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In our Savings Department. Deposits of $1 and upwards are received, on which the highest current rate of interest is allowed.

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Savings Bank Department in Connection with all Branches.

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LINDSAY BRANCH

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BRANCHES ALSO AT CAMBRAY AND WOODVILLE.

SAVE YOUR HORSE

BOG SPAVIN CURB LAMENESS
BONE SPAVIN SPLINT SWELLINGS
RINGBONE POLL EVIL SOFT BUNCHES

are CURED—leaving the horse sound as a dollar—by

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

No matter what you have tried—nor how many veterinaries have failed—get KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, use it as directed and it will give perfect results.

NOTRE DAME DES BOIS, P.Q., Sept. 20 '06.

"I am treating two horses—one with Spavin—the other, with Poll Evil. I am using Kendall's Spavin Cure and must say I find my horses much improved. I have used many remedies but find Kendall's The King Of All." GEO. BRODEUR.

$1. a bottle—6 for $5. Our "Treatise On The Horse" will give you many a hint as to how to keep horses free from blemishes and lameness. Write for free copy. 31

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT. U.S.A.

Standards for Grading Cheese

Until further notice the Official Referee for Butter and Cheese will observe the following standards and classification in giving certificates as to the quality of cheese and creamery butter which he is asked to examine.—J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner.

FIRST GRADE.

Flavor—Clean, sound and pure.

Body and Texture—Close, firm and silky.

Color—Good and uniform.

Finish—Fairly even in size, smoothly finished, sound and clean surfaces straight and square.

Boxes—Strong, clean, well made and nailed. Ends to be of seasoned timber. Close fitting. Weights stencilled or marked with rubber stamp.

SECOND GRADE.

Flavor—"Fruity," not clean, "turnipy," or other objectionable flavor.

Body and texture—Weak, open, loose "acidy", too soft, too dry.

Color—Uneven, mottled, or objectionable shade.

Finish—Very uneven in size, showing rough corners, black mould, dirty or cracked surface, soft rinds.

Boxes—Too large in diameter; top edge of box more than ½ inch below the top of the cheese. Made ofilight materials. Ends made of improperly seasoned material.

THIRD GRADE.

Flavor—Rancid, badly "off," anything inferior to Second Grade.

Body and Texture—Very weak, very open, showing pinholes, or porofisi very "acidy:', very soft or very dry.

Color—Badly mottled, or very objectionable shade.

Finish—Anything worse than Second Grade.

Boxes—No question of boxes sufficient to make Third Grade if other qualities are good.

EXPLANATIONS.

It would be impossible to define exactly the qualities or defects which may appear in cheese. The standards given are intended to indicate the range of quality for the different grades rather to establish hard and fast rules to guide the grader.

The expression "good color" means that the color must be of a proper shade. There are cheap, inferior cheese colors used which do not give the proper shade no matter what quantity is used.

The expression "clean surfaces" in the definition for First Grade does not exclude from that grade cheese with a slight growth of blue mould, although it is desirable that the cheese should not show any signs of mauld. "Black mould," (the definition for Second Grade) is simply the advanced stage of the ordinary blue mould.

The following scale of points will indicate the relative values of the different divisions of quality: Flavor 40; body and texture, 30; color, 15; finish and boxing, 15:—100.

It is obvious that a defect in flavor of a certain degree counts nearly three times as much in determining the grade as a defect in finish or boxing of the same degree.

Cheese which are strictly sour, or otherwise inferior to Third Grade, will be designated as "culls," for which there is no classification.

Any lot of cheese shall be considered Third Grade if it shows three or more defects of Second Grade class

If there are not more than 15 per cent. of defective cheese in any lot, the inferior ones may be sorted out and classed separately. If more than 15 per cent. are defective, the classification for the defective cheese may apply to the whole lot.

This does not apply when inferior cheese have been properly marked so as to be identified, in which case the inferior cheese shall be treated as a separate lot.

To Improve the Dairy Barn

There are six ways in which the average dairy barn can be vastly improved, says Prof. E. L. Shaw.

In the first place, most of the stables need better ventilation and light. They need more and better kept window surfaces and facilities for changing the air without exposing the cows to drafts.

