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When your liver is out of order your whole system suffers. Your food ferments in your stomach and intestines, causing windy spasms, and the impurities that result enter your blood and are carried to every part of your system. The results are nausea, sickness, headache, blurred sight, pains between the shoulders, furred tongue, languor and general depression of spirits. Mother Seigel's Syrup overcomes all that, because it puts your liver right and keeps it right—and your stomach too. Mme. Auguste Ouellette, St. Jean Port Joli, L'Islet Co., P.Q., writing on Jan. 24, 1908, says:—"After meals I had severe pains in the stomach, and I was pale and thin from sleeplessness and headache. Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me when nothing else could."

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Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.  
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.  
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#### CHILDREN

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Send FREE the recognised Guide of Ideas, 1000 Decorations, 500 Illustrations. Direct Loom Prices Direct to You. For 31 years, without the best for lasting service. See List of Belcher's Looms, Laces, Embroideries, etc. in the MARVELLOUS PARCEL. Postage Free. 10 Dimes and 6 Half-Pence 3.10. Tea Cloths 1 of each 3.10. 2 White Damask Table Cloths, 24 yds. by 24 yds. rich pattern, hemmed. 2 White Damask Table Cloths, special make in cotton, having the effect of Linen Damask, 60 ins. long, 54 ins. wide, hemmed. 2 Half Hemmed Table Cloths, hard wearing. 2 Irish Linen Tea Cloths, Hand Embroidered, Drawn Thread. 2 Towels, Embroidered and Drawn Thread. Marvellous value. Try one. Reliable Warnings. Price so high in the market. SAM'L PEACH & SONS, The Looms, Box 663 NOTTINGHAM, Eng. Oct. 1897

### DIARRHOEA IN A MARE

I have a mare eleven years old that swelled up in hind legs a little when standing in. I put her to work and the swelling left. She then refused to eat grain. I got some tonic prescribed by a vet. but she would not eat. Intending to give her a dose of it, I starved her for about eight hours when she began to scour. I starved her twelve hours, then gave her a small dose of oil, she is now very loose in the bowels, passing hardly anything but water, has still no appetite although she seemed hungry while starving.

Man. J. A. W.

Ans.—We think by the time this answer is published your mare will be dead. However, if she be alive, give her cold flaxseed tea to drink, or cold flour gruel may be allowed, but no clear water until the diarrhoea ceases, try to get her to eat crushed oats, oat meal, or dry bran in small quantities, but often. For medicine give sub-nitrate of bismuth in two ounce doses every four hours, until relieved, this can be shaken up in a pint of cold linseed tea and given as a drench, also give every four hours aromatic spirits of ammonia two ounces, in a pint of cold water, as a drench. Administer the latter two hours after the former and continue at these intervals until the mare commences to eat again.

### OIL FOR MOSQUITOES

Do you know of any oil or preparation that will keep mosquitoes off horses.

N. J. U.

Ans.—No, we are not aware of any preparation being on the market for this purpose. The mixture of fish oil and crude carbolic acid for flies does not seem to offend mosquitoes.

### HOMESTEADER'S TAXES

Is a homesteader obliged to pay the statute labor tax on land before he secures his patent to it? Can the government make a charge against land for taxes in arrears? Is it the same with school taxes?

Alta. J. W.

Ans.—A homesteader is liable for both local improvement and school taxes from the time he files on his land, before, as well as after he gets his patent. The only difference is that before he gets his patent the taxes cannot be charged against the land, but afterwards they can.

### CUSTODY OF MINORS

Does the law in Saskatchewan allow children of seven and over to choose which parent they shall reside with in case of separation?

ANXIOUS AUNT.

Ans.—No, the court awards which parent shall have the custody of minors.

### BUBONIC PLAGUE

I notice in a paper of recent date that bubonic plague has been discovered in Seattle. Please let me know in your columns how this plague originates and its nature. I have read a good deal about it from time to time of late years but have never been able to gain any information regarding it. I am much pleased with the information contained under head of "Questions and Answers" each week.

Man. W. N. C.

Ans.—This disease is one of the terrors of the southeastern portion of the world. The bacillus attacks the lymphatic glands and is sometimes found in the blood. The symptoms are high fever, swelling of the lymphatic glands, profound stupor or wild delirium ending in death, the whole course being run in a few days from the time the disease develops. The development takes place in from two to eight days after infection.

Bubonic plague is a filth disease. It thrives in dirt, in crowded and insanitary houses. It may occur and even flourish in such surroundings in a cold climate and it is sure to do so in a hot country. It is said that Canton and Bombay are never without cases of the plague. Poorly fed, poorly housed,

moral and physical weaklings are the first to go in an epidemic. One great cause of the spread of the disease is said to be found in the annual Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca, where thousands upon thousands of people of all classes are herded together on steamboats and trains without the slightest regard for cleanliness and decency. Since England gained some influence in Egypt that country has been spared a visit from hordes of pilgrims who used to stop off on their way to and from Mecca. Foreign pilgrims are not allowed to land at Alexandria, and natives are quarantined from ten to fifteen days before being allowed to enter after visiting Mecca. From January to August in 1901 the deaths in India ran up to 600,000.

