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CROSSFIELD, Alta., Jan. 14 '06

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INCREASING WINTER COMFORTS

SYNOPSIS OF AN ADDRESS BY MISS S. CAMPBELL AT ONTARIO WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Many rural people who might otherwise look forward to the winter months with pleasure on account of the cessation in the farm work, and the opportunities offered for intellectual improvement and enjoyment, actually dread the approach of the wind and snow because of the cold, uncomfortable houses they must live in. Sometimes they are trying hard to pay for the farm, and do not want to spare any money for repairs; or, the bank account that is to build the new house looks encouraging, and so the old place must do as it is for a few years longer, as it would not pay to lay out anything on it for so short a time. Again, in many cases, the place is rented, and the owner cannot be induced to fix up the house, thinking that because it was uncomfortable several years ago the tenant must be unreasonable in requiring repairs. What can these people do to keep comfortable through the bitter weather? A very small outlay will help matters greatly, and it is always well to remember that a moderate amount spent in repairs is a real economy in the saving of fuel, extra clothing and doctor bills, not to mention the comfort so derived.

If one can call the place his own, and is therefore at liberty to fix things up a little, the outlay of a few dollars will make even a very cold house comparatively comfortable. One great source of discomfort is cold floors arising from poor walls. Instead of the unsightly "banking" so often employed to remedy this defect, the following device has proved very efficient and does not in any way injure a frame house: Make medium weight wooden frames that will reach from the ground to a few inches above the wall so that it covers all the stone foundations, cover each side with building paper and nail in place. When snow comes bank it well round the bottom of the frames and a great deal of wind and cold will be kept out. If the windows are ill fitting, storm windows are a real economy. Very often it is best to get new windows for the much used rooms, taking the discarded ones for extra winter use, but, however it is arranged, never try to get through the winter with windows that let the cold air pour in, and demand twice the necessary amount of fuel to keep warm.

Doors are another source of annoyance, even well-fitting ones. Get storm doors for all those seldom used, even though they must be plain and darken the rooms a little; and over the doors constantly in use build "storm houses." They are much more convenient than an extra door, and keep lots of cold and dirt from the house, being a sheltered place to brush off snow and for removing storm-soaked garments. As a further precaution, put felt strips on doors that fit closely.

Another thing that helps more than one who has never tried it can imagine is enclosing the piazzas with glass during the cold months. It affords an enclosed air space between the house and the outer climate that defies cold; it does not permit the heat from the house to escape when an entrance is made as if the room opened directly out of doors, and the large surface of the glass attracts a surprising amount of heat from the sun. Such a sunroom need not be expensive. One may be made from windows taken from an old house, and it will answer every purpose. Improvements such as these almost pay for themselves in one winter in the saving of fuel.

But when the place is rented and changes are not to be obtained there are yet a few things possible, though most of them fall to the care of the house mother. When the poor walls have been banked with snow or straw, and some sort of storm doors provided, the limit of outdoor improvements has been reached; yet even that small amount is oftentimes neglected. If nothing better can be obtained, very good storm doors can be made by covering the screen door frames with building paper; to be sure they are not handsome to look at, nor is the house they are intended for in most instances, but they are at least neat and comfortable, which is the main thing. If the kitchen floor is cold, cover it with oilcloth or linoleum; it will be even much more comfortable than a carpet, as the draughts cannot penetrate it; or a similar covering may be made at home by painting a rag or old tapestry carpet, after it has been carefully fitted to the floor. In rooms in which carpets are always used it is a great help to tack or paste heavy paper upon the floor to keep the cold air from blowing in.

When the cold weather sets in calk all around the unused doors and windows, but always leave one window in every room ready to open for ventilation. Nothing is better to keep wind from blowing in under doors and between frames than sand sacks made to fit. Have one to lay over the crack where the two window sashes come together, and another on the sill: they will keep out a great deal of cold, and if neatly covered need not be hideous. It is also well to have warm, heavy curtains to draw over the windows in the long bitter nights. These may be inexpensive as seems necessary: double-faced cotton flannel in a pretty shade of red, green or brown does not look bad at all, and very pretty ones can be made of covered burlap. Very often the only means of heating sleeping rooms is from another sleeping apartment or from the living rooms, and the open doors necessary for this do away with the privacy everyone enjoys in her own room. For such as the "halfdoor" is a very great help. Have light frames made to fit the doorways, but lacking about a foot at top and bottom. Paint or varnish the frames, cover with silkoline or burlap, and hang with small hinges. When this door is closed the room is secluded from public gaze, yet the heat can enter freely at top and bottom, and the temperature keeps comfortable. If properly hung this need not interfere with the usual door.

