for all Meats—

Of course you enjoy Keen's Mustard with cold meats. Try its appetizing flavour with hot meats, too—roast beef, lamb, pork, bacon, sausages, etc.

Keen's Mustard aids digestion

Keen's Mustard adds deliciousness, and aids digestion. Mix it fresh for every meal.

432

COUNTY COUNCIL.

[illegible]

DO YOU KNOW ANTHRAX?

DESCRIPTION OF SYMPTOMS AND CONTROL.

Mouldy Sweet Clover Hay May Be Poisonous — An Understanding of Process May Avert Loss.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Each season a number of animals are lost through anthrax. Such losses are not ordinary losses as there is always the hidden danger lurking in the pasture, waiting the coming of the unsuspecting victim. Anthrax fields are always a menace, the spores are there on the grass or in the water.

Infection.

Infection by way of the digestive tract that is taking food and water, has been considered the most common means of the organism reaching its victim. Horse flies, horn flies and the mosquito have been credited with being common carriers. A small skin wound may prove a source of infection.

The Nature of Anthrax.

Anthrax is caused by bacillus anthracis, it is an acute, febrile disease affecting particularly cattle, horses, and sheep; dogs and ruminants seem to be immune. The disease is characterized by hemorrhagic infiltrations of subcutaneous tissue and engorgement of the spleen.

Symptoms.

The worst forms are met with in cattle and sheep, in these the attacks are severe and sudden. There is a loss of appetite, breathing is rapid and difficult, usually a discharge from the mouth and nose. Affected animals tremble violently, stagger and fall in convulsions, passing out in a few hours. In the less severe types, as time appears on the surface of the body, these are oedematous swellings, some doughy in texture, others more gaseous. These symptoms are often preceded by, or are manifest only by, loss of cud, and dropping about the chest or [illegible]

Distribution.

[illegible] more than one human being has died as the result of this malady. Let the veterinarian do the post mortem, he understands the dangers and protects himself against infection.

Control.

Treatment is not successful, owing to the rapid fatal course of the disease. In anthrax localities, as soon as a case of anthrax is suspected, all remaining animals should be transferred to another pasture or stable and vaccinated or treated with anthrax serum. These treatments can be applied by modern trained veterinarians, they are effective and give a good measure of immunity at small cost.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

FISH-MADE CITIES.

The Humble Herring Has Brought Wealth to More Than One Port.

[illegible] There were landed at Ma[illegible] England, no less than [illegible] hundredweight of herring [illegible] the take of the previous year. Now smoke and [illegible] herring built, and Mil[illegible] the rivalling Yarmouth [illegible] as a fishing port [illegible] another new centre [illegible] in one month more than [illegible] hundredweight of herring [illegible]

[illegible] rivalry between the two ports. Yarmouth is [illegible] has always been the [illegible] port. Indeed, in the [illegible] town, dated 1286, the Corporation are required to send [illegible] herrings, baked in twenty [illegible] pasties, yearly to the King, and it is recorded that in 1629 the High Sheriff got into trouble because the pasties were not well baked.

Yarmouth has about 200 local boats and Lowestoft rather more, but Yarmouth has at least 600 Scottish boats using her quays, while thousands of Scottish lassies come there each season for the herring packing.

Grimsby is said to be actually the largest fishing port in the world, and is the great centre for the steam trawlers. As many as one hundred of these fine little vessels may sometimes be seen in the harbor, while 350 railway trucks have been required to take one Good Friday's catch to market.

Hull has risen into prominence as a great fishery centre during the present century, and for last Good Friday forty-seven trawlers brought in no less than 1,420 tons of fish, to dispatch which twelve special trains were needed.

A new herring port is Southwold, on the River Blythe, but so far it does not threaten the pre-eminence of Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

While flat fish are becoming scarcer in the North Sea, there is no likelihood of herrings disappearing, and Yarmouth and Lowestoft will remain the great herring ports. But it seems likely that Milford and Holyhead will grow fast, and there is also a chance of a big development of the mackerel fishery on the West Coast of Ireland [illegible] Dept. of Ex[illegible]

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Defective Elimination Constipation • Biliousness

The action of Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) is more natural and thorough. The effects will be a revelation—you will feel so good. Make the test. You will appreciate this difference.

