

Troubled With Weak Heart. Was All Run Down.

Many people are unaware of having anything wrong with their heart till some excitement, overwork or worry causes them suddenly to feel faint or dizzy, and have an all-gone sinking sensation.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart or nerves, you should not wait until your case becomes so desperate that it is going to take years to cure you, but avail yourself of a prompt and perfect cure by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. Thomas A. Stevenson, Harris, Sask., writes:—"I was troubled with weak heart, and was all run down for a long while. I was almost in despair of ever getting well again, until a friend recommended me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. After the first box, I was much better, and three boxes cured me. I am now, as well as ever, and will highly recommend them to any one else troubled with a weak heart."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25.

For sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Don't Cut Out A SHON BOIL, CAPPED BOOK OF BURSITIS FOR

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Cures any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair. Horse can be worked. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 6 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., Liniment for man, for Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Varicose Veins, etc. Always Pain. Price 15¢ and \$1 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write.

It is spelled A-B-S-O-R-B-I-N-E and Manufactured only by W. F. Young, P.D.F., 138 Lyman's Building, Montreal, P.Q. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg. The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary and Henderson Bros. Co., Ltd., Vancouver.

I have made a specialty of the gladiolus, which I believe is the best of all flowers for cutting, but it is not so highly recommended as a decorative plant in the yard. It can, however, be planted with fine effect in front of shrubbery. The ground should be well prepared and dug deep—the bulbs being planted about 5 inches deep. I plant at first about 1 foot apart, and after intervals of about 20 days plant between. In this way it is possible to have flowers for six weeks in succession. Dahlias? Yes, but not too many, and I plant only one shoot to the hill. It is best not to plant these flowers too early, or they will all be gone in the fall when they should be prettiest. The cosmos is beautiful, but very likely to be caught by frost before it is ready to bloom.

To my way of thinking, asters are necessary for fall. I plant the branching sorts and in as many separate colors as I can get. The only indispensable flowering vine is the clematis paniculata, which not only gives its masses of fragrant white flowers in September but keeps a beautiful green until winter.

Formal beds of greenhouse plants may well be used along walks or in close proximity to buildings. For this purpose geraniums, salvias, double or single sweet alyssum, ageratums in white or blue, torenias for border lines and numerous other flowers are suitable, but should be started in pots.

Gained 100 Pounds Milk Per Cow

L. D. Staples

My stock consists of a small herd of grade Guernseys, and while no extraordinary results have been attained, nor any world's records beaten, yet the yield of butter fat shows a decided increase over that of the original herd. This has given me great satisfaction since I know that I am progressing satisfactorily along what I originally planned. The Guernsey

breed was selected, because, first of all, they appealed to me from a fancy standpoint, and I believe they would fit into my conditions better than any other breed. While it is not my purpose to boom any particular dairy cow, I believe farmers should be guided in like manner and select that type which they like best.

My barn is an ordinary structure, well lighted and ventilated, and during cold months of winter the cows are kept in most of the time. They are only turned out twice daily to water and then they exercise sufficiently. I feed twice a day, usually all the roughage they will consume, all of which I grow on my farm. I have had satisfactory results so far with good hay, corn stover and fodder corn. The grain ration is compounded of corn, oats, bran and shorts mixed in varying proportions according to cost of each. Usually there is no set rule as regards quantity, but the cost enters into it to a great extent. My idea is to have the cost as low as possible, which will make a feed producing the best flow of milk and ultimately giving the greatest net profit. Of course, the general rule for us dairymen is to feed one pound of grain to three pounds of milk produced, and herein, I am certain, lies the secret of feeding cows intelligently, which is impossible without knowing the production of each animal, and then feeding accordingly. A little salt is of great value when given every day.

Cows Freshen in the Fall

The cows are bred so they freshen in the fall, and I prefer them to drop their calves at that time. Then usually the pastures are dried up and a little extra feed should be provided, so as to have them in good condition as soon as they come in fresh so they will do good work. If the cows are poor in flesh they will not be able to do their best, no matter how much we feed afterward. Some idea may be gained as to the profitable-

ness of dairying by studying some of many profits, which I am able to determine from the entire records.

The average annual yield of butter fat per cow is about 250 pounds, but what is still more important is that this is a gain of nearly 100 pounds per cow over my original herd. The credit for this gain I give partly to the use of a good dairy sire, partly to weeding out low breeders and also, of course, to better methods of feeding and care.

Linseed in Calf Feeding.

