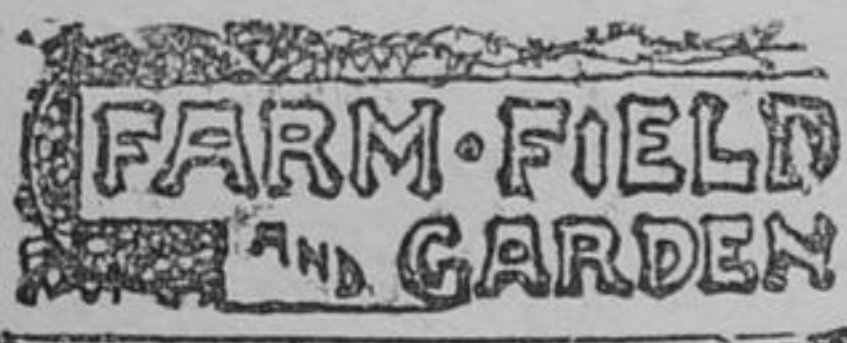


# DON'T BUY JAPAN TEAS

# "SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea is natural leaf, light color in the cup, and with a peculiar leaf fragrance, captivating to all. Sealed lead packets only, same form as the famous "SALADA" Black teas, 25c and 40c per lb. By all Grocers.



## FROM PASTURE TO DRY LAND.

Farmers are now up against this proposition, the best method of getting cows from pasture to winter conditions, or changing from green to dry feed. Leaving silage out of the discussion and speaking to those who do not have it, the vast majority, as they are the ones who literally change from succulent feed to dry, the first thing to do is to state the rules which must govern—rules taught by the general experience of dairy farmers.

All feeding changes must be gradual. An abrupt change disturbs the digestive machinery and always causes loss. Not only should it be gradual, but graduated; that is, the change should not be from one feed to a totally different one, but intermediate steps should be taken. If we propose to feed something entirely different in nature and composition there should be a connecting link. In other words, rather than change from pasture grass to hay, there should be an intermediate feed by nature nearer pasture grass and leading to the dry hay ration.

The feed should be of a kind easily grown on the farm, and economically produced. Fortunately, there is an easy and satisfactory solution of this matter—one that satisfies all the requirements. It is green corn fodder. Corn is a giant grass. It is therefore in a class with pasture grass while green, and gradually changes to a dry fodder as the season progresses. It may be sweet corn, dent, or flint. Flint corn comes earliest and is useful to supplement the pasture before there is any call to change from green to dry feed. Sweet corn is palatable and is eaten up clean, and is better for fall feed than for winter, as it contains too much water for satisfactory feeding in zero weather.

Fodder corn, planted thick, about one bushel to the acre, and in drills, preferably planted the first half of June, is the best. Planted late, it grows fast, gains the mastery of weeds with but two cultivations, and has a greater percentage of protein than that planted earlier, because starch is manufactured during the latter stages of plant life and the last stage is cut short if planted late. Planting it so thick causes the stalks to be fine and soft, and stock will eat it clean—practically clean even if not run through a cutter. And the yield is much greater than in thin or hill planting, so it is more profitable.

But suppose one has nothing but common field corn. It resolves to this: It is the best thing he has. Cut and feed it green to the cows. Feed in the manger by preference, but sometimes it is more convenient to feed at first in the pasture. This green corn is like pasture grass and the change is not abrupt. The corn

changes as the season advances, keeping pace with it, so the feed corresponds to the season.

Let us understand this fact. Nature knows her own business. The natural feeds of the season in any land are reasonable to that country. The home produced feeds are suited to the natural demands of the animals under natural conditions. The only reason why we need to modify the feeds provided by nature is because we modify the natural conditions of the animals.

## PROFITABLE AND UNPROFITABLE COWS.

Many dairy cows on the average farm are kept year after year at an actual loss to the owner, simply because he does not know just what they are doing. Others are real money-getters, yet, perhaps, being mixed with the rest of the herd, cause the whole herd to bring a fair income and the owner never suspects that his profits would be better were the money-losers culled out.

