



Professor Harry Hayward of Massachusetts, discussing calf raising in National Stockman, says in part:

The cost of raising a calf depends a good deal upon when it is weaned from milk and put upon a ration of hay and grain. While calves may make better use than pigs of skim milk it is evident that there is a time in the calf's development when it ceases to use skim milk to advantage.

My own experience has led me to believe that when a calf has reached the age of from ninety to a hundred days it will do as well ultimately without milk as with it and that under ordinary circumstances food can be supplied to the average calf in a much cheaper form. I am also of the opinion that a calf will do much better and that it will be economy to keep it in the barn during the first summer. It will then be protected from heat and flies and be well fed during a period when liberal feeding is essential to its best development.

A calf thus handled will not only be much larger than it would have been had it been obliged to forage for a living, but will be much better fitted to give a good account of itself as a two-year-old in the dairy. I believe it is better business to feed our calves for the first year in such a way that they will be large and abundantly able to do a cow's work in the herd with the commencement of their second year rather than to scrimp them so that they will not be sufficiently developed to begin their work as cows before they are from thirty to thirty-six months of age.

REARING A BULL.

Should Be Kindly Treated, but Kept Under Subjection.

In rearing a bull custom it to be handled from calfhood, but without fondling or encouraging frolic, says H. C. Alvord, chief of dairy division United States department of agriculture. Give it kind, quiet, firm and unvarying treatment and keep it always under subjection, that it may never know its strength and power. Insert the nose ring before it is a year old, keep this renewed so as to be always strong and always lead and handle the animal with staff in the hands of a discreet and trusty man.

The bull should never run loose in yard or pasture, but should be provided with abundant and regular exercise, always under restraint and full control. The "walk around" arrangement, like the sweep horsepower, affords a fair degree of voluntary exercise, but is hardly sufficient. The best plan seems to be to provide a suitable tread power with a governor attached; place the bull in this daily and let him walk a fixed time or known distance. The main object should be regular and sufficient exercise for the bull. Incidentally he may be made to run a fodder cutter or a cream separator and perform valuable service.

As age and strength increase let the staff be supplemented by strap, chain or rope attached to a second ring. To this may well be added some hitching or leading chain with a strong strap around horns or neck. Let there be always a double hitching device, so that the bull may never by accident find himself loose when he should be tied. If restiveness and temper are shown, add to the exercise, in duration or quantity, without violence. A bull physically tired may be depended upon to be quiet and easily managed.

It is far better to keep the bull as much as possible in the presence or in full sight of the herd than stabled by himself in a lonely place. Let him be in the same room with the cows during the stable season and at milking times the rest of the year.

Rest For Dairy Cows.

Practical experience seems to teach us that the cow used for practical, profitable dairy purposes will do the best annual dairy work if we give her a rest of six or eight weeks, says L. W. Lighty in National Stockman. Sometimes it is quite difficult or, in fact, impossible to set a cow dry just when we wish, though we can generally succeed if we cut out all the grain and put her on a dry hay (timothy preferred) ration and have the hired man milk her, or, in other words, milk her half every time—that is, two quarters at one milking and the two other quarters the next milking. If a cow is milked up to within three weeks of calving time it is very risky to dry her off, and I would prefer to continue milking her and avoid caked udder and other troubles.

Silage Versus Hay.

At the recent meeting of the Connecticut Dairymen's association C. S. Phelps said he believed in silage, but thought its value overestimated. Hay can be grown at the rate of three tons per acre more cheaply than silage at the rate of fifteen tons, and the hay contains more dry matter per acre than the silage. If the hay is cut early it is as digestible. Hay lacks somewhat in succulence and in palatability in comparison with silage, but its lower cost to produce is much in its favor.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

THE LIMIT.

I am rather even tempered,
Do not give away to rage;
I can listen to the troubles
Of my friends with air most sage;
I can look upon disaster
With a brow serene and high,
Calmly smile in face of trouble,
Pay my debts without a sigh.

Do my duty as I see it,
Keep my family neat and clean,
Fall to take offense at trifles,
Smile when feeling pretty mean,
Cheer them up whenever my neighbors
Say they're feeling downright blue,
But when asked to mind their baby
Then I'm angry through and through.

Just imagine Baby Bunting,
Ten months old and heavy too!
Mother wants to go a-calling;
Says she, "Dear, I'd like if you
Kindly would look after baby
While I'm gone; his nurse is out."
Then she brings the youngster to me,
Saying, "He will sleep, no doubt."

Sleep! The infant falls to howling
Ere she passes through the door,
Spite of all my talking, scowling,
And it swells into a roar.
Oh, the glory of that yelling!
Ten steam whistles couldn't dim it.
When it comes to raising ruction,
Baby Bunting is the limit.

One Want Not Filled.

"This is a wonderful age, with wireless telegraphy, smokeless powder and the like."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Fidgety, "but I notice the men are not exerting themselves to invent a smokeless cigar."

Foiled.



A circular saw that was buzzing away and looking for thumbs or some other choice prey espied a small boy who was playing the man with a cheap cigarette and a gasoline can.

"Alas," said the buzz saw, "I fear for the worst; I may not be able to get to him first!"

Just In Theory.

"That gentleman at the far end of the table is a celebrated antiexpansionist."

"Well, he doesn't practice what he preaches, for if he eats much more he will have to unbutton his vest."

Two of a Kind.

"Her husband is no gentleman."
"They must be well mated. She is no gentleman either."