When not needed for baking the oven door open and the stove will throw out much more heat. Many experiments have proved the truth of the following cold weather hints: Let the sun shine in at every window possible during the day; it will heat even a cold room surprisingly, but close the curtains tightly after the sun has gone. Try to let a little heat into every room during the day, even if they must be closed during the night, for one thoroughly cold room imparts a chill to every room near it. Air all the rooms thoroughly every morning, no matter how cold and stormy the weather, for the fresh air heats better and quicker than the lifeless atmosphere found in many houses during the cold months. There are many other little things that will suggest themselves when one has started thinking on the subject; the warm rug in front of the kitchen sink or table where most of the work is done, the low stool by the sewing or breakfast table that keeps the feet from the cold floor; these things are all more economical and comfort-producing than to hover, shivering, over the fire in a draughty room.

Grippe or Influenza, whichever you like to call it, is one of the most weakening diseases known.

Scott's Emulsion, which is Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in easily digested form, is the greatest strength-builder known to medical science.

It is so easily digested that it sinks into the system, making new blood and new fat, and strengthening nerves and muscles.

Use *Scott's Emulsion* after Influenza.

Invaluable for Coughs and Colds.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

FEEDING PROBLEMS

ROOTS FOR MILK PRODUCTION. RATION FOR MILKING COWS. TURNIPS FOR BREEDING SOW.

Prof. Geo. E. Day of the O.A.C., gives the following practical answers to questions asked:

H. B. S.—Are mangels better for milk cows than rutabagas? Are sugar beets better for milk production than mangels or rutabagas?

Ans.—Mangels are less liable to taint the milk than are rutabagas, and for this reason are to be preferred. As producers of milk, mangels, rutabagas, and sugar beets may be counted as practically equal.

H. B. S.—I am feeding one and a half bushels of mangels, two pounds shorts, three pounds bran to each cow, together with hay. Would it be better to increase the herd, feed fewer mangels and more mill feed? Shorts cost $30 per ton, bran $26 per ton.

Ans.—The quantity of mangels fed by this correspondent appears to me to be excessive. Sixty pounds per day per cow is heavy feeding with roots. Whether it would be advisable for him to increase the number of cows is something which I cannot say without knowing all his conditions. If he could get really good cows they could be run at a profit, but if he should be unfortunate in getting hold of some rather inferior stock, he would be much better without them. It all depends upon his skill in buying cows, and to a certain extent upon his good luck. It seems to me that his meal ration is just a little too light for cows in full milk. Of course, if these cows are nearly dry, it would not pay to feed a heavy meal ration, but a good cow in full milk should be able to make use of a much heavier meal ration than he is feeding. The quantity of meal to feed to a cow must be determined by observation as to how the cow responds to feeding. No two cows will make exactly the same use of their food, and consequently a man who is feeding them must aim to get acquainted with his cows and know exactly what they are doing in order to feed them to the best advantage.

J. H. C., P. E. I.—Are raw turnips suitable for a breeding sow?

Ans.—Where sows will eat raw turnips they will be found quite satisfactory. If the sows have been fed mangels or sugar beets, the chances are they will not care for turnips; but if they have not been accustomed to other kinds of roots, they will geoerally eat raw turnips quite satisfactorily. Of course, a sow should not be expected to live upon raw turnips, but should be fed a light meal ration in addition. A mixture of wheat midglings and ground oats will be found a very satisfactory ration for this purpose.

Winter Feeding of Hogs

(Montreal Witness)

Hogs do very well on green fodder or corn in the stalk until the leaves and stalk becomes quite dry, when it is better to feed unhusked corn. When this is begun it will certainly pay to feed some of the concentrated foods, such as tankage, oil-meal and mill stuffs.

Right here is where many persons fall down in their efforts to raise and fatten a good bunch of hogs. They do not furnish material for the building up of lean meat and bone, and consequently, their hogs fatten, but finish off around 150 or 175 pounds, whereas they should make a little more growth and attain a weight in the same time of 200 or 225 pounds.

While one is feeding snapped corn, it is very important that the hogs be supplied with a mixture of charcoal and salt. You will find that their appetites will be very keen for substances of this character, and this being true, it will be highly profitable to feed it.

Watch them closely and see that they are not bothered with worms, and if they are, do not delay using a good worm powder. It is an excellent idea to use a coal tar produce occasionally in the slop.

Ordinarily two or three tablespoonfuls to a pail will be about all that will be consumed. However, when hogs reach the age of five or six months, it will not hurt them if it is made a little stronger than this. The only question is, if you get it too strong, they will not eat it.

Some Agricultural Hints

(With apologies to the Farm Journal).

