

ATFORD GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

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SEES BOOK O

FODDER By Department of Agriculture, Petrolia

No wiser and more profitable New Year resolution could be made for 1913 than a determination to feed the farm stock bet-ter and more economically than ever be-fore. When we say "economically" we do not mean to scrimp them, that is ex-travagance, we mean to feed in such a way that the stock will respond more liberally for the food consumed and re-

way that the stock will respond more liberally for the food consumed and return larger profits to the herdsman. Some farmers feed year after year regardless of profit and loss and know not whether they keep the animal or the animal keeps them. Resolve that hence forth the animal must keep you or say "good bye."

The animal body is made up mainly of four classes of substances, water, ash or mineral matter, nitrogenous matter and fat. The proportions in which these substances occur vary with the age of the animal, its treatment and the functions which it is expected to perform. The tissues made up of these various substances are constantly breaking down and it is the object of the good feeder to replace and add to them with a minimum amount of expense, and it is by carefully studying the composition of feeding stuffs and the requirements of animals that a great deal of information may be obtained which will be of inestimable value to the practical farmer.

Before we can give any intelligent information regarding rations for different animals it will be necessary for the reader to understand a few terms which practical feeders apply to different constituents of fodder.

Protein (nitrogenous matter) is a name

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commonly given to a class of substances which furnish the materials for the building up of lean flesh, blood, skin, muscles, brain, hair,horn, wool,etc. For these purposes Protein is absolutely essential in the food of animals. The white of an egg is very rich in protein and amongst the common fodders Cotton Seed Meal and Oil Cake may be mentioned, the former containing about 37 per cent. digestible protein.

gestible protein.

Carbohydrates, a formidable name, but it simply represents the starches and sugars contained in foods and in the animal

ars contained in foods and in the animal body they produce fat, heat and energy. Fats is what is generally known by that name only it does not appear in that form in vegetables, etc. It is an important component of fodders for it produces fat, energy and heat in the body.

Crude Fibre is of little value as a food. It is largely indigestible and sometimes hinders digestion by protecting the food from the action of digestive fluids in the stomach.

Ash is the inorganic portion of feeding stuffs. It is of great importance in the tood of young growing animals as it furnishes constituents from which the bone is

With all animals there is a peculiar relationship between the protein on one side and the carbohydrates and fats on the other side. Only a certain amount of each one is required and if a food rich in carbohydrates and fats be given, an excessive amount of the fodder must be digested to get the required amount of pro-tein. This means that a certain amount of the fodder will be wasted, but it could be prevented by the addition of a small be prevented by the addition of a small amount of nitrogenous food to a reduced amount of the fodder rich in carbohydrates and fats. For instance, corn is a food rich in starch or carbohydrates. Some Oil Cake or Cotton Seed Meal or even Alfalfa Hay added to it would make the constituents more digestible and cause it to approach what is called a balanced ration.

Space this week will not permit of

balanced ration.

Space this week will not permit of further discussion but a following article will treat separately of the different feeding stuffs and the proportions in which they should be combined in economical feeding of various animals. The reader will do well to preserve this article for un statements next week will be beed our statements next week will be based upon this explanation.

W. H. PORTER

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO and LAME BACK

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Brautford, Ont., Aug. 13, 1911
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At all dealers 25 and 50 cent boxes or mailed by The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

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Sold in Watford by J. W. McLaren.

Another of Mosa's esteemed residents passed away with startling suddeness from heart trouble on Sunday evening, in the person of Neil L. Munroe, aged 59 years. Deceased was unmarried and lived on lot 3, con. 6, Mosa.

There can be a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual.

farm and Jarden

APPLE BLISTER CANKER.

Fungus That Causes Serious Losses to Owners of Apple Orchards. In a circular on the "Apple Blister

Canker and Methods of Treatment," issued by the Ohio agricultural station, it is stated that it is increasingly evident that serious apple diseases must lie back of the reported dying of mature apple trees in many parts of Ohio. Fleld studies of conditions, supplemented by laboratory examination made during the season of 1911 and the early spring of 1912, show that serious cankers are present in these disreference is made to any apparent bark



Photograph by Ohlo agricultural experi-

DISEASED APPLE BRANCH, SHOWING ONE-YEAR-OLD CASE OF BLISTER CANKER.

disease of fruit trees. In these diseased areas the symptoms of dying bark and extension of disease causing an enlargement of the spots are usual-

In the southern and eastern portions of Ohio the condition known as a "neglected apple orchard" is for the greater part caused by the blister canker fungus.

