

## OFFICIAL BOOKS DRY BUT HEAVY

Building to House John Bull's  
Private Library—Blue Books  
on Every Subject

John Bull's blue-books factory is going to move into more modern and spacious quarters. John Bull has been publishing bluebooks—which is the name given to all government reports in Britain, though some of them are white and others red—for over 150 years now, and in that time he has issued nearly 400,000 of them. The complete collection weighs over 2,000 tons, so it was stated by the blue-book maker-in-chief, who added that this weight was far too heavy a burden for the walls and floors of the rather rickety old eighteenth century building where the bluebook-making industry flourished for just short of a century.

This building, which is known officially as his majesty's stationery office, is in Prince's street, Westminster, near the famous Abbey. The new home is near Waterloo Station.

It costs John Bull over \$5,000,000 a year to print his bluebooks, which are probably the dulllest reading on earth. There are exceptions, of course, a lot of stories of real life as dramatic as the best ever invented having first been told between the covers of these sober reports of various branches of the British Government.

### Diverse Subjects

The one bluebook in a thousand that makes good reading is the report of some British commander in Asia or Africa on the results of a punitive or other expedition into an unknown or dangerous region, the annual report of one of his majesty's administrators in odd corners of the empire, with picturesque accounts of their duties and of the ways of the natives; or that of one of the consuls in an obscure part of the Empire.

The subjects these government reports cover range from foreign relations to flies (these latter in their capacity as disease-carriers). There are bluebooks on boiler explosions, on beetles, and on the disease of lilac trees. Bluebooks, of course, can be bought by anybody who has the strange taste to want to read them, the lowest price for a single copy being one cent. The most expensive bluebook ever issued will cost you \$505 if you care to invest in it. It gives a complete account of the round-the-world voyage of H. M. S. Challenger which began in 1873 and ended in 1876. A lot of leading lights of the world of science were on board and the mighty deep and its denizens and vegetation were submitted by them to careful study. When the voyage was over men of science of many nations were asked to write on the results of the expedition and their articles are included in the biggest of all bluebooks, which is published in 50 parts, finely illustrated with colored prints. The price of it probably will remain a record.

### Why They Are Published

On an average 8,000 bluebooks are published every year, most of them having been asked for by members of parliament. That is the usual genesis of a bluebook. When one of the members of the House of Commons has a fancy to know what any particular department of His Majesty's government is doing, he asks to have a report of its activities laid on the table of the House. Then it is the business of the chief of the said department to prepare a report which, after the House has discussed it, generally is ordered to be printed. When it is in cold type, it is called a bluebook, though it may lack the customary azure binding and be, officially, either a white paper or a red book. All acts of parliament are published in bluebook form. Certain government departments, like the admiralty and the war office, issue their reports as bluebooks automatically, and a few records, such as the reports of military operations are "presented" to both Houses by command of the Sovereign.

## EGGS FOR FEVER

White of Raw Egg Is Antiseptic Diet  
For the Sick

When fever is present an appetite is nil, when we want an antiseptic article of diet the white of an egg raw, serves both as food and medicine. The way to give it is to drain off the albumen from an opening about one-half an inch in diameter at the small end of the egg, the yolk remaining inside the shell. Add a little salt to this, and direct the patient to swallow it. (Sucking eggs.) Dose: Repeat every hour or two. In typhoid fever this mode of feeding materially helps us in carrying out an antiseptic plan of treatment. Furthermore, the albumen to a certain extent may antidote the toxins of the disease. Patients may at first rebel at the idea of eating a raw egg, but the quickness with which it goes down without the yolks proves it to be less disagreeable than they supposed, and they are very ready to take a second dose.

## COOLING OF MILK IS WORTH WHILE

Conclusive Experiments Made in  
Ottawa Valley District During  
the Past Summer

A most interesting and conclusive experiment on the value of cooling the milk to a proper temperature was this summer made in a Lansdowne factory. The facts were given to an Ottawa reporter by a well-known Lansdowne farmer. The test was carried on for the month of August, during the hot weather.

Ten patrons of the factory solemnly agreed to cool their milk to under 70 degrees, and have the cheese from it made in a separate vat. The said cheese was to be kept and weighed separate from the rest of the cheese made from the milk delivered by the other patrons and cooled haphazard. The cheese were sold at exactly the same price as the rest of the cheese.

The results were almost startling. The increased yield of cheese from the milk cooled below 70 degrees netted 5 cents per hundred pounds of milk more than the cheese from the milk delivered as ordinary, and this too after paying the maker one dollar a day extra for making up the milk in a separate vat. The result was so convincing that other patrons were anxious to come into line and it is quite probable that next season will see all the milk delivered at that factory cooled to under 70 degrees.

