solution.

7. Cleanse the genital passage of the aborting animal in all cases of retained afterbirth. Irrigate the womb with a mild warm antiseptic solution or a saline solution. Make use of uterine antiseptic capsules.

8. Do not allow cows with retained afterbirth to remain in stalls adjacent to other pregnant females.

9. Keep aborting cows segregated from the others so long as they are discharging. Wash their hind parts before allowing them to return to the herd.

10. Allow a period of one month to elapse before returning aborting cows to the herd. Wash the bull's sheath after service of aborting cows.

11. Do not allow the bull to serve cows which have a discharge from the vulva. Serve all cows on neutral ground.

12. In affected herds obtain the advice of a qualified veterinarian as to the use of vaccines combined with sanitary measures.

13. In badly affected herds best results are obtained from the use of a live culture vaccine administered to the non-pregnant females two months before breeding.

14. In the case of valuable cows becoming barren, the services of a skilled veterinarian should be obtained for the purpose of treating the womb and ovaries.

15. If calves become affected with white scours, immediately separate the sick ones from the healthy. Consult a veterinarian regarding the use of calf scours serum in conjunction with sanitary measures.

16. Nutritional deficiencies should be corrected as far as possible by supplying mineral elements in the feed.

THE HORSE WITH FEVER.

Drenching May Cause Foundering or Death—Medicine and General Treatment Recommended.

Many good horses die every winter, killed by well meaning people who do not know. One of the chief causes of this is the use of drenching. The animal shows any symptoms of ill-health the first thing done is to give a physic drench or ball. If it is a cow, sheep or pig, an unnecessary physic is not likely to do any harm, but with the horse it is different. Purge a horse when there is fever present and you will in all probability kill him. If you do not succeed in killing him, he will likely be greatly handicapped for the rest of his life by founder. Never physic a horse that has a fever. Use mild laxative only.

Fevers come on suddenly. Severe cases show coldness of the extremities, surface of the body, nose and ears, shivering, breathing increases in frequency. Time to call a qualified veterinarian if there is one to be had. If not, the following treatment is suggested: Blanket the horse well and put him in a warm, comfortable stable, and give two ounces of the following every fifteen minutes, or until the horse begins to sweat: Aconite, one drachm; Spirits of wine, four ounces; water to make a pint. With sweating started give the following fever mixture at the rate of two ounces every two hours:

Fluid Extract Aconite —1 drachm
" Belladonna—2 drachm
" Gualtheria —1 ounce
Potassium Nitrate . . . —1½ ounces
Water to make 1 pint.

Keep a bucket of clean water in which a small quantity of potassium nitrate has been dissolved in front of the horse at all times. Feed soft feeds, as boiled oats and bran. Do not move the horse out of the stable until the temperature has been normal for at least 48 hours.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O.A. College, Guelph.

Potato Disease Investigation.

Investigational work carried on by the Department of Botany of the Ontario Agricultural College during the past six years has brought out the following facts:

That selected, certified seed potatoes give much better results than the uncertified seed potatoes which have been commonly used by the farmers of this province in the past. That Northern Ontario seed potatoes give as good yields on the average as those imported from the Maritime provinces. That in certain sections of old Ontario excellent seed potatoes can be produced by continued selection and roguing.

FLIES AND LIVE STOCK

How to Bring Relief to Farm Animals in Summer.

Description of the Stable Fly—The Treatment Usually Offered—Other Remedies Suggested—Stack Threshing Has Advantages.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The fly is a destroyer of profits. The annoyance that the various types of live stock suffer from this cause during the summer period can be determined with fair accuracy and expressed as loss in pounds of milk, pounds of pork or work not done. Animals get no rest from morning until night. The worry is greatest during the period of greatest light and temperature.

Description of the Fly.

The common stable fly, also known as Stomoxys Calcitrans, resembles the common house fly in size and shape. The stable fly bites much harder, giving quite a sharp sting. It is also a blood sucker and a very persistent tease. The thin skin covering the legs, flanks and abdomen of cattle and horses is the area they attack when bent on satisfying their thirst and hunger. At other times they may rest quietly on the animal's neck or on the stable wall. Any person who was to milk cows during the summer period is well acquainted with the annoyance that these little creatures can create. And when the stable fly is busy assisted by the house fly and the horn fly, both the cow and the milker have anything but a pleasant time in their endeavors to be at least half efficient in milk production. The stable fly breeds principally in decaying refuse, horse manure, rotting straw—materials that are too frequently found quite close to the farm buildings during the summer period when it is possible to keep them at a distance.

The Treatment Usually Offered.

To prevent the stable fly from annoying animals, providing darkened stables, pens, sheds or other shelters in which the animals can retreat is a good practice. Spraying or brushing the animals over with liquid fly repellents is also advised. There is no repellent of very enduring efficiency, but a number of such now in common use are worth while even if their effect is so short as to require daily or twice a day application. This may seem a lot of work, but a man with an auto spray holding two gallons of liquid can go over a line of twenty cows in five minutes. A successful preparation that can be used as a spray is made by mixing the following:

3 lbs. laundry soap, 1½ qts. oil of tar, ¼ qt. coal tar dip, 3 qts. coal oil, ½ gal. water.