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Chips off the Old Block

NR JUNIORS—Little NRs

The same NR—in one-third doses, candy-coated. For children and adults.

SOLD BY YOUR DRUGGIST

Easily Identified.

First Golfer—That was a fine drive you made this morning.

Second Golfer—Which one do you mean?

First Golfer—Oh, you know—that time you hit the ball!"—The Humorist (London).

Piping Crows.

Piping crows, natives of Australia, have powers of mimicry like the rook. They can whistle and talk, and are bold enough to attack such intruders as dogs and even men.

Dangerous Man.

"Uncle Tom," said his young nephew to an old bachelor, "tell me about some of the narrow escapes you've had from the women."

"Boy," was the response, "if there was any narrow escapes, the women had 'em!"—Farm and Fireside.

"HOME BLISS ENFORCERS."

Toronto Museum Receives Fiji Clubs Also an Old Italian Balustrade.

Thirty excellent reasons for domestic felicity in the Fiji Islands were unpacked in the basement of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, recently. Neither they nor the results they achieve are antique. The contemporary citizens of the Fijis are still a primitive people, and they have a funny notion that discipline brings happiness. And these are the instruments of discipline.

There are several large clubs for Papa Fiji, one or two modest affairs of inlaid mahogany that Mamma Fiji might use on formal occasions, and even a slender miniature wand that the baby could practice on. They must be giants, those Fijian family kings, to wield such wicked weapons. Enormous shafts of mahogany they are, tapering in slightly toward one end, only to emerge again in a great bulbous development, carved like a flower, but feeling like an onslaught. Of course, strictly speaking, these are instruments of war as well as of domestic peace; but who among us, enjoying the niceties of civilization, shall say which is the most popular use?

Even so, the home life of the Fijians has comfort writ all over in plain symbols. The Fijians have something better than the antimacassar, and not quite voluptuous as the pillow. They go in for neck-rests—neat little two-decker affairs in stained and carved wood, with the top rung worn smooth by papa's black hair. Several of these in varying sizes have come to the Museum to provide inspiration for the Canadian furniture manufacturers. There are also a number of ceremonial paddles, exquisitely carved and inlaid; a warrior's shield and some unfriendly looking spears.

It is a far cry from Fijian's frivolities to sixteenth century art in Italy, but a Museum makes common property of all, especially when it arrives in the same shipment the same day. Some lovely pieces of ironwork were uncovered, bits of an old Italian balustrade, in flowing arboreal design; bronze brackets for the signor's guest-room; a lacy grill for the soft-eyed daughter to languish behind, and (if you don't mind the close juxtaposition) a copper pot for boiling the dinner.

FLOWERS OF FORTUNE.

Rare Blooms That Have Been Found by Chance.

At a recent show of the Royal Horticultural Society in London there was exhibited a plant called the bull's-eye geranium. It has thick velvety leaves and a mauve-colored flower. The leaves have a rich scent of peppermint.

This plant, which is new to gardeners, has a curious history. An agent of one of the big seed firms, motoring through Somerset, stopped at a cottage to ask the way and saw in a window-box a plant he did not recognize. He was so interested that the people gave it to him, and from it have been raised a number of other plants. Where it originated no one can tell.

A somewhat similar case occurred in the south of Ireland, where a visitor to an old house noticed in a bed of ordinary narcissi one that was double and very much earlier in bloom than the rest.

The owner of the old place was told by his visitor to take particular care of that bulb, for he believed it to be a new variety. The owner took the advice, preserved the bulb, and raised more from it. A few years later the whole stock was sold for £1,000. The flower was exhibited in London in 1924.

There is a tiny, delicate variety of daffodil, which was found in only one place in the world, a small rocky island off the coast of Brittany. Recently heavy gales and seas have quite washed it away, and search is being made for plants that may have been imported into England. Its only near relative is the "Job's Tears" daffodil found in North Africa, and its botanical name is "Narcissus triandrus calathinus."

Another valuable plant find was made some years ago in Somerset. This is a creeping willow called "Salix repens," the slender canes of which are as tough as wire and for fine basket-work realize about £75 a ton.

WEALTH ON THE WANE.

Official Figures Show That There Are Now Fewer Rich Men In Britain.

The number of those who, as the old metaphor has it, are "simply rolling in money" has suffered a considerable decrease during the last three years.

