

**ASTHMA**

If you have Asthma, don't imagine that you must always suffer untold misery. Relief quick, sure and safe is guaranteed in every case by using

**TEMPLETON'S RAZ-MAH CAPSULES**

We are so certain of results we will send you a free sample of these capsules, confident that you will find them all we have claimed. Write to Templeton, 142 King St. W., Toronto.

Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.50 a box.

Local Agent—J. W. McLaren,

“—that certainly is Good Bread! Whose make is it?”

“Why, LOVELL'S of course!”

Try it You'll like it, too!

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They meet speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose. m

**REVIVING ALFALFA.**

Practically Impossible to Make an Old Alfalfa Field Look Like New.

It is practically impossible to try to make an old alfalfa field look like new by attempting to sow more seed after disking or cultivating in the fall. Thousands of dollars' worth of seed are wasted in unsuccessful attempts to revive the waning stand of alfalfa. Specialists recommend that fields on the decline should be ploughed up and reseeded.

Even though the seed germinates successfully, the plants mature at periods different from those of the old plants, while ordinarily the young plants are smothered out before they make much growth. Even where an alfalfa field is patchy and covered with practically bare spots,



Four-Year-Old Alfalfa Plant.

it is not advisable to attempt to reseed except by breaking up the entire field and again sowing down with alfalfa.

It is always objectionable, according to the specialists, to cultivate or

disk an alfalfa field irrespective of its age and condition as carefully conducted experiments have shown that the only section in which it was profitable to cultivate the alfalfa crop in any way was in the irrigated belt of the far West.

Usually unfavorable results attend where alfalfa is disked under eastern conditions; although in the case of alfalfa fields which have been badly infested with weeds, it has been the practice of many growers to disk after the alfalfa has been cut, with the disks set nearly straight.

The best plan, where the alfalfa sod is beginning to show the ravages of wear, is to plough up the field and devote it to some cultivated crop, such as corn, for one or two years, and then to reseed it to alfalfa after preparing a proper seed bed, liming the soil if necessary, properly inoculating the soil or seed, and sowing the seed early enough in the fall so that the crop will establish a vigorous root system and produce sufficient growth to weather the winter successfully.

**Dehorned Cattle.**

Dehorned steers or heifers not only can be handled more conveniently on the farm than cattle with horns, but if put on the market either as stock calves, feeders, or finished fat cattle, will sell for an average of one-half cent, a pound more.

The best time to dehorn is when the calf is from 10 days to one month old. The horns can then be easily killed, and with very little inconvenience to the calf, by rubbing them with a stick of caustic potash until they show a red surface. The caustic stick should be dampened on the end when rubbing the horn and should be held with a cloth about it or with an old glove on the hand. One application will suffice on the younger calves, but after calves are a month old, it may be necessary to make two or even three applications. Yearling cattle can generally be dehorned with safety at this time of year. A dehorning clipper can be used.

Pure-bred cattle should not be dehorned. The shape, size, quality, and position of the horns are characteristic of certain breeds and naturally have a bearing on the selling value. On that account breeders discriminate severely against pure-bred cattle when they have been dehorned.

**KILL WARBLE FLIES.**

Examine Cattle Carefully Before Turning Out.

The characteristic lumps or swellings which may be found under the skin on the backs of many cattle from January until April contain grubs. If these grubs are allowed to remain, they will complete their growth, drop to the ground and transform to heel flies, which may reinfest the cattle during the spring and summer. The grubs weaken the cattle, cause them to fall off in flesh and milk, and decrease the value of the hide. The beef in the immediate vicinity of a grub becomes slimy and of a greenish color, and is known to the butcher as “licked beef.” On an average the damage to the hides is placed at one-third their value and the loss to each infested animal ranges from \$4.00 to \$6.00.

The grubs may be pressed out through the opening at the top of the swelling. A sharp knife and a pair of tweezers will often facilitate the work of removing the grubs. Care should be taken to crush all the grubs removed, to prevent their further development and transformation into flies. It is advisable to examine the cattle for lumps or swellings over the back every two or three weeks during the winter and early spring to detect the pest. Various oils are often used. The lotion is either smeared over the infested region or applied to the mouth of the breathing hole of the grub. One or two applications will usually be sufficient. The objection to this method is that the wounds do not heal readily unless the grubs are removed.

Some have claimed that the arsenical and coal tar dips can be used in the case of large herds which cannot be treated by direct removal of the grubs. It still remains to be determined, however, whether practical means of eradication can be made by the use of dips. Dips applied during the spring and summer will no doubt kill many maggots, and eggs which are attached to hairs on animals' bodies.