If you wish to raise a good crop of bachelors' buttons, it will be necessary to see that there are no widows' weeds in the vicinity.

A good hay rake has about 15 teeth—dependent, of course, on the rake.

Do not drain off your swamp land. Plant tadpoles and raise frogs, and ship the hops to Milwaukee. Here we may say that the hop is somewhat larger than the skin, though not so large as the jump.

Permanent Results

"I had been suffering for over two months with an obstinate cough, as had also my little girl. We tried several remedies common to any drug store without obtaining any apparent relief, in fact we were growing worse. I got a bottle of Coltsfoote Expectorant from my druggist and inside of two days the cough was stopped, and the results so permanent and rapid that we decided to keep it in our home continually.

ROBERT PALEN.

C. A. R. Station, Ottawa.

Coltsfoote Expectorant is recognized the world over as the best prescription ever used by the medical profession for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and Tightness of the Chest. Children like it. To introduce it into every home we will send a free sample to every person sending their name and address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto. Sold by all up-to-date druggists at 25c.

Send for Free Sample To-day.

Improving the Breed

(New York Mail)

Governor Hughes said a fine and telling thing in colloquial form when he discussed, before the enemies of race track gambling, the plea that it was a necessary condition to "improve the breed of horses." He said he was in favor of improving the breed of horses and "all other live stock." "I am thoroughly in favor" he declared, "of doing all we can to improve the breed of men."

We are not improving the breed of men, but are providing the means for its deterioration, when we tolerate in law the race track gambling that we have prohibited in the constitution. Just how the stock is deteriorated the Governor himself has described. It is American to want work, to make the most of yourself. "The young man who plays the races in the hope that he will get a dollar which he has not earned, or ten dollars which he has no right to take, that young man has lost the American sentiment; he has lost the most important part of his birthright."

The breed of horses must not be improved through an institution that puts madness in the veins of youth, undermines the habit of industry, unsettles character and eventuates in till-tapping.

ULCERATED LEG AND ANKLE

HEALED BY ZAM-BUK.

A common result of an injury sometimes of even a tiny scratch is chronic ulceration, the skin disease that eats deepest into the tissue and is most painful, weakening and obstinate. Ulcerations are brought on often (especially in the case of women) by excessive standing or kneeling. Mrs. J. E. Berryman of 91 Catharine St. N., Hamilton, Ont., says: "I was suffering for a number of weeks with a badly inflamed and ulcerated leg and ankle. I had used one remedy after another with no matetial benefit. My leg was swollen in some places to bursting, and day and night it suffered severe pains. At this stage my husband prevailed upon me to leave off all other preparations and use Zam-Buk. This I did, and was agreeably surprised, for after a few applications the swelling in the leg was greatly reduced and the ulcer looked healthier. I persevered with Zam-Buk until the swelling was banished and the pain and inflammation entirely removed. Zam-Buk has effected a cure when other remedies failed."

Zam-Buk also heals cuts, bruises, burns, running sores, eczema, boils, eraptions, scalp sores, itch, piles, chapped hands and all diseases of the skin. Of all druggists and stores, 50c. box or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, postpaid on receipt of price. 3 boxes $1.25.

Two Good Recipes

Salt Codfish, Tokio.—Rub between the hands one and one-half pounds of shredded salt codfish, and plunge it into a quart of boiling water for five minutes. Drain on a sieve and press out the water. Heat an ounce of butter in a saucepan, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, stir well while heating for a minute, pour in a cup and a quarter of hot milk, and mix well until it comes to a boil. Add the codfish, season with a saltspoonful each of cayenne pepper and grated nutmeg. Mix well and let cook for five minutes longer. Pour into a baking dish, dredge two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese over, divide half a tablespoonful of butter in very small bits, set in an oven for ten minutes, and serve.

Potatoes and Apples Mashed Together.—Ten medium potatoes and four large large, tart apples are peeled and the apples cored. Cut potatoes into small chunks and salt them; slice the apples and lay them on top. Just cover with water and boil till soft. Mash very smoothly, and add a tablespoonful of butter just before serving. Serve very hot; delicious with fried sausages, pork chops, or frankfurters, and emphatically a cold weather dish.

ANOTHER USE FOR CEMENT

IMPORTANCE OF CEMENT POSTS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD.

(By Mr. Geo. I. Olmstead, Wentworth County.)

Much attention is now being paid experimenters of cement in every conceivable form, such as tile, building blocks, foundations, and last of all but not least, cement posts, which I firmly believe is the coming post.

