

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-lives" Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers

Rochon, Que., March 2nd, 1915.
 "I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-lives'. I suffered for years from Rheumatism and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable without result. I tried 'Fruit-a-lives' and it was the only medicine that really did me good. Now I am entirely well—the Rheumatism has disappeared, and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I hope that others, who suffer from such distressing diseases, will try 'Fruit-a-lives'." MADAME ISALE ROCHON.
 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

THE CLOSED HOUSE IN QUEEN'S GATE

Continued from page 6.

he would be away for 18 months. He was a very eccentric man, but when away he always sent money from different parts of the Continent in banknotes cut in half.

"He never in his life slept in No. 19, but he used sometimes to come there and have a glass of wine and a biscuit. We had instructions not to move or disturb anything when workmen came in.

"He never held any intercourse with his people, and never saw them. He had two half-sisters and a step-brother.

"When he died at Dover he had an enormous amount of money, which had been accumulating for many years, at a bank. His two half-sisters and his step-brother got £40,000 each. All his Devonshire and Somerset estates went to his nephew.

"He never talked about money, but would talk freely about his travels in France, Germany, and Switzerland. From time to time he took furniture away from spare rooms in the house.

Her Barouche

"It was a splendid barouche, but the rats ate away the cushions and the silver fell off, and after his death it was broken up.

"He would not have the place done up. I told him several times there would be an accident, but during the forty-five years I was there it was only whitewashed once.

"When Mr. Nation paid visits to the house he never went into any other room but the library. He did not carry a latch-key nor would he have any but the eight bedrooms, the two drawing-rooms, the library, and the dining-room were by his orders left completely undisturbed.

"Beds, carpets, furniture, and everything had to remain as they were, and the carriage he bought for his prospective bride had to remain untouched in the coach-house.

"Only candles were used as an illuminant. Mr. Nation had a lot of clothes which were kept in a chest in a bedroom which he never occupied but he sent to me for any change of clothes he wanted.

"He had a hobby for hansom cabs, and in the old days drivers used to wait long for him.

"He would never receive anybody at the house, but he was a generous man and subscribed largely to charities.

It would be difficult to make every farmer believe lack of sanitary equipment for his household and neglect of his barnyard caused sickness and deaths in his family. It may be impossible to convince him that the death of his wife at an early age was a result of too much pumping, churning and washing by hand; but they are really so closely related as cause and effect that one might almost declare that only the willfully blind will or can fail to see their reason. — Community Builder, in American Lumberman.

In banking up houses for the winter, do not use leaves, straw or other inflammable material, unless entirely covered with earth; a chimney spark, a carelessly thrown match or a cigarette or cigar stub may ignite it.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Orchard

LEAVES FALLING IN UNSPRAYED ORCHARDS BEFORE THE SPRAYED

(By G. E. Sanders, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Annapolis Royal, N. S.)

In comparing the fall of the leaves in the sprayed and unsprayed orchards we may at this time of the year see the reason for one orchard having a full strong bloom next spring while the next orchard may have a short weak bloom. Other conditions, such as cultivation being equal the sprayed orchard will invariably hold its leaves later in the fall and so develop a stronger, better fruit bud for the following spring. One of the very best instances of this was in Prof Brittain's orchard at Bridgetown last season. In 1915 ten sprayed Golden Russet trees gave a crop of apples worth \$2.46 per tree and held their leaves until Nov. 5th, while ten unsprayed Golden Russets in the next row averaged 69½ cents worth of apples per tree and dropped their leaves about Oct. 26th.

This spring the ten sprayed trees had a fine full coat of blossoms, while the unsprayed trees had practically no bloom. The cultivation and fertilizing in the two rows has been identical for three years.

It is unreasonable to expect a tree which drops its leaves early in the season to form as strong and as healthy fruit buds as the tree which holds its leaves till the frost kills them. Spraying, therefore, not only keeps the crop of the current year clean, but it increases next years crop more than any other single factor. This is the reason why men who spray continuously and well are almost without exception getting continuous crops of apples, while their neighbours who do not spray may have one enormous crop followed by two or three of years.

Compare some orchards in regard to the dropping of the leaves.

CANKER WORM

(By G. E. Sanders Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Annapolis Royal, N. S.)

We again beg leave to call the attention of apple growers throughout the Valley to the very serious outbreak of Canker Worm now at its height, and remind them that the best method of combating Canker Worm is to band the tree with tree tanglefoot between the 20th and 25th of October, so as to prevent the ascent of the wingless females or slugs.

A summary of the life-history of the Canker Worm is as follows.