There are at present in Britain only 124 men with incomes of, or over, £100,000 a year—a drop of eighty-two compared with the year 1923. This is one of the facts revealed by the annual report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, which has just been issued.

In 1924-1925, 4,700,000 people were assessed for income-tax, but of these nearly half were exempted on account of abatements and allowances. The actual total of the incomes upon which tax was levied amounted to £2,310,000,000. A sum of £60,000,000 was relieved from tax because the individual incomes of which it was made up were below the exemption limit of £135.

The 90,000 persons, who were estimated to be liable to super-tax on incomes of over £2,000 a year, had a total income of £516,000,000; but super-tax payers decreased by 1,000 during the year.

An Unexpected Sequel.

A death pact drama at Southport, Eng., had an unexpected sequel. The young man, aged 18, and his sweetheart of the same age agreed to commit suicide together. The girl died. The man failed to make good his share of the pact and as a result the court has condemned him to death for murder. The law holds that if two persons agree to commit suicide, and, in consequence, one of them dies, the survivor is guilty of murder.

Combat Potato Leafhopper With Bordeaux.

Close observations have shown that the potato leafhopper is the cause of an injury that begins as a slight yellowing, usually at the tip of a leaf. The injury progresses, the leaf turns brown, curls upward and dies. The disease spreads from the margin towards the mid-rib of the leaf most rapidly during dry, hot weather. Early potatoes may be so checked by loss of foliage as to reduce all possible chance of profit.

Bordeaux controls leafhopper and prevents hopperburn. The spraying must be thoroughly done and must be applied to the underside of the leaf. High pressure (150 pounds) should be used in order to cover the leaves with a fine mist. Three applications are necessary and the addition of an arsenical to the Bordeaux will provide for the destruction of the Colorado potato beetle at the same time.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

YOUNG WOMEN SUFFER MOST

These Two Found Relief by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Ayer's Cliff, Quebec.—"I have been teaching for three years, and at the end of the year I always feel tired and have no appetite. I was awful sick each month, too, having pains in my back until sometimes I was obliged to stop working. A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I heard many women telling how good it was so I thought it would help me. And it did. Now I take six bottles every year and recommend it to others."—DONALDA FANTEUX, Ayer's Cliff, Quebec.

"Unable to Work"

Canning, Nova Scotia.—"I had irregular periods and great suffering at those times, the pains causing vomiting and fainting. I was teaching school and often for some hours I would be unable to attend to my work. Through an advertisement in the papers I knew of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has been of great benefit to me, the troubles being completely relieved."—LAURA J. EATON, Canning, King's County, Nova Scotia. C

MANURE AND CLOVER

CHEAPEST METHODS OF RESTORING NITROGEN TO SOIL.

Fertilizer Formula Defined—Importance of Thoroughly Examining Land Before Purchasing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

High fertility should be maintained in the most economical way possible, and full use made of all factors that have a bearing on profit. Nitrogen should be secured by the growth of legumes and the use of manure, though, in certain special cases it is necessary to buy nitrogen. This is especially true on very high priced land. But even there, rotation with legumes, grown for hay or green manure, is often important to reduce the trouble with plant diseases, such as blight and scab in potatoes. Lime and often phosphate is frequently needed to secure the best growth of the legume; but those elements become available to the special crop through the decomposition of the stable or green manure and then serve a double purpose. The general fertility of the farm should be kept up by the growing of legumes, the use of stable manures and the use of such supplemental chemicals as the particular soil may need to give maximum legume crops.

Fertilizer Formula.

Nitrogen, in a fertilizer formula is expressed as ammonia, phosphorous as phosphoric acid, and potassium as potash. For instance, a 3-12-6 fertilizer mixture contains 3 per cent. ammonia, 12 per cent. phosphoric acid and six per cent. potash. A unit of plant food is 1 per cent. or 20 pounds per ton. Thus a ton of 3-12-6 contains 3 units of ammonia, 12 units of ammonia, 12 units of phosphoric acid, and 6 units of potash, or 60 pounds of ammonia, 240 pounds of phosphoric acid and 120 pounds of potash.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Has a New Forest Nursery.