In the feeding of calves it is found that linseed meal or crushed linseed added to skim or separated milk is one of the safest and most economical substitutes for the abstracted milk fat. Linseed approaches more nearly in composition to the solids of milk than any other food, and the oil which it contains, to the extent of 34 to 38 per cent., is easily digestible. There is, however, a risk in buying any grain or seed in the form of a meal, as it is difficult to detect impurities when the material is sold in this condition.

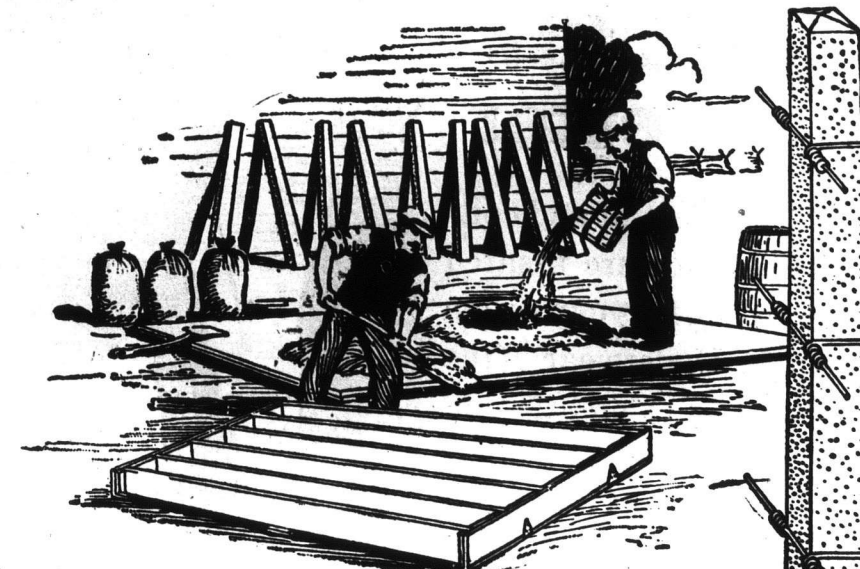
One of the commonest adulterants of linseed meal is ground linseed cake. The latter does not contain more than one-sixth to one-third of the oil in pure linseed, and the relatively larger amount of fibre in it renders it unsuitable for giving to young calves as a substitute for milk fat. Again the meal of almost any cereal grain can be mixed with linseed meal in fairly large proportions before the substitution is likely to be detected. The object of such admixture is at once apparent, in that linseed cake and cereal meals cost, roughly, about one-third the price of genuine linseed. The risk would be obviated by purchasing whole linseed and having it ground at home, but the objection to this is the difficulty of grinding, owing to the linseed clogging the usual crushing mill used on the farm.

Whole milk should be fed for at least one week. During the next week the change from the whole milk to skim milk should be gradually brought about. Substitute each day a regular proportion of skim milk for the same amount of whole milk withdrawn. The skim milk should be fed warm, from 90 to 100 degrees F. To replace the fat removed from the skim milk as well as to furnish additional protein, is now the duty of the linseed, mixed with the milk in the form of a jelly. This jelly should be added in small quantities at first, and slowly increased. Begin with a dessertspoonful in each portion, and gradually increase until about a cupful is being fed night and morning to the three months old calf.

To prepare the jelly, boil or steep one pound of linseed in water almost boiling until a thick paste results. Another method of preparation is to take a half-cup of ground linseed in a quart of water, and allow it to simmer just below the boiling point until a thick jelly is formed. It should be kept cool and sweet until fed.—The Dairy.

A Musical Prodigy

There is a little French girl musician whose name is Yvonne Bordenon, only seven years of age, who is a marvel because of her infallible recognition of the pitch of notes. Her ability in this direction was first shown when a cat in attempting to crawl upon the piano touched a key with her paw. Yvonne exclaimed, "F sharp," and so it was. A drinking-glass was struck, and she said, "G flat." She quickly interpreted an automobile horn, a cyclist's gong, a locomotive whistle, a church-bell, and so forth. One day her father pulled the lowest string of a double bass viol, and she exclaimed, "D flat." It was thought she had made a mistake, because that string is ordinarily "E"; but when the viol and piano were compared, it was found that the viol was out of tune, and Yvonne was right. One day Yvonne's mother tried to play a trick on her, and she struck a "C sharp" on the piano, calling out "G." Yvonne walked up with a frown, and said to her reproachfully, "Mother dear, it is not well to lie." Not to call the note by its right name was, in her estimation, to do violence to the truth.



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