In driving through this fruit section we so often see people setting cedar posts so small that should you take your knife and shave off the sap you would almost require the aid of a pocket lens to tell if they were broom handles or whip stocks. Does it pay? I say no.

When we take into consideration the abundance of gravel within such a short distance of us, and so many cement companies around us, all we want is to do a little figuring, pull off our coats and go to work. I have made this past season, 175, and have them set back and they look beautiful, but of course very heavy. Now, in making them, I like wood moulds best as you can easily change them if required; the bottoms should be plank and the sides of inch lumber, all to be made so as to go together with cleats, and by using half-round strips on the inside corners you will not only take off that sharp corner, but you will make your posts more attractive. The cement can be mixed—one bag of cement to five bushels of nice, fine gravel, which will be enough for five posts, but before putting in your cement be sure and oil your molds with machine oil, then bore holes through sides of moulds for rods, the right distance for your grape vines, and then fill up your moulds, put in 1 inch of mixture, two strands of barbwire, then your rods and more gravel and more wire and finish up with the trowel. Care must be taken to keep the barbs straight as they are very hard on the hands and clothes. The rod should be pulled out the same day they are made, for when the cement sets they are very hard to get out; smooth wire is no use whatever, and to make them without any is time and money thrown away. End posts should have eight strands of wire, and with a little care two men can make thirty-five in ten hours, but care must be taken in drawing them to the field, and last but not least setting them; they should be put in three feet and well tramped at the bottom with a little gravel. I think they would be very valuable to stock and grain farmers, who have land lying along steam railways, as they are proof against fire, and by using a fence of No. 9 wire about fourteen inches long, and running it through the post and using the ideal woven wire fence and then winding the loose ends around fence wire, they would have a fence that would fast forever.

CEMENT GRAPE ANCHORS.

Good grape anchors can also be made by making a mould, say 18x18 by 4 inches thick, and putting all the short pieces of barb wire and sticking two rods down through for the anchor wire, but care must be taken to cross the barb wire so as to make them strong. The objection I have to stone is that the wire will slip out and allow the end post to pull out.

The Growing of Legumes a Necessity

There is no land on the face of the earth so rich that it will bear constant cropping of any one or with any rotation of non-leguminous crops such as maize, sorghum, wheat, barley, oats, or any other grasses outside of the legumes, for the simple reason that all these crops are dependent upon the soil for the nitrogen, and if these crops are removed from the land nitrogen exhaustion must sooner or later follow. Even if the manure from these crops was saved and returned to the land, with its strength all unimpaired, it would only put off the evil day; for at the very best, nothing more, with the exception of carbon, would be returned to the land than was taken out of it. Hence the exhaustion of lands without growing some kind of leguminous crop is only a question of time.—The Fruitgrower and Gardener, Grimsby.

Gifts of Jewelry

Our stock of Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Fine Jewellery and Novelties cannot be beaten for fine quality, dainty patterns and moderate prices.

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Engagement and Wedding Rings. Marriage Licenses Issued.

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Ready Mixed Paints made from Pure Lead and Oil, in the latest Artistic Shades, to be had in any quantity.

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Bobcaygeon Seed Fair Postponed to 29th

Bobcaygeon Independent: Through an unfortunate failure to make connection at Lindsay, the expert judge who was to have examined the exhibits at the seed fair on Saturday, was unable to attend, and it was accordingly postponed until Saturday, the 29th inst. There was a good display of fine grain, and the attendance was good considering the state of the roads. The present entries will stand, and further entries can be made with the secretary, Mr. Hickson. Exhibits will be welcome though not entered for prize competition. Anyone having a few bushels of seed for sale should take the opportunity of putting a sample on exhibit and attracting a sale. Parties from a distance wishing to purchase seed, and unable to attend, can write the secretary, who will be pleased to give any information in his possession, and assist them as far as possible. The object of the fair is not merely to compete for the paltry prizes; it is to provide a convenient means of bringing sellers and buyers together, for the sale or exchange of good, clean seed grains, potatoes, etc. Any member of the Verulam Agricultural Society having seed for sale should place a sample on exhibition. It is of no consequence whether it is entered for prize competition or not.

WEAK, PALE AND WORN OUT WOMEN

CAN BE SAVED FROM A LIFE OF MISERY BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Women are called the "weaker sex," and yet nature calls upon them to bear far more pain than men. With too many women it is one long martyrdom from the time they are budding into womanhood until age begins to set its mark upon them. They are no sooner over one period of pain and distress than another looms up only a few days ahead of them. No wonder so many women become worn out and old looking before their time.

In these times of trial Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold to women. They actually make new, rich blood, and on the richness and regularity of the blood the health of every girl and every woman depends.