The Government of Nova Scotia by order-in-council have granted the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the establishment of a Forest Nursery at Lawrencetown, in Annapolis County. The new nursery begins life under the happiest of conditions. Lawrencetown is a central and attractive location for such an undertaking. There about two years ago Mr. Barnjum planted at Annapolis Royal the seeds of Norway spruce, white spruce, Sitka spruce and Norway, white and Sitka pine. About one million plants are now in stock and ready for transplanting. These young seedlings have been presented by Mr. Barnjum to the Nova Scotia nursery and later will be transplanted to Lawrencetown.

Capt. A. M. O. Gold, a returned man who has already had considerable experience in nursery work in British Columbia Forest Service has been secured as manager for the Lawrencetown reserve.

Gas-Stove "Pops."

When the gas in a gas-stove is turned off one always hears a "pop." This is because in modern gas-stoves the gas is not directly connected to the burners, but runs first of all into a special "chamber" in which a mixture of gas and air is formed. When turned on, the current of gas has first to expel the plain air in this mixing chamber and that is why the burner doesn't light at once. In the same way, when we turn the tap off, the current of gas no longer carries the air along with it and the latter rushes into the chamber, mingling with the remnants of gas still there and forming an explosive mixture. The last spark of the expiring light catches this mixture and it is fired. Thus we get a tiny explosion.

A Remarkable Catch.

To catch and hold a falling man in mid-air must require extraordinary strength and agility, but to use it while standing with only one foot on a high ladder is an almost unbelievable feat. Yet that is what a laborer named Thomas Leaver did at Feniscowles, near Blackburn, England, recently.

Three plasterers were working on a scaffold round a house when the scaffolding gave way. One broke a leg and another sprained an ankle; the third was caught as he fell, by a man reaching out from a ladder. When the man on the ladder looked at the man he had saved he found it was his own son.

An Engine's Appetite.

An express engine consumes coal at a rate of nearly half a hundredweight per mile run, and during a 100 miles' journey will require seven pints of oil. The consumption of these two commodities last year on the railways of Britain reached the total of thirteen million tons of coal and thirty-eight million pints of oil.

Built in 662.

Essex's (England) oldest cathedral is a barnlike edifice which was built in 662 at Bradwell-on-Sea. The second building has been in turn a fortress, a lighthouse, a barn, and a bitter for soldiers.

THE HONEY HARVESTERS

Few Realize What a Vast Amount of Work the Bee Performs.

If bees were banished from the world, over 100,000 varieties of flowers would also disappear, and it is doubtful if the human race would be able to carry on.

Few people realize what a vast amount of work our own small honey bee performs by fertilizing the blossoms. The nectar secreted at the base of the flowers is a necessary bait. In trying to reach this the bee has to push past that part of the flower containing the pollen grains. This adheres to the hairs on her body, and when she settles on the next flower the pollen is mixed and fertilization is completed. She is quite unconsciously one of man's greatest friends.

A fruit grower can increase his crop by 50 per cent. by placing a few hives of bees amongst his trees, says O. G. Pike, F.Z.S., in an Old Country paper. I have proved this, especially in bad seasons. In one specially bad plum season, the trees around my hives were over-burdened with fruit, yet in neighboring orchards the trees were bare. In addition, there is always the satisfaction of gathering in a large surplus of honey.

If we look upon an orchard in the springtime, when it is a mass of bloom, we begin to realize what an enormous amount of honey is wasted. Each blossom contains a tiny drop which, if not gathered, will evaporate with the heat of the sun soon after midday. And in the summer each acre of white clover will produce every morning for a fortnight, if the weather is warm, not less than ten pounds of the finest honey.

By careful management the beekeeper can make his hives very populous, so that a vast amount of this honey is gathered by the bees. But a hive to be in a condition to collect honey in any surplus must be simply overflowing with bees. With a hive in such a condition, I have seen honey pour in at the rate of twenty-five pounds a week. With favorable weather it is possible in certain parts of England to take 400 pounds of honey from one hive. To do this the bees must be in a good locality, where the fruit blossoms can be taken advantage of in the spring, white clover in the summer, and heather in the autumn.

At the hive itself we can see something of this great harvest. Thousands of bees pour out of the hive in one unending stream, while another crowd hurry in. If we were to follow this incoming army we should notice that they go to the upper portion of the combs, for the bee always places her stores at the top.