The reporter was informed that it was the intention of the district inspector to publish a sworn statement of the facts and results of the test.

### CATCHY CONUNDRUMS

Where did Adam go in his thirtieth year?—Into his fortieth.

Where did Noah strike the first nail in the ark?—On the head.

Which is the coldest seat on a tramway car?—The one next the (trolley) pole.

Which is the strongest day in the week?—Sunday, because the rest are weak (weak) days.

How do the bees dispose of their honey?—They cell (sell) it.

Why is a wainscotted room like a reprieve?—Because it saves hanging.

What tree pinches the Jews?—The juniper (Jewnipper).

Why is the letter "A" like twelve o'clock?—Because it is in the middle of day.

How many weeks are in a year?—Forty-six; the other six are only Lent.

Why is a waiter like a racehorse?—Because he often runs for a plate.

Why is cold cream like a good chaparron?—Because it keeps off the chaps.

When is a house like a bird?—When it has wings.

What is to be?—Why, a verb.

Why is a fly one of the tallest of insects?—Because it stands over six feet without shoes or stockings.

Why must a little man be an early riser?—Because he can never lie long in bed.

Why is the laundry always sent on Saturday?—Because it's the close (clothes) of the week.

### BIGGEST COUNTRY HOUSE

Earl Fitzwilliam can boast of owning the biggest country house in England—Wentworth Woodhouse, in Yorkshire. With characteristic audacity, an American once said of this residence: "It is a place so huge that guests find it of advantage to bring with them treble the ordinary number of hats, which are kept at the various entrances, so as to save themselves the trouble of walking about a quarter of a mile from one entrance in order to get the hat which they have left at another." Earl Fitzwilliam's rent-roll amounts to \$550,000 a year. He is one of the best all-round sportsmen in the country—master of two packs of hounds, a good polo player, and a splendid shot. He has a taste for mechanics, too, as was shown when, during a harvest rush, he hitched up his best motor-car to a length of belting in a rick-yard and provided an excellent "impromptu" threshing machine.

### WARNED AGAINST THE STAGE

Mr. B. H. Irving has written a book in defence of the much-abused Judge Jeffreys, and during a visit to Ipswich on one occasion visited a house in which the judge was said to have resided when holding the assizes in that town. The house had become a stationer's shop, where theatre tickets were disposed of, and when young Irving entered the assistant immediately recognized him. The actor-author-criminologist asked for information concerning Jeffreys' visit to Ipswich. "Well, sir," replied the assistant, looking at the booking-sheet of the theatre that was lying on the counter, "I am afraid I don't know the gentleman; but he hasn't booked any seats this week."

### SCALES ARE TESTED

All factory scales, and scales of commerce are tested once a year by the government. If patrons become suspicious of any scale and wish to have it re-tested, they may do so by paying the expenses incurred by the inspector while performing the work of inspection. In a particular case where many patrons are dissatisfied, the government might send an inspector free of expenses, on petition of the dissatisfied patrons to the Department of Weights and Measures.

## BUILDING CONTRACTS

We are prepared to take contracts for houses, summer cottages, etc. It will pay you to get our estimates. Doors and sash and interior finish always in stock. Planing and matching done to order.

## FENELON FALLS PLANING MILL A. TEIRS, PROPRIETOR.

## CRIME AMONG ANIMALS

Horses, Birds and Insects Have Lawless Instincts in Some Cases

Those in a position to speak authoritatively assure us that crime is to be found among the lower as well as among the higher animals—men. In the lower orders it appears there are individuals, like men, that seem incapable of living and satisfying their wants without doing harm to their fellows.

Among bees there is much theft. The "light-fingered" gentry of the hives, in order to save themselves the trouble of working, attack and carry off the booty when they cannot obtain it by stealth. Sometimes, having acquired an incurable taste for robbery and violence, they form regular colonies of bandits.

Dove owners assert that in almost every dove cote there are birds that try to obtain material for their nests by abstracting straws that have been collected by others. These mild thieves are not only lazy, but unamenable to discipline by their fellows.

Murder is not uncommon among animals, "murder" in this sense being applied to that kind of killing that has nothing to do with the struggle for existence, but which arises from malice, pure and simple, or from downright passion. Storks, it seems, frequently kill members of the flock which at the time of migration either refuse to follow them or are unable to do so.

A veterinary surgeon is authority for the statement that in every regiment of cavalry one may find horses that rebel against discipline and let no opportunity escape them of doing harm either to man or their well-trained fellows. These horses, it has been noticed, usually have narrow foreheads.