The winter is passed in the egg stage, the eggs being deposited in very irregular patches or clusters on the limbs of the tree. About four or five days before the apple blossoms open in the spring the young caterpillars emerge and feed on the leaves, often defoliating entire orchards and getting more difficult to poison as they grow. In the caterpillar stage they are popularly known as measure worms or inch worms, and may be solid green or stippled with black, depending on their maturity. About the end of June they drop to the ground and burrow down one inch and there pupate. About the first of November the adults appear; the males, small winged moths which may be seen flitting about the trunks of the apple trees, the females small wingless slugs which crawl up the trunks of the apple trees to deposit their eggs on the branches.

The best method of combatting the Canker Worm is to place a band of tree tanglefoot, from two to three inches wide, around the trunk of the tree and so prevent the females from depositing their eggs. Homemade tanglefoot may be made by boiling together 9 lbs resin, 7 pints castor oil and ¼ lb. paraffin or beeswax. If found to be too hard, add more oil, if too soft, add more resin, tempering to suit temperature.

Commercial tree tanglefoot may be obtained from any agency of the United Fruit Company in the province, and is probably better and as cheap as the homemade article.

When the orchard is infested with Canker Worm and banding is not practised in the fall, a very thorough application of poisoned spray immediately before the blossoms next spring, when the young caterpillars are very small and so most easily poisoned, is all that can be done to prevent defoliation in an orchard.

Poultry

CARE OF FLOCK IN FALL

As the pullets approach maturity they should be so managed that they will begin laying at the right time in the fall which is usually the latter part of October or first of November. It is desirable to get them into permanent winter quarters early—no later than the middle or last of September. The birds are thus given time to get used to their new quarters before time to start laying. Also the poultryman is enabled to watch carefully the growth and maturity of the birds and to control their development by feeding. If he notices that they are maturing too rapidly he can check them slightly by a different method of feeding; or if he wishes to force them slightly before cold weather begin to get them in good laying condition, he can increase his protein feeding stuffs. It enables him to bring pullets into laying condition with continuous winter production. If his pullets are giving an egg production during October or November of 25 to 30 per cent it will be comparatively easy to maintain this high production, and even to increase it slightly during the next three months. But on the other hand, if he is getting a production of only from 2 to 10 per cent at this time, and cold weather shuts down it will be difficult if not utterly impossible, to get the flock to maintain an average production throughout the winter high enough to be profitable. Through December, January and February, with the prevailing prices for market eggs, it takes a production of from 12 to 15 per cent to pay food and labor costs. If the birds are hatched during March and April, and not later than the middle of May, if they are attaining maturity at the right time, properly brooded and given a good environment where they can make a uniform continuous growth thereby and if they possess an abundance of vitality, they should make a production of from 25 to 50 per cent during the winter months.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE FLOCK

There is no live stock on the farm which responds to careful, methodical and thoughtful breeding as does poultry. This is true principally for two reasons, first because we can get such large numbers.

For these reasons it is true also that there is no live stock on the farm which will deteriorate, decline and fall back as quickly as the poultry when careless breeding is practised.

A method which will improve the stock very quickly and which is within the reach of every farmer, is to have a special mating from which to select his male birds for breeding each year. Select a few, if only four, of your ideal females, the ones which in your estimation are those that you want the whole flock to be like. In selecting these few birds, choose them principally for vigor and constitution. Every flock has four or five best females in it. Put these birds in a separate pen. It is not always necessary to build a special house for them. Any place where they will be reasonably comfortable and separate from the rest of the flock is suitable.

To these few females mate your ideal cock bird. In getting this bird, especially if at first you are not perfectly satisfied with your own stock, look around among other poultrymen, make it a point not to be satisfied until you get your ideal cockerel, because your flock will be fashioned after this special pen sooner or later and especially will they be patterned after this first male. If you do not possess a satisfactory birds secure a new one early—a considerable period before you need him for breeding say about February first. You will then have an opportunity to exchange him for a more desirable bird if you are not satisfied with them.

TREATING LAME CHICKENS

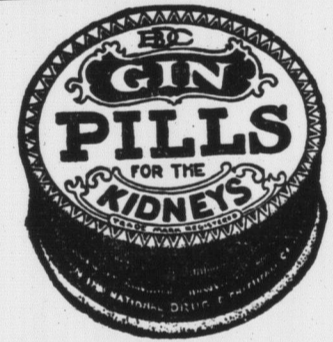
I have frequently read about a disease in chickens which causes their feet to crumple backward, thus preventing them from walking. The usual remedy suggested is to kill them. I had a chicken so affected. The toes drew together and it appeared to have no use of its legs whatever. The only way it could move was to flutter about with outspread wings, its body resting upon the ground.