In the second place, there should be a ceiling between the floor of the mow and the cows. In barns where hay is stored over the cows it is dangerous to leave the defective floor without some sort of ceiling. The chance of fire is much greater, and a sanitary condition of the stable is almost impossible if the dust and hay are allowed to fall through upon the cows.

Third.—The stables should have good floors. Cracks in the floor are breeding places for bacteria, and they catch and hold an accumulation of filth that fills the stables with bad odors.

Fourth.—Tying the cows can be greatly improved upon. The old fathioned rigid stanchion is neither comfortable nor convenient. The cowt should have a small degree of freedom at least. This can be provided by the newer makes of stanchions or by a chain or halter. The great objection to the last two is the difficulty of keeping the cow clean, and right here is the fifth way in which the stable can be improved. Fix the gutters so that they will keep the cow clean and at the same time save all the manure. I have been in barns where the platform was so short that when the cow would lie down she could not keep out of the gutter. I have been in other stables where the gutter was simply a couple of 2 by 4's placed upon the stable floor. Either practice is bad. The best plan is to fix the floor in such a way that it will accommodate the cows and give them ample room for lying down comfortably. Have the gutter about four inches deep and built water tight. This saves all the liquid manure, keeps the cows clean and makes it much easier to care for the stables and the stock.

The sixth point which comes to my mind at this time is an improved method in handling the manure. Throwing it out of the window is insanitary and often inconvenient. The manure piles up against the barn, injuring the paint and at the same time losing much of its value as a fertilizer. The other plan of shoveling it into wheelbarrows and wheeling it out and dumping it in the yard is little better. Use some kind of a carrier, an over head one preferred, and unload the manure right into the spreader. The carrier is always out of the way, there are no other unsightly planks and trestles which are necessary if you use a wheelbarrow, the manure pile is avoided, and all the manure is saved.

Convalescents need a large amount of nourishment in easily digested form.

Scott's Emulsion is powerful nourishment—highly concentrated.

It makes bone, blood and muscle without putting any tax on the digestion.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

Feeding the Poultry

The tendency at the present time is to feed dry grain and to use no wet mash foods. It is claimed by some writers that mash food, while tending to force growth and possibly egg production, does not tend to produce good eggs for hatching purposes; that is to say, the mash is more or less of a forcing food. In the production of eggs, the number produced is probably as large, if not larger where mashes are used, but the hatchability of the eggs is not so high. During the last year or two we have not fed very many mashes to our breeding birds, but have fed in place sprouted grain. So far as we can see at the present time the sprouting does not improve the feeding qualities of the grain very much, with the exception of oats. The palatability of oats is increased considerably.

We have made the oats equally as palatable by soaking them in warm water about six hours. At the present time our plan of feeding is to feed whole grain in the litter in the morning, using about one to two pounds for twenty birds, the latter amount when they are laying heavily. At noon feed mangles, clover, hay and meat food in the winter time; if we have no meat a small quantity of grain is scattered in the litter on the floor. In the summer time no grain or feed of any description is given. At night they are fed all the sprouted grains, either oats or barley, sometimes wheat, they will eat. During the cold weather in the winter they are fed occasionally corn, either in the morning or evening. Where this is given it it scattered in the litter.

Those who adopt the dry method of feeding entirely, usually feed a mixture of ground grains dry, from hoppers or troughs. We have not as yet done much experimental work with these methods of feeding, but may do so during the coming winter, unless something unforeseen prevents us. —W. R. Graham, Ontario Agricultural College.

Official Referee of Butter and Cheese

An officer of the Dairy Division will be stationed at Montreal to act as official referee of butter and cheese after May 15th next, in compliance with the urgent requests received from dairymen in various districts. In view of the misrepresentations which have been made by salesmen, the referee will act only on request of both buyer and seller. While it is recognized that the delay which may ensue before the salesman can be communicated with will result in any defect in the quality of the cheese or butter becoming more pronounced, and that it may interfere with the prompt exportation of the lot in question, the right of the seller to be consulted before any reference $is made cannot be denied.