Dissolve the laundry soap in water and then add the other ingredients and more water to make 30 gallons of spray.

Additional Treatment Suggested.

Poisons and traps are sometimes used and can be made very efficient agents in stable fly control if used with ordinary intelligence and thoroughness. Formaldehyde is one of the best poisons to use in fly destruction. Mix two ounces of formaldehyde with 1½ quarts of milk, sweeten with brown sugar, and place in a window where the flies congregate. In stables and pig pens properly darkened, one window may be left uncovered to provide the necessary light to attract the flies to the poison dish. If the stable man will at the beginning of the season provide shelves on which to place poison dishes high enough up to be out of the way and where there is light, keep the same replenished from day to day with formaldehyde, milk and sugar, and see that all other moisture is covered up, millions of flies can be destroyed with little effort.

A general fly control prevent the pest increasing by breeding is very necessary to fly control; in fact there is little use in trying to poison or trap flies if we are so shiftless and neglectful of sanitary conditions as to permit them to breed wholesale. Clean up is the first and last word in stable fly control.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O.A. College, Guelph.

Stack Threshing Has Advantages.

Records show that it costs the farmer little more to stack his grain and thresh it from the stack than it does to thresh directly from the field. The cost of threshing grain in the field is less than the cost of threshing in the stack, but when the cost of stacking, which must be taken into consideration, is added, the cost of stacking and threshing from the stack is a little higher. To offset this, however, the straw and grain are usually of a better quality. Considerable loss is likely to result from leaving grain in the shock a long while waiting for the threshing machine. Especially is this true if wet weather prevails. Furthermore, if grain is stacked as soon as it is in case of wet weather the plow can be started. Shocks standing any length of time on fields seeded to grass kill out the grass. Consequently in fields of this kind the grain should be threshed or stacked as early as possible.

The tomato is closely related to the potato, and while the actual food value of the tomato is not so great as that of the potato, it has certain qualities that give it one of the most desirable of our garden crops.

Farmers are not only profiting by shipping their poultry co-operatively, but they are getting into the field of business, learning business methods and how to care for their poultry to get the best results.

A cow that has to use her energy warming the ice cold water she drinks can't use that energy to make milk.

Here and There

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Britain will arrive at Quebec shortly on her first voyage from Liverpool as a cabin-class steamer under her new name Montreal. She is the fastest vessel sailing out of Liverpool and is scheduled to run from there to Quebec in six and a half days.

British Columbia's payroll for 1923 was \$150,000,000, according to the annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The payroll for 1922 was \$128,592,502, and for 1921, \$130,099,373. Employing firms operating at the end of last year numbered 8,524, an increase of 145 over the previous year.

The 1924 season for the port of Montreal was officially opened on the morning of the 15th of April, when the Government ice-breaker Lady Grey arrived in the harbor. A big season is anticipated, especially by the Canadian Pacific steamships, whose vessels on the St. Lawrence route this year will exceed 197,000 gross tons.

Vancouver this season has beaten Portland, the great wheat port of the Northwest and formerly the great wheat port of the Pacific. Portland includes flour in its wheat totals, Vancouver does not. According to the Portland press the American city has moved over 29,000,000 bushels of wheat to date. Vancouver, in the same period, shipped 36,000,000 bushels, exclusive of a very considerable quantity of flour.

The much prized Wilder silver medal, the highest award of the American Pomological Society, the oldest horticultural body in North America, has been awarded to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa for the sixth time. The medal on this occasion was given for the Lobo apple, one of the many fine varieties of McIntosh Red parentage originated at the Central Farm.

An estimate of \$1,500,000 for fire protection and management of forest reserves has been placed before the Government for approval by the Minister of the Interior. The Minister stated that more drastic measures of fire prevention would be taken this year and in this connection the Department of the Interior proposes to utilize the Royal Canadian Air Force for the detection of fires.

An appeal for increased pensions for the originals of the old Royal North-West Mounted Police is now before the Federal Parliament. The present pensions are based on the pay standards of 20 to 30 years ago and are therefore quite inadequate, the appeal claims, and it is asked that they be raised to the same level as those granted members of the present Royal Canadian Mounted Police, on retirement.

There is not a single geological reason why each and all of the world-famous mining camps, such as those of Kirkland Lake, Porcupine and Sudbury, should not be duplicated almost anywhere in the 650,000 square miles of the Quebec Laurentian Plateau, which stretches from the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers to Hudson Strait," according to a statement made by T. C. Denis, Superintendent of Mines of the Province of Quebec, at a recent meeting of the Quebec branch of the Mining Institute of Canada.

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