The adult of the ox warble is a fly about half an inch long, very hairy, and resembles a small black honey bee. The females in depositing their eggs on cattle worry and torment the animals and frequently cause them to stampede for shelter or water. The fly does not sting or bite, but the animals seem to have an instinctive dread of its approach, just as the horse has for the bot-fly.

Fish oil, tar oil and other substances are often recommended as a spray to keep off warble flies. To be effective, their use would have to be continued during the spring and early summer, and such a practice would be difficult and expensive and impracticable except in the case of small herds of valuable cattle.

**Less Importation.**

It has been learned that importers are likely to experience considerable difficulty in securing transportation for stock from Great Britain to Canada during the coming summer. This is due to the heavy passenger and freight movement, space for which has been booked well in advance, and to the fact that few ships are available for the carriage of live stock, and many of these can only be equipped at considerable expense. Small shippers are likely to suffer most. In view of the fact that accommodation will probably be refused to all unless a minimum of business is offered. One thousand dollars has been suggested as the minimum which will be required.

The steamship companies indicated their desire and intention to meet the situation in the most practical way possible, and the suggestion was made that, so far as possible, shippers should co-operate in making application for space by planning to assemble their purchases for shipment on a particular boat at a given date. Such an arrangement, it was intimated, would greatly facilitate business and justify the steamship companies in meeting the needs of the shippers. The Live Stock Branch will endeavor to facilitate any arrangement of this kind, and will be glad to receive letters from importers advising of their requirements. It is suggested, however, apart altogether from any assistance the Government may provide, that importers will do well to arrange for own shipment, in so far as possible, in accordance with the plan as above outlined.

**Rations for Chicks.**

A satisfactory ration for young chicks, as determined at the Ohio Experiment Stations, consists of a mash mixture of two parts by weight of ground corn, three parts bran and one part meat scrap. The mash is fed three times daily until the chicks are four weeks old and then the mixture is kept before the chicks is self-feeders.

From the third day until the fourth week the chicks are given constant access to a trough of dry bran.

During the first two weeks a mash is fed daily made from equal parts of the mash mixture and infertile eggs boiled for thirty minutes and then ground through a food-grinder.

Cracked corn is also scattered on paper twice daily during the first few days of feeding, but later it is given in the litter when the chicks learn to scratch for it. Grit and water are provided at all times.

This method of feeding is con-

tinued until the pullets reach maturity, when they should be given a laying ration.

**For the Horses.**

Ground flax or linseed may be used in the feed of horses to excellent advantage where required. Molasses is a splendid appetizer, conditioner and mild laxative. Nitro or saltpetre is one of the best blood purifiers; Glauber's salts may be used similarly. Gentian is one of the safest and most efficient tonics. If intestinal worms are suspected use sulphate of iron or procure from your druggist a few worm powders. —G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

**More Tractors.**

Tractors are not rivalling the heavy horse, as is evidenced by the upward trend of prices for the latter animals, but the mechanical power is becoming more popular.

“There are six new tractors within a radius of five miles of my home near Shakespeare this spring,” stated J. M. McCallum, warden of Perth county, during an interview recently. “A lot of tractors were brought into this section a year ago,” said Albert Hare of Forest on the same date, “and at least a dozen in the townships bordering the village. All the machines are satisfactory, but the majority of the farmers find that they will not displace the horse, but only supplement his work.”

**Scales of Big Importance.**

Nearly all of the farmer's produce is sold by weight, and it is not enough to stand by and see it weighed on the buyer's scales. You should have a set of your own in your yard so that you may be sure you are getting all that you are entitled to.

**Variety In Food.**

Variety in making up your rations pays. You might live on bread and potatoes alone, without a change, but you'd get mighty tired of it. So does the cow.

Drinking water, plentiful and warm in winter, cool and fresh in summer, is an absolute essential to heavy milk production.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

**SEASON OF 1920**

**The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion JOHN WHITLEY 1813 (6279)**



Will stand for mares at his own stable, Watford, all week.

**PEDIGREE**

Sire—The Clansman 40942, record 2.13 1/2. Sire of King Clansman 2.06 1/4, Archie Clansman 2.12 1/4, Doctor Ike 2.13 1/4, Elsie 2.16 1/4, Celestine (3) 2.19 1/4 and 5 others in 2.30.

Grand sire—The Bondsman 37641. Sire of Colorado E. (3) 2.04 1/4, The Plunger 2.07 1/2, Creighton 2.08 1/4 and 55 others in 2.30.

G-Dam—ALABAMA 215, dam of Fair Margaret 2.07 1/2, Bel Esprit 2.12 1/2 and 4 others in 2.30.

Baron Wilkes 4758, record 2.18. Sorrento (g.b.m.) by Grand Sentinel 280. Hambletonian 1644 (McCurdy's) Emeline (g.b.m.) by Almont Jr. 1764. Beau Belle 13078, 2.19 1/4, sire of 61, dams of 72.