Any salesman who desires to avoid the risk of increased loss, consequent on the delay of final inspection, may do so by giving the referee a standing order, in writing, authorizing the examination of his cheese or butter at any time on request of buyer alone. Such authorization must come direct from the salesman himself. Verbal notices will not be accepted. Any authorization of this kind may be cancelled by the salesman giving due notice to that effect.

In giving certificates on the quality of butter or cheese, the referee will be guided by the classification and standard adopted two years ago. In this classification "First Grade" is equivalent to "Finest," a term used for many years to denote first-class quality; and "Under Finest" is divided into second and third grades, with clear definitions for each grade. The advantage to the seller of having the grades clearly defined and of having three grades instead of two must be obvious to all. The referee will furnish both buyer and seller with a report on the quality of all butter and cheese officially examined.

The standards for grading cheese are printed on the back of the referee's report.

Cow Testing Associations

The work of the testing associations in Canada is steadily on the increase; over fifty mostly in Ontario and Quebec will be in operation this year under the direct charge of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa. About eight thousand individual cows are under regular test, the milk being weighed every tenth day, and the composite samples tested every month. Reports are sent monthly to each farmer detailing the total estimated yield of milk and the butter fat of each cow whose milk he has weighed and sampled, whether he sends records from five or fifty cows.

At the Spring Creek Association, near Woodstock, Ont., for the 30 days ending April 1, 75 cows were tested averaging 688 lbs. milk testing 3.7 per cent. fat. The lowest yield was 235 lbs. milk and the highest, 1460 lbs., testing 3.0.

Dixville, Que., month ending April 20, had an average from 116 cows of 372 lb. milk testing 3.7, the highest yield of any one cow being 750 lbs., testing 3.2.

At North Oxford, Ont., 106 cows gave an average yield of 726 lbs., most from one cow being 1725 lbs., testing 3.8. This cow as a two-year old gave over ten thousand pounds in twelve months. She is owned by the secretary of the association there.

St. Prosper, Que., had only 22 cows for the first period ending April 26, with an average of 354 lbs. milk testing 3.5. The number of cows will be largely increased next month.

The first test at Keene, Ont., for the thirty days ending April 25th, showed an average from 56 cows of 679 lb. milk testing 3.0. The lowest yield was 209 lb, and the highest 1,120 testing 3.4.

The members of the association at East and West Oxford sent in records from 104 cows; average 769 lbs., testing 3.3. The best individual cow here gave 1560 lb., testing 3.7. One good herd records shows an average from 11 cows of 1124 lb. milk testing 3.1., or 35.7 lbs. of fat each.

Treating Smut in Grain Seed

Along with the increased interest which is being manifested in scientific corn culture and the proper saving and testing of seed greater attention is also being given to the matter of the treatment of the different grain seeds, with a view of checking the damage of various fungous diseases. The loss from smut alone has increased greatly in recent years and is widespread, the per cent. of loss running from 5 to 30 per cent. Treatment with formalin solution is entirely effective in preventing this loss, and the treatment of the seed is not difficult. Within the past year several good machines have been put on the market at about $35, which will treat any kind of small grain effectually at the rate of 100 bushels per day. Such a machine could be bought on shares by several neighbors so that the individual expense would not be large. Where such an arrangement is not practical a simple and inexpensive yet effective method is to fill a vinegar or kerosene barrel two-thirds full of water, add a pint of 40 per cent. formalin, (obtainable at any drug store), put oats in a gunny sack, immerse till wet through, take out, allow to drain back into barrel and then spread on granary or barn floor. This treatment should be given about 24 hours before sowing. Smutty seed treated in the above manner will produce a perfectly smut clean crop and will result in increasing the yield from six to eighteen bushels per acre.

Summer School of Languages

What promises to be a most timely and profitable undertaking is the Summer School of Languages to be held in the City of Kingston from July 15th to August 16th.

Professor MacGillivray, Ph. D., (Leipzig) of Queens, has associated with himself Prof. Willhoft and Professor J. M. Lanos, and will conduct classes in the study of German and French.

The class which will be held in the Arts Building of Queen's, is designed for teachers and all others who desire to improve the opportunity of reading with masters.