Some will hand the nectar they have brought to the young bees which have not yet left the hive, and these will place it in the cells. Others go straight to the open cells, place their heads in, and if we watch an individual bee, we see her head going slowly round and round, while from her tongue there emerges a tiny stream of honey. She really paints the walls of the cell with this, so that it falls slowly to the bottom without air bubbles in it.

When the cell is full it is allowed to remain open for a time; then the mason bees come along with their waxen flakes and seal the top over, making all secure. The honey is not mixed indiscriminately; those bees which have been working on white clover will store their honey in a certain part; others which have been visiting different nectar-yielding plants place their stores in separate cells.

CANADA'S WIDER TRADE.

Gradually Making Her Entry In New Markets Abroad.

That Canada is surely, if gradually, making her entry in new markets abroad is demonstrated by an examination of her foreign trade for the fiscal year which ended on March 31 last. The total trade was $1,328,537,137 in exports and $927,402,732 in imports, thus showing a favorable balance of $401,134,405. In 1925 the exports were $1,081,361,643 and the imports $796,932,537, with a favorable balance of $272,134,000. This gratifying expansion in the Dominion's trade has excited interest at Washington, where it is noted that, while it is due partly to increased shipments to Great Britain and the United States, these increases account only for some of the improvement. The major expansion, it is pointed out in an analysis made by Mr. Thomas R. Wilson, Assistant U. S. Trade Commissioner at Ottawa, came through large shipments to Japan, Germany, China, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, the British East Indies and Australia.

This is a good record in wider distribution of products during the past year, says the Toronto Globe, and is a promise that Canada will yet gain a real foothold in the world markets—a foothold which should become permanent. It is indicative, as Mr. Wilson points out, of the possibilities of Canadian products in markets that heretofore have not figured conspicuously in the trade relations of the Dominion.

Couldn't Risk Own Judgment.

A visitor in Kentucky came across that rare specimen, an unmarried negro.

The negro was a quiet, elderly person, not shiftless, but quite industrious, so the northern man felt curious and determined to find out why he had remained single.

"Uncle Joe, how does it happen that you are so opposed to matrimony?" The old fellow looked up with a grave face, but there was a twinkle in his eye, as he replied, "Me suh! I ain't erposed to matrimony!"

"Well, why is it you have never married?" his inquisitor continued. "Haven't you seen anyone you liked?"

"Lawdy! yessah—but you see it's this-away; I couldn't resk my judgment."

"Avail Yourself."

"Why did you steal the pearl necklace from the jeweller's shop window?"

"Because it had on it 'Avail yourself of this splendid opportunity!'"

Chicks Doing Well.

Four thousand O. A. C. chicks, on range, are doing well. Their dry mash is as follows:—

700	pounds	yellow corn meal
500	"	wheat middlings
300	"	oat chop
45	"	bone meal
45	"	fine oyster shell
80	"	alfalfa meal
1	pint	of cod liver oil to each 100 pounds of mash.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Do not sell good laying hens—sell carefully.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Prescription. Comes and recommended the whole medical profession. Sold for more than 40 years in old Veve. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Back, Sleeplessness, Lack of Confidence, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Wasting Diseases, Impotency, Lack of Vitality, Impaired Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Premature Decay, Wakefulness, Blotches, Pimples, Leucorrhoea, Menstrual Disorders. Price $3 per box, or two boxes (treatment) $5, from all reliable druggists, or direct from the Wood's Phosphodine Co., London, Ont. Sold by all druggists everywhere. Write for pamphlet. Sole agents for Milton, Ont., Lawrence's Drug Store.

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Plus half a cent per mile beyond to all points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Edmonton, Calgary, Macleod and East.

Returning Half a cent per mile to Winnipeg plus $20.00 to destination.

Through special trains for Winnipeg via Canadian National Rys. will be as follows: (Standard Time):

FROM TORONTO (Union Station)	August 31st	12.30 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
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Special through cars from other principal points connecting with the above trains. For details consult Canadian National Agents.

THROUGH TRAINS—COMFORTABLE COLONIST CARS—SPECIAL CARS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Purchase your ticket to Winnipeg via Canadian National Railways, which [illegible] West is a point on the Canadian National. Tickets and all information [illegible] your local destination agent.