Rosie Morn, by Alcantara 629, Dam of 6. Dam—Borealice 2.11 1/4, Dam of Addition 2.07 1/4. Boreal 21062, 2.15 1/4, sire of 73, including Boralma 2.07, Pan Michael 2.03, and 4 others in 2.10, sired dams of 9, including dam of Addition 2.07 1/4. Lizzie Barrett, dam of Garrard 2.10 1/4. Wilkes Boy 3803, record 2.24 1/4, sire of 107, dams of 128. Annie Almont, by Almont Jr. 1764, Dam of Grattan 2.13, Kentucky Lew 2.17 1/4 and Wharburton 2.18 1/4.

4th dam, Bandal's, by Brown Dick. 5th dam, Double Out, by Jack Malone.

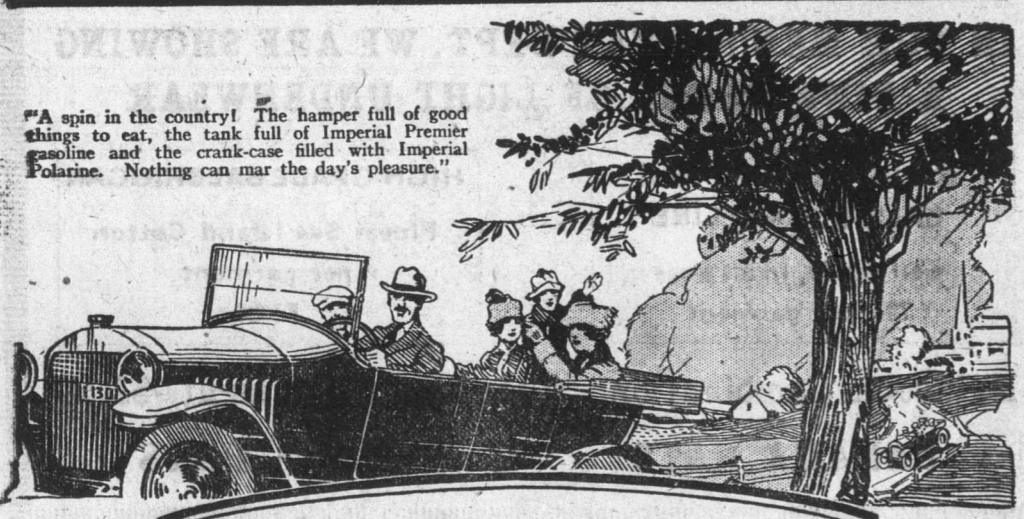
**DESCRIPTION**

JOHN WHITLEY, half-brother to Addition, 2.07 1/4, bred at Piedmont Farm, Huntsville, Alabama, foaled 1914, is a handsome trotting stallion, a rich golden chestnut color, stands 15.3 hands high and weighs 1100 lbs., has lots of bone and substance, with the best of legs and feet, good strong back and fine head and neck. It can be seen by his pedigree that his breeding is hard to beat. Parties having mares to breed should see this fine young stallion before going elsewhere.

TERMS—To insure, \$15.00, payable February 1st, 1921. All accidents to mares at risk of owners, but special care taken to avoid accidents. Mares must be returned regularly to the horse, or the owners will be charged full insurance. Persons disposing of their mares before foaling time will be charged full insurance. Any mare tried to the horse will be considered insured and the owner held liable to return her regularly throughout the season.

**G. HOLLINGSWORTH**

Proprietor and Manager WATFORD



“A spin in the country! The hamper full of good things to eat, the tank full of Imperial Premier gasoline and the crank-case filled with Imperial Polarine. Nothing can mar the day's pleasure.”

**Thorough Lubrication**

IMPERIAL Polarine can be depended on to give you thorough lubrication, to keep the engine running quietly and faultlessly, to take you a 100 miles or 1,000 miles at the least cost for fuel, oil and repairs.

Imperial Polarine forms a piston-to-cylinder seal that maintains compression and utilizes the full power of the fuel. It spreads a thin, yet unbreakable oil film over every friction surface that minimizes wear—it is the perfect lubricant.

Imperial Polarine will not break up under high operating heats. It burns freely with hardly a trace of carbon. Costs less because it saves depreciation and fuels. Sold in gallon and four-gallon sealed cans, half-barrels and barrels, also 12 1/2-gallon steel kegs, by dealers everywhere.

Look for the Imperial Polarine Chart of Recommendations when you buy oil. It shows which of the three grades described below is recommended for your car. Use the grades specified, exclusively.



IMPERIAL POLARINE (Light medium body) IMPERIAL POLARINE HEAVY (Medium heavy body) IMPERIAL POLARINE A (Extra heavy body)

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Power Heat Light Lubrication  
Branches in all Cities