GRAIN JUDGING COMPETION

TEN SOCIETIES, INCLUDING VERULAM, HAVE SECURED GRANT.

Judging from the number of agricultural societies that are applying for part of the grant of the Ontario Government for their grain judging competitions, the idea has caught favorably. Supt. J. Lockie Wilson is quite pleased with the way they are taking a hold of the movement, and says that department will send an expert judge free of cost, to all other societies woo have applied, but who are too late.

The ten societies who will secure a share of the grant are Sundridge, Lucknow, Mount Forest, Springfield, Highgate, Markham, Morriston, Bobcaygeon, Caledonia and Smithville.

Besides these the following have applied already: Eldon, Norwich, Beeton, South Woodslee, Owen Sound, London Township, Russell, North Shore, North Renfrew, South Victoria, Osnabruck and Old Castle.

The societies have the choice of their crops to offer prizes in and ten farmers must enter into the competition in each case. Markham has selected goose or marcaroni wheat for their contest; Caledonia, oats and potatoes; Verulam, white oats: Puslinch, white oats and barley; Oxford, fall wheat and beans; Smithville, white oats and barley; South Dorchester, whiee fall wheat and alsike clover; Mount Forest, oats and barley; Lucknow, white oats; and Strong, oats.

Big Lumber Deal

A deal in lumber properties has just been closed which is the largest single purchase in the history of the lumber trade in Canada, says the Mail and Empire. Immense properties are involved and the purchase price, it is said, is in the neighborhood of two million dollars. The sale, which was recorded yesterday, marks passing away of one of the pioneer lumber companies of the country, and greatly increases the prestige and power of the purchasing company.

The vendor is the Cook Bros. Lumber Company; the purchaser, Mr. John Waldie, of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company. The properties transferred are all those belonging to the former company on Georgian Bay, including timber limits and lumber mills. The timber berths are numbers 147, 157, 149, 150, Scarfe township and an Indian Reserve on Georgian Bay. The Crown Lands Department was unable to state the price paid, but it is understood that it was very little short of two million dollars.

By this transaction Cook Brothers practically retire from the lumber business, and the Victoria Lumber Company becomes the second largest company in Canada, and the third largest on the Continent of North America.

Annual Conference of Methodist Church

Annual conferences of the Methodist church will be held this year as follows:

Bay of Quinte, Bowmanville, Methodist Church, June 5.

Toronto, Elm Street Methodist Church, June 13-18.

Hamilton Trinity Methodist Church, Berlin, May 29-30.

Montreal, Grace Methodist Church, Gananoque, May 31, June 4.

London, North Street Church, Goderich, May 30.

Alberta, Central Methodist Church, Calgary, May 21-28.

Saskatchewan, Methodist Church, Regina, June 6.

Manitoba, Albert Carman Memorial Methodist Church, Carman, Manitoba, June 14.

At Bridge

(Caroline Mischka Roberts, in Life.)

She still sit at bridge at midnight
As the clocks are striking the hour;
Nor thoughts of her home or her family
To move her have the power.

How often, oh, how often,
Summer and winter through,
Has she sat thus at bridge at midnight—
Aye, sometimes till one and two;

And how often, oh, how often
Through the golden hours of day
Has she striven with others like her
For purse or prize at play?

And forever and forever
While this fad our fair land sweeps
Will she bridge the interval daily
'Twixt the time she wakes and sleeps.

So, she sits still at bridge at midnight!
And pride in her bosom stirs.
For she holds the best score of a series

The Press Club Play

The races and the annual spring dramatic performances at the Princess Theatre under the direction and auspices of the Toronto Press Club, are the two red letter events scheduled for the last week of May in Toronto. The Press Club plays take a precedence by reason of the fact that they appeal to a much wider clientelle and are patronized by a more exclusive class than attend the races. All society goes to these performances as a social duty not be disregarded, and the productions have been on so high a standard that they are as much in favor in academic realms as they are with the ordinary play-goer. This year the Club is representing the English comedy, "The Importance of Being Earnest," described as a humorous and original satire on English society life, and "Grin goire, the Ballad-Monger", a clever little playlet describing an imaginary incident in the life of Louis XI., of France. The performances are to be given on the evenings of May 30 and 31, and June 1st, and they will constitute an entertainment which no one in Toronto at the time can afford to miss. Friday, May 31st, will be given under the auspices of that organization and in the presence of a distinguished company, including the Premier of Ontario, Members of the Ontario Cabinet, Officers of the Toronto Garrison and many other notable people, including editors of well known papers throughout the country.