Mrs. Urbanc C. Webber, Welland, Ont., is one of the many women who owe present health and strength to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Webber says:—"About three years ago, while living in Hamilton, my health began to decline. The first symptoms were headaches and general weakness. After a time the trouble increased so rapidly that I was unable to attend to my household duties. I lost flesh, looked bloodless and had frequent fainting fits. I was constantly doctoring, but without any benefit, and I began to feel that my condition was hopeless. One day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and mentioned several cases in which she knew of the great benefit that had followed their use. After some urging I decided to try the pills, and had only used them a few weeks when I began to feel benefitted, and from that time on the improvement was steady, and by the time I had used about a dozen boxes of the pills I was again enjoying the blessing of good health. I cannot too strongly urge other discouraged sufferers to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure all troubles due to poor, watery blood, such as anaemia, general weakness, indigestion, neuralgia, skin troubles, rheumatism, the after effects of la grippe, and such nervous troubles as St. Vitus' dance and partial paralysis. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Bobcaygeon Independent on the County Valuation

After all expenditure of several thousand dollars in legal expenses, Victoria County has had its lands assessed and equalized by the county judge. Each municipality has its lands assessed by a local man. At intervals the county council employs assessors to equalize the amazing work of the local assessors for the purpose of striking the county rate, as it would be obviously unfair to strike the county rate uniformly on the valuations made by each local assessor, when one man assesses at actual value, according to law, another at ¼ value or less, another two-thirds, and others heaven only knows how. Some of the municipalities objected to the valuation of the county assessors, and appealed to the county judge, who has recently given his decision. He found that four municipalities were fairly well done, others were most indifferently done, and six were really valueless, and he ordered them to be done over again, as he could place no dependence upon them.

It has been suggested in these columns, and no reason has been advanced for not adopting the suggestion, that the local assessors on their appointment should meet at Lindsay and receive their instructions from the county solicitor and the county clerk. The assessment law, with its continual amendments would then be explained, the solicitor would be prepared to answer any questions required. The county clerk would also point out defects, and improvements needed in the old rolls. This would bring about a uniform system of assessing throughout the county, that could be accepted with very slight modifications for county purposes, and produce a marked improvement in the local municipalities. This is a perfectly simple, and inexpensive procedure for the general good, yet it is not done. Is there one in the county capable of getting out of the old ruts?

"THIS IS IT—

St. George's Baking Powder

—the baking powder that makes the best Bread—the whitest Biscuits—the lightest Cake and Pastry—you ever saw."

"Order a can NOW—so you will be sure to have ST. GEORGE'S for your next baking."

Write for free copy of our new Cook-Book.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Montreal. 26

HUNTING is it that you are for a good Cough Remedy? There is no necessity for doubt along this line. Use

"Cough Not"

a scientifically prepared preparation which soothes and heals the irritated membrane; and the little tickling cough, which is often the forerunner of some serious trouble, passes away. Sold only at

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You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb Tins.

THE GREAT SLAYER

1568 PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED BY AUTOMOBILES IN YANKEELAND.

There WAS the "Black Plague"; then came the White Plague, as consumption has aptly been called. Would it not be well to call the latest terror—the latest slaughterer—the Red Plague.

As contributors to the record of life tragedies in the United States automobiles now outrank cyclones, shipwrecks on the great lakes and the bubonic plague. According to a count kept by the Chicago Tribune, 1,568 persons were killed or seriously injured by motor cars in 1907. Fatalities increased more than fifty per cent., 324 persons having been killed outright as compared with 200 in 1906. The increase in the number injured was almost equally appalling. Where 851 were severely hurt in 1906, last year's total was 1,244. this count including only those cases reported in the newspapers. That these figures are far from being complete as indicated by statistics compiled in Massachusetts, showing that in three months ending September 21, there were 41 deaths caused by automobiles in that State alone.

New York's record of "accidents" is equal to that of Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, and Cleveland, with a total population of more than six million combined. Forty-eight persons were killed in New York in the course of the year and 128 others were injured. Thus far this year the record of death and destruction is being fully maintained. In the first twenty days of January automobile "accidents" chronicled in New York numbered five killed, fatally injured five, and hurt nineteen.

Use of Manure Spreader

A manure spreader is the best and cheapest means of handling barnyard manure, provided, of course, there is enough of this manure on the farm to justify one in investing the money necessary to purchase such a machine. These manure spreaders can be regulated to distribute uniformly almost any quantity of manure per acre, and will apply it either broadcast or in the drill. They can also be used for making heavy applications of commercial fertilizers.

Shiloh's Cure Cures Coughs and Colds QUICKLY

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take,—nothing in it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success commend Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., $1.