Sure Thing.

Old winter will not long be king;
We're drifting down toward May,
And soon the little birds of spring
Will warble forth their lay,
And every proud suburbanite
Will in your ear be crowing
About the lay that strikes him right—
His able hen's first showing.

Saw One Coming.

"Does he believe in a hereafter?"
"Sure thing. He is engaged to three different girls."

Writing home to one's folks for money and getting it are sometimes two quite different propositions.

Never look a gift mule in the heels.

Dead men tell no tales, but the ministers who talk over them sometimes relate a choice line of fairy stories.

The man who can hold his own with a small boy need not hesitate to dive boldly into the struggle for existence.



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We carry all kinds of flower, garden and field seeds.

We get only the best, and always keep our stock fresh and at prices that often save you money.

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Fenelon Falls.

Our new store is headquarters in

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BOOTS & SHOES.**

JOS. MCFARLAND.

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Do your eyes blur at times?
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Have you frequent headaches?

We examine the eyes without charge.

Are the muscles around the eyes drawing wrinkles and crowsfeet?

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It's Good Paint.

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Wall Paper.

We have a large stock of Colin McArthur's wall paper, the only paper made by double process. Don't be persuaded to buy any old thing. Just as well get the best.

Everything that is kept by an up-to-date hardware in stock.

I HAVE PURCHASED W. MCKEOWN'S FURNITURE BUSINESS,

and will carry a large and up-to-date stock of furniture.

Am also prepared to do all kinds of

Carriage Making,
Repairing and
Repainting,

and to make

DOORS AND SASH.

Planing done on short notice.

S. S. Gainer.

SECOND DIVISION COURT

—OF THE—

County of Victoria.

the next sittings of the above Court will be held in Twomey's hall, Fenelon Falls

ON MONDAY, APRIL 10th, 1905,

commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Thursday, March 30th, will be the last day of service on defendants residing in this county. Defendants living in other counties must be served on or before Saturday, March 25th.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ELISHA MARK, E. D. HAND,
Bailiff. Clerk.

Fenelon Falls, Jan. 12th, 1905.

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SOCIETIES.

KNIGHTS OF TENTED MACCABEES
Diamond Tent No. 208. Meets in the True Blue hall in McArthur's Block on the first and third Tuesday in each month.
CHAS. WISE, Com.
O. W. BURGONNE, R. K.

CANADIAN ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS
Trent Valley Lodge No. 71. Meet in the Orange hall on Francis street west on the first and third Mondays in each month.
WM. DEYMAN JR., N. G.
J. T. THOMPSON JR., Sec.

O. L. No. 996. MEET IN THE ORANGE
hall on Francis-St. West on the second Tuesday in every month.
LEWIS DEYMAN, W. M.
S. D. BARR, Rec.-Sec.

EMPIRE LOYAL TRUE BLUE LODGE
No. 198, meets first Friday of each month in Orange hall. Visiting brethren always welcome.
THOS. JOHNSTON, W. M.
WM. BRANDON, Rec. Sec.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
Court Phoenix No. 182. Meet on the last Monday of each month, in the True Blue hall in McArthur's Block.
D. GOULD, Chief Ranger.
THOS. AUSTIN, R. S.

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS,
Fenelon Falls Lodge No. 626. Meets in the Orange Hall on Francis street west on the last Thursday of each month.
F. SMITHERAM, Chief Ranger,
W. D. STACY, Sec.

CANADIAN HOME CIRCLES. FENELON
Falls Circle No. 127, meets in the True Blue hall in McArthur's Block the first Wednesday in every month.
P. C. BURGESS, Leader.
R. B. SYLVESTER, Secretary.

A. F. AND A. M., G. R. C. THE SPRY
Lodge No. 406. Meets on the first Wednesday of each month, on or before the full of the moon, in the lodge room in Cunningham's Block.
W. H. ROBSON, W. M.
E. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH—QUEEN ST., REV.
J. H. Hannah, Minister. Preaching services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible Class and Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Praise and prayer service on Thursday at 8 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH—COLBORNE
Street—Rev. H. B. Kenney, Pastor. Sunday service at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 2.30 p. m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 7.30.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—COLBORNE
Street—Rev. R. C. H. Sinclair, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor meeting every Tuesday at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

SALVATION ARMY—BARRACKS ON
Bond St. West—Captain Stephens and Lieutenant Brass. Service every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.

ST. ALOYSIUS R. C. CHURCH—LOUISA
Street—Rev. Father O'Leary, Pastor. Services every alternate Sunday at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BOND ST. EAST,
Rev. A. S. Dickinson, Rector. Sunday service: Matins 10.30 a. m.; evensong at 7 p. m. Celebration of Holy Communion first Sunday of every month at 10.30 a. m. and third Sunday of every month at 8 a. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m. Thursday every week as follows: Catechising of children at 7 p. m., evensong at 7.30 p. m., choir practice at 8.15 p. m.

Seats free in all churches. Everybody invited to attend. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—MRS. M. E. CALDER
Librarian. Reading Room open daily, Sunday excepted, from 10 o'clock a. m. till 10 o'clock p. m. Books exchanged on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., and in the evening from 7 to 9.

POST-OFFICE—F. J. KERR, POSTMASTER.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7.30 a. m. to 7 p. m. Mail going south closes at 7 p. m. Letters for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the time for closing the mails.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. A post-master is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law), when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.
3. Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it he takes it from the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.