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$15 To WINNIPEG (GOING) Plus ½ cent per mile to points beyond, but not west of Edmonton, Macleod and Calgary

$20 From WINNIPEG (RETURNING) [illegible] cent per mile [illegible] to Port Arthur.

Aug. 31st
- From Stations in Ontario, Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Havelock-Peterboro Line.
- From all Stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive.
- From all Stations Burketon to Bobcaygeon, inclusive. Drancel to Port McNicoll and adjacent territory.
- From all Stations on Toronto-Sudbury short line.

Sept. 3rd
- From all Stations in Ontario, South and West of Toronto to and including Hamilton, Welland, Niagara Falls and Windsor.
- From all Stations on Owen Sound, Walkerton, Orangeville, Teeswater, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Marys, Port Burwell, and St. Thomas Branches.
- From all Stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.
- From all Stations in Ontario on the Michigan Central, Pere Marquette, Windsor, Essex & Lake Shore, Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie, Grand River, Lake Erie & Northern and Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railways.

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FIRST AID TO ANIMALS

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN ON THE FARM.

Some Suggested Remedies and Hints as to the Handling of Hogs—Why Do Pigs Cough?

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Accidents will happen on the farm and it is well to be prepared to give first aid to the victim of the accident, while waiting to secure professional help. Nail wounds, calks, barb wire cuts, injuries from runaways, injuries from coming in contact with farm tools and machines or any other injury where the skin is broken should receive treatment at one, that the animal may not suffer. Some people still apply turpentine to wounds of animals, doing more injury than good, since it weakens and devitalizes the tissues and retards healing rather than promoting it. Others use large volumes of antiseptic solution in water to bath the wound, this also weakens the tissue and removes the protective serum that nature supplies for the repair of the injury, so should not be used other than during the first cleansing should such be necessary. The application of tincture of iodine to the wound after removing the dirt and loose tissue is the best practice. The application of tincture of iodine will destroy any of the common bacteria that may gain access to the wound, it stimulates healing and tends to stop minor hemorrhage.

In nail and calk wounds there is no agent that will give better results than iodine. Keep the injury clean. If there is hemorrhage, soak clean sterile absorbent cotton with iodine, apply over the wound and bandage. Early attention to wounds will save your horse much needless suffering, and make it easier for the veterinarian to complete the treatment. Don't be afraid to pour on the tincture of iodine. Keep your fingers off the wound, and see that everything that touches it is sterile. A supply of iodine and absorbent cotton should be at hand on every farm where live stock is part of the farm equipment.—L. Stevenson, O. A. C.

Left Himself Nothing.

An elderly man who knew something of law lived in an Irish village where no solicitors practiced. He was in the habit of arranging the disputes of his neighbors and making their wills for them.

At an early hour one morning he was aroused from his slumbers by a loud knocking at his door, and, putting his head out of the window, he asked who was there.

"It's me, Patsy Flaherty. 'Tis meself couldn't get a wink of sleep, thinking of the will I have made!"

"What's the matter with the will?" asked the amateur lawyer.

"Matter, indeed!" replied Pat. "Sure, I've not left meself so much as a three-legged stool to sit down upon!"

Sawdust for Paving.

Sawdust and wood chips are among the paving materials with which experiments are being made, says Science Siftings. The wood is first treated with creosote, and then submitted to pressure, and tests already made are said to have given a floor suitable for medium traffic from a mixture of nine parts of sawdust to one of Portland cement. In German experiments, great adhesiveness for cement concrete is reported to have followed giving the wood or sawdust a preliminary washing with curd soap and water, and then with a thin solution of silicate of soda.

Doll Oldest Known Toy.

Among practically all nations, from the remotest of antiquity, the doll is held to have been the oldest of toys. It seems to have figured as a plaything for the youngsters in every land and among all manner of peoples. Edward Lovett of London has made a collection of dolls and has one in it said to be 4,000 years old. It was found in an Egyptian tomb.

800 Miles an Hour.

If we moved our legs as quickly, in proportion, as an ant, we should walk at the rate of 800 miles an hour.

RED ROSE TEA

"is good tea"

Over 30 years a standard wherever good tea is liked

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION TORONTO

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an engine-vibrationless beyond belief

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As ever, in its whole power range, the new McLaughlin will remind you of smoothness and quietness of motion.

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