The northern countries have not been entirely spared and epidemics have broken out in large cities, but always in the poorer and more crowded parts of the town, where poverty and bad habits had bred weak constitutions. The first occurrence in Europe was in 542 A. D. Sanitation was practically unknown and there were many deaths. The worst attack was in London in 1664-65 when 70,000 people died of the "Black Death" as it was called, out of a total population of 460,000. The Great Fire occurring the next year was a blessing in disguise, as it effectually destroyed many sources of infection and better houses and wider streets replaced the old. In 1900 San Francisco had a few cases—ten among the Chinese of the lowest class. Glasgow and Liverpool both suffered alarm in 1900 and 1901. The rumor that it has appeared in Seattle this year has not yet been satisfactorily confirmed. Pure air, sunshine and clean living are the great preventives of this horrible disease.

...

Of all the many reasons for the popularity of the Gourlay piano, the greatest and best apart from its acknowledged beauty and wearing qualities, is the purity and sweetness of tone which has marked it as the leader throughout Canada.

### INGLE NOOK—[Continued from Page 82]

#### SOME "DON'TS" FROM THE FAIR


Dear Girls:—It isn't very nice to give you a special invitation to come to the Ingle Nook and then begin by saying "Don't," but there were a few ideas in my head that seemed to begin naturally with "Don't."

I got them (the ideas) at the Fair as I sat for an hour in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE tent one dull afternoon. I wasn't in a very critical mood, but could not help noticing the dress of the women who went past on the board walk, and my thoughts addressed to an imaginary hearer resolved themselves into something like this:

Don't wear any shade of pink in summer if you get tanned. Even the prettiest shade of pink against a brown skin makes the wearer look commonplace. Have your pinks for winter.

Don't wear thin-soled shoes or toe slippers even on very festive outdoor occasions, unless you are going to sit on a lawn in the shade and look pretty. It isn't fair to fine shoes or yourself to wear them to excursions on picnics or fairs.

Don't have a "best" dress unless you can have plenty of clothes beside. I mean those fussy, frilly effects in muslin, or voile, or other clinging material with any amount of trimming, a long skirt and elaborate sleeves. Those are strictly house dresses and look as much out of place in public places as would a dressing gown or curl papers. Have a trim skirt not longer than to your instep, and refuse to have one that droops in the back if you have any influence whatever with the dressmaker. If you make your own clothes and are not an expert avoid patterns of circular skirts. They almost invariably droop pathetically in the back. And a droopy skirt spoils a woman's appearance as completely as a man's is spoiled when his necktie slips up behind. The man or woman isn't born who can look imposing and dignified under such circumstances. A dress that is a neat walking length is suitable to wear at any time and in any place, and it is better to spend the money you would put into a fancy dress, into a plain suit and some pretty white blouses. Then with black



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### FARMER'S ADVOCATE ADS will bring results

gloves, comfortable boots and a neat hat a girl is not only fit for the finest out-door occasion, but can appear indoors at anything but a formal entertainment. Plenty of city girls go to concerts and theatres in the same skirts they have worn all day, only changing to a clean fresh blouse, and rearranging their hair. DAME DURDEN.

#### LONGING TO HEAR FROM HOME

Dear Dame Durden:—I wonder if any of the members of the Ingle Nook have ever been longing for a letter. A letter seems but a small, a trifling thing, but what a messenger of cheer and joy it sometimes is!

Years ago I was away from home and wretchedly homesick. If only I could hear from home; even the sight of familiar writing would seem good, and the old home paper, once quite despised, would be a source of greatest interest, even the advertisements being eagerly read for the sake of seeing the familiar home names. Mail day came, and I would be sure there would be letters, and felt as though I could not exist without one. But the clerk shuffled them through: "Nothing." Clinging to a last hope I asked "Nor papers?" "No." If you ever have been through this experience you know the feeling that I had on hearing these words; if not, there is no use trying to describe it. Since then I have been clerk in a post office, and every day one may see little incidents of this kind at the office. How anxiously the stranger, far from home, watches as the package of letters is looked through, hope diminishing in his face as the bundle lessens, till as the last letter is reached and none for him, what disappointment and longing is expressed in his face as he slowly turns away, knowing that there is still so much longer to wait before he can hear from the homefolk. To all readers of the "Nook" I would say:

"The duty of writing do not put off. Let sleep or pleasure wait. Lest the letter, for which they looked and longed

Be a day or an hour too late."

DELL.