## DESTRUCTIVE SAWFLY

Dr. Hewitt on Experiments to Prevent  
Tamarack Destroyer

The almost total destruction of the tamarac, or larch, which took place throughout eastern Canada almost thirty years ago, was caused by an insect, the larch sawfly. It appeared again about eight years ago and in its spread westward it is repeating its former devastation on the younger tamaracs. To all who are interested in Canada's forests the appearance of a little book by the Dominion entomologist, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, will be welcome.

Dr. Hewitt studied the life-history, habits and means of control of this injurious sawfly, both in England and North America. In England, it was found that the natural enemies, especially parasitic insects, effectively gained control of outbreaks of the insect. Other natural enemies were mice and birds, and a system of bird encouragement was started on a large scale. The devastating spread of the sawfly in North America was due to the comparative absence of the natural means of control. Several important species of parasites new to science were discovered and studied. To increase the number of natural enemies of the sawfly, attempts are being made to introduce and establish in Canada parasites which were discovered in England and which appeared to control the pest there.

## GRAIN FOR DAIRY COWS

It Pays to Buy Feed for Cattle That  
are Good

There are plenty of people who would feed grain to their dairy cows if they had it. They will not buy it, however. They would not think of working the horse without grain, but they think it does not matter so much with the cow.

When the pasture starts to get short and cows need grain the most is just the time they are without it. Good cows under these conditions will milk all the surplus flesh from their bodies. When they get better feed they are not in shape to respond to it.

The man who feeds his cows a heavy grain ration six months of the year and lets them shift for themselves the other six months is the man who is feeding his cows grain at a loss. On the other hand the man who feeds his cows a good liberal ration twelve months of the year and keeps his cows in shape all the time is the man who is investing his money where it will bring him liberal returns.

The key to successful dairying is to breed better to feed better, and to butcher the boarders.

## GET RID OF HOG LICE

Not a Serious Job to Rid Pens and  
Animals of This Pest

Hog men and farmers sometimes have trouble with hog lice, but it is not a serious job to rid the pens and animals of this pest. When pork is as high-priced as it is now, it is folly to lose largely what might be clear profit by neglect. When pork is cheaper, no one can well afford to harbor such destroyers. Lice should be cleaned out of the pens and yards, and kept out. To do this requires frequent attention. They are more likely to appear on fall and winter pigs, for which reason more attention should be given to these. The pigs should be thoroughly disinfected, and the pens dipped two or three times at periods about ten days apart. For dipping purposes, any of the reliably advertised dipping mixtures or coal-tar products may be used. Where no dipping tank is owned, the same end is served by placing the pigs in a pen and thoroughly sprinkling them with the mixture. Small pigs may be effectively dipped in a barrel. Few farms where dipping or its equivalent has not been practised are free from lice, and it would behoove every man who has pigs to winter to see that both the pigs and their quarters are cleaned of lice before the cold sets in.

## Thanks

To our customers  
for their kind patronage during the  
past year, and wishing everyone a  
Bright and Happy  
New Year.

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Druggist and Optician  
FENELON FALLS, ONT.

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ENTER ANY DAY.

## FENELON FALLS MARKETS

Fenelon Falls Friday, Jan. 10, 1913

Wheat, Scotch or Fife, 82c. to 85c.  
Wheat, fall, 90 to 92  
Wheat, spring, 80 to 82  
Barley, per bushel, 50 to 60  
Oats, per bushel, 33 to 35  
Pease, per bushel, 90 to 100  
Buckwheat, 45c. to 50  
Potatoes, bush, 40 to 45  
Butter, per pound, 26 to 27  
Eggs, per dozen, 28 to 30  
Hay, per ton, \$8 to \$10  
Hides, \$10.00 to 12.00  
Hogs, live, \$6.25 to \$7.75  
Beef, \$8.00 to \$9  
Sheepskins, 50 to 80  
Wool, 12 to 17  
Flour, Samson, \$2.80 to \$3.00  
Flour, Winnipeg \$2.70 to \$2.90  
Flour, Silver Leaf, \$2.50 to \$2.70  
Flour, Victoria, \$2.45 to \$2.65  
Flour, new process, \$2.40 to \$2.60  
Flour, family, clipper, \$2.35 to \$2.55  
Bran, per 100 pounds, \$1.30 to \$1.35  
Shorts, do., \$1.35 to \$1.40  
Mixed Chop, do., \$1.45 to \$1.60  
Corn Chop, do., \$1.55 to \$1.60

## SECOND DIVISION COURT IN THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

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

On Friday, Jan. 10th, 1912,

commencing at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Monday, Dec. 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 Tuesday, December 24th.

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

## PLANT

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