The little fellow was only a few weeks' old, and I concluded to try and save him. I warmed him beside the stove until he panted from heat. Then I spread his toes in a natural position and applied a generous quantity of camphorated oil, rubbing it in well.

After that I used alcohol several times, bathing feet and legs, keeping the toes spread and forcing him to stand upright. Then I wrapped him in a woolen cloth and put him in a warm place until he began to chirp loudly. When I uncovered him he could stand upon one foot firmly, then I put him in the pen with his mother, and in about half an hour he was running about as actively as the balance of the brood and eating heartily, although before being treated he refused to swallow a morsel.—R. Radcliffe.

When buying a heifer the first point to consider is that the animal is strong with a deep flank, indicating constitutional vigor, and the next is to see that her udder is right form, and that her teats are large and set wide apart. If a cow is to be a good milk she must have somewhere to keep it, which does not, however, mean a thick fleshy udder. A secondary and fancy points a slim neck and long head with fine horns are good features. Above all things, avoid those heifers that show very small rudimentary teats, or those with large ones set close together. Such a heifer will never make a first-class cow. There are always risks to be run before securing a good cow without starting with those that can never improve. Even the best of pedigrees cannot make a good cow out of a heifer with a deformed udder.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.



Rheumatism Disappeared!

Rheumatism is the scourge of many lives. Generally it is brought on by impurities in the blood, which means that the kidneys are not performing their proper function. In all such cases the remedy



To pick one example—Mrs. Salabury, of Camden East, was so crippled up in her feet and ankles with Rheumatism that she could not walk upstairs. She writes to us to credit Gin Pills with the fact that after six years she has had no return of Rheumatism. Every sufferer from Rheumatism, swollen joints and ankles should profit by this example and try Gin Pills without delay. At all druggists—50c. a box, \$2.50 for 6 boxes, and your money back if you are not satisfied. A free sample will be mailed on request. Address: National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto U. S. Address—N.A. DRUG CO., Inc. 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Increased Cost of Efficiency

has compelled increased Rates of Tuition, beginning Nov. 1st. Those entering this month entitled to present rates. Rate card mailed to any address.



Opportunity

Will not wait for you to qualify. You must be ready when the call comes. This week we had many calls for Maritime-trained and not one of the employers would wait. Are you ready? No! Our classes are now in session. Enter any day.

MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE
 HALIFAX, N. S.
 E. KAULBACH, C. A.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

On and after October 2, 1916, train service on the railway is as follows:
Service Daily, Except Sunday
 Express for Yarmouth 12.03 p.m.
 Express for Halifax and Truro 2.08 p.m.
 Accom. for Yarmouth 7.10 a. m.
 Accom. for Middleton 7.10 p.m.

St. John - Digby

DAILY SERVICE
 (Sunday excepted)
 Canadian Pacific Steamship "Yarmouth" leaves St. John 7.00 a. m., arrives Digby 10.00 a. m., leaves Digby 2.00 p. m., arrives at St. John about 5.00, connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Express trains for Halifax, Wednesday and Saturday.

R. U. PARKER,
 General Passenger Agent,
 GEORGE E. GRAHAM,
 General Manager.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom.	Time Table in effect	Accom.
Tues. & Fri.	April 2nd, 1916	Tues. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations	Read up.
11.10	Lv. Middleton A.S.	15.45
11.38	" Clarendon	15.17
11.55	" Bridgetown	15.01
12.23	" Granville Centre	14.36
12.39	" Granville Ferry	14.21
12.55	" Karadale	14.05
13.15	" Ab. Fort Wade L.V.	13.45

CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RAILWAY AND D. A. RAILWAY.

P. MOONEY
 General Freight and Passenger Agent

FURNESS SAILINGS

From London	Steamer	From Halifax
	Sachem	Oct. 3
Sept. 19	Rappahannock	Oct. 4
Oct. 2	Kanawha	Oct. 24

From Liverpool	Steamer	From Halifax
via Nfld.		via Nfld.
Sept. 13 (direct)	Durango	Sept. 28
Sept. 20	Tabasco	Oct. 4
	Graciana	Oct. 21

Furness Withy & Co., Limited
 Halifax, N. S.

Yarmouth Line

STEAMSHIP "PRINCE ARTHUR"
 Leaves Yarmouth Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m. Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston, Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 p. m.
 Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office.

A. E. WILLIAMS, Agent
 Yarmouth, N. S.
 Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

It Doesn't Pay

to buy inferior articles for home use, no matter how small the article is. With matches, as with everything else, it pays to buy the best.

EDDY'S "Silent Parlor" Matches

will save your time and temper, for they are good strikers—safe, sure and silent

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