An All-Round Man

The following is taken from a hand bill issued by a provincial bootmaker:—

"The shoemaker is a man of great learning. He is a doctor as well as a surgeon, for he not only heels, but performs many cutting operations. He is a fishmonger, for he sells soles and heels. He is a schoolmaster, for he gives good understanding. He is a good speaker, for he always works the thread of his argument, waxes warm to his subject, and holds all to the last."—The Tatler.

PATERSON'S COUGH DROPS

Made by an old recipe that has cured coughs and colds for two generations. Approved by doctors as surely remedial for all throat irritations. They please the palate too. Demand the three-cornered kind in the red and yellow box. 1

THEY WILL CURE

CANADIAN GOLD for Canadians

MINNEHAHA is the BEST and SAFEST Investment ever offered to the Investing Class at 50c.

This is not a mining scheme, promoted for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, but a legitimate mining enterprise in which your money is absolutely safe, and will in the near future bring you handsome dividends. Remember it takes time to build up a business. It is the same with a legitimate mining proposition. Remember, we have been testing this property for 3 years before placing it before the public.

We have the GOLD and are going to take it out.

Share in the profits, get in now on the ground floor.

Remember, we are assured, we are as liable to strike it as rich as our neighbour, the Laurentian. Then no stock can be had at any price.

Don't delay, be wide, take advantage of this opportunity to make money honestly, and share in this sure thing, with the rest of your neighbours.

Our assays give an average of over $506.21 in gold to the ton.

A mill-run has just been made and the results are enormous, bearing out our calculations.

We have one value in sight of $40,000,000. This is no boast, figure it out for yourself. Length of vein 4,000 ft., average width 6 ft., depth 100, 2,400,000 ft; 200,000 tons, averaged at $200 per ton for every foot (assay average $506.21 to the ton for every foot), gives $40,000,000. Half of this average or $100 per ton will pay a dividend of 950 per cent. on entire capitalization.

When in Toronto call at our office, 127 Bay St., (Stair Building), and see unselected samples, and be convinced that we have what we claim.

Send in your application at once accompanied by Bank draft, P. O. or express order. Prospectus and all information cheerfully given.

Minnehaha Mining & Smelting Co.

G. A. W. SPARLING,
127 BAY ST., TORONTO.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

The Company's Guarantee

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent DR. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

DR. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent post free, on application.

The Secretary, Evans Vacuum Cap Co., Limited

Regent House, Regent Street, LONDON, W., ENG.

Ore From Cobalt.

Though it is still early to make any estimate of the amount of ore likely to be sent from the Cobalt camp this year, an authority on such subjects said that it would not run under ten million dollars in value. Neither did he think the value would go over fifteen millions. There is some talk of having a spur line of railway to connect with the Portage Bay district. It is claimed that a good route may be obtained by having a junction point a little north of Latchford and then run the line up through a valley where there will be little or no grade. Doubtless this proposed line will be numbered among the preliminary surveys to be made by the T. & N. O. commission this year.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S COCOA

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.

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

If You Need Wire Fence, You Want FROST Fence.

Don't pay twice for the same experience by purchasing cheap wire fence that will only last you four or five years.

Include yourself with the more careful class of buyers and purchase a fence that will give you 20 years service.

The Frost Wire Fence is the heaviest, strongest, and most serviceable fence on the market to-day. Prices very reasonable and goods of the very best quality. Not a weak spot in a whole mile.

FROST GATES

Our Farm and Fancy Gates are now finished by a patent enamelling process which has a rust preventative excels all others.

All orders given the best of attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Thos. I. illiams, Agent, Lindsay, Ont.