The fungus, being a wound parasite. is difficult to control when once it has taken hold of a tree, and except in cases of slight attack the tree ulti-

mately will succumb to this disease.

To prevent infection from the blister canker fungus it is necessary to prevent the drying of the tissues, which is done by covering the wound with a suitable dressing.

Prevention of infection and orchard sanitation, as by removal and destruction of diseased parts, appear to be the only methods of control.

BOILING GEYSERS.

What Causes the Spouting of These Natural Steam Engines. Geysers are found in only three places in the world, according to a publication entitled "Geysers" issued by the department of the interior. These three regions are Iceland, where gey sers were first discovered; New Zea sers were first discovered; New Zealand and the Yellowstone National park, in which these natural steam engines are more numerous and of greater beauty than in the two other areas mentioned. In the Yellowstone the geysers are found in detached geyser basins, or fire holes, as they were called by the first explorers and the called by the first explorers, and the groups possess individual peculiarities which give character and interest to each locality. The most noted of these basins is, however, that known as the Upper Geyser basin of the Firehole river, one of the headwaters of the great Missouri. The whole floor of the valley is fairly riddled with springs of boiling water, whose exquisite beauty is indescribable. Light clouds of fleecy vapor curl upward from waters of the purest azure or the clearest emeraid and, encircling rims of white marblelike silica, form fit setting for such great gems. A large part of the valley floor is covered with the white deposit of silica known as siliceous sinter, deposited by the overflowing hot waters. The weird whiteness of these areas, the gaunt white trunks of pine trees filled by the hot waters, the myriad pools of steaming crystal and the white clouds floating off from the chimneylike geyser cones form a scene never to be forgotten by those fortunate enough to be-

The intermittent spouting of geysers was long a riddle to scientific men. The theory, which bears the name of the illustrious chemist Bunsen, is now generally accepted. This theory is based on the well known fact that the boiling point of water rises with the pressure and is therefore higher at the bottom of a tube of water than at the surface. In a long and narrow or an irregular tube ebullition in the lower part is only possible at a much higher temperature than at the top owing to the weight of water column above it. If by the continued heating the lower layer of water attains the temperature at which it can boil steam is formed. whose expansive force lifts the superincumbent column of water, causing a slight overflow at the top, which shortens the column, so that steam is formed at a higher point and a further lifting and relief of pressure ensues, followed by an eruption.

They Shoot, but Never Steal.

Montenegrins pride themselves on the possession of two great virtues— patriotism and honesty. Their love of country has been demonstrated in their history, and their honesty is witnessed to by their laws. One remarkable law of the Black Mountain Kingdom directs that any man finding a purse or jewelry upon the road shall place the same upon the nearest stone, so that the loser will have only to retrace his steps to recover his property. That law is never violated. A Montenegrin thinks nothing of shooting a man with whom he disagrees, but would shrink in horror from the idea of stealing the veriest trifle. Montenegrin law is more severe upon the thief than the homi-

Ancient and Modern Bathing.

Soap is really quite a new factor in the world's life. Most of our ancestors were filthy and dissembled the fact by the use of stifling perfumes. Washing one's hands, which was only done by the very best people, meant dipping the fingers in rosewater and drying them on a napkin. Even the Romans of the decadence, who were probably cleaner as a community than any before or since, bathed in water and rub-bed themselves with oil. It sounds nasty to us, but then so does, for example, Chinese music, which millions of human beings think delightful.

Homes Under the Ground. In the salt district in Cheshire, England, the brine has been pumped so continuously out of the earth that the land has settled very considerably. The houses naturally sink with the earth, and in some of the streets in Northwich only the roofs are visible. The houses are inhabited, although the rooms are underground. In a great many cases additional stories have been added, so that by living in the upper rooms the residents may have some light and air. The roadways siak, too, but are kept up to the proper level by the government.

Andrew Lang and John Knox.

Apropos of Andrew Lang's "John Knox and the Reformation" the forlowing appeared after its publication in criticism of his views:

I think when that twa meet, Whaver's there to see't; Knox will come on wi' sic a bang Our freend'il no' be Andrew Lang. -Westminster Gazette

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