Of course, an experienced dairyman can make a good estimate of a cow from her appearance and conformation, yet the best of them are often deceived, and the farmer with less knowledge of the ideal dairy cow is still more often deceived. Cows, like persons, may not always reveal their true worth in their appearance. The best test of the dairy cow is what she will do—not how many quarts of milk she will produce without regard to its richness (unless her owner is a rather unscrupulous milkman), but how many pounds of butter fat she can show on her year's record. Butter fat and other solids in the milk, as casein, the chief constituent of cheese, increase in about the same ratio, so that is a good test of the worth of the cow, whether her products be used for butter or for cheese.

A good cow should produce 300 pounds of butter fat per year. If she does this she is a money-maker, and should be treasured. If she produces but 200 pounds she is on the doubtful list, and if she falls down to 150 pounds she should be disposed of immediately.

The large dairyman should always own a Babcock tester and test samples of each cow's milk periodically, also weighing it, and know just what each cow is doing. The small dairyman may not feel able to afford the tester, but if he has access to one at a neighbor's dairy or a creamery, he can easily determine what each of his cows is producing in the following manner:

For three consecutive days in each month weigh the milk from each cow separately at each milking; mix it well if it has stood at all since milking, and take a sample, the same amount each time, in a small vessel holding about as much as a tablespoon. Empty the samples from each cow as soon as taken into a wide-mouthed bottle or glass, fruit can be labelled with the cow's name or number. A few potassium chromate crystals should be in the can to prevent the souring of the milk. (See

that nothing drinks the milk as it is somewhat poisonous.) When the six samples are taken for each cow (one at each milking for three consecutive days, beginning, we will say, on the fifteenth of each month), take the cans to a creamery or neighbor who has a tester, and ask him to test them for you. The creamery you patronize will be glad to do it for you, or any one owning a tester would do it for a trifling amount. Preserve the tests, and weights each month, and at the end of the year figure out the amount of butter each individual cow is producing, or have the dairyman or tester do it for you. This will give you a very close estimate of the income from each cow in your herd, and by keeping a little record of the amount and price of feed consumed by the herd during the year, counting the labor, if you will, and not forgetting the manure produced, you will know just what your herd is paying you and which individuals are doing it, and you will not be long in replacing the money-losers by money-makers. Is the gain and satisfaction from this knowledge not worth the labor?

## CARE OF THE COLT'S FEET.

When foals run about on very hard ground not only are the hoofs sometimes too much worn and the feet consequently made tender, but the concussion may injure the bones and joints of the limbs. Some of the diseases which are supposed to be hereditary may be originated in this way in early life.

The desirability of accustoming foals at an early age to have their feet and legs handled must be evident. It is well to train them to allow their hoofs to be trimmed and regulated by means of the knife or the rasp. A foal should have his feet trimmed, if only a little, at least every four months.

## TIRED AND DEPRESSED.

### The Condition of Many Young Women in Shops and Offices.

Thousands of young women have to depend upon their own efforts to gain a livelihood, and to these, whether behind the counter, in the office, the factory or the home, work means close confinement—often in badly ventilated rooms. There is a strain on the nerves; the blood becomes impoverished, the cheeks pale; there are frequent headaches; palpitation of the heart and a constant tiredness. If the first symptoms are neglected it may lead to a complete breakdown—perhaps consumption. What is needed to restore vim and energy and vitality is a tonic, and absolutely the best tonic in the world is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new blood, and bring health and cheerful energy to tired and depressed girls and women. Miss Viola Millet, Robinson's Corners, N. S., says: "I was a great sufferer from headaches, heart palpitation and troubles that afflict my sex. My blood seemed almost to have turned to water, and the least exertion left me weak and depressed. I used seven boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they have made a remarkable change in my condition. I can truly say that I feel like a new person, and I strongly recommend these pills to all weak, ailing girls."

These pills cure all forms of blood and nerve troubles, but you must get the genuine with the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around each box. Ask your druggist for them or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## HARDY BREEDS.

Among the hardy breeds of poultry that thrive well during all seasons of the year may be mentioned the Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans and Wyandottes. Some breeds may excel them as layers in summer, but in the winter season they will prove as profitable as any, from the fact that they are very heavily feathered and have combs that are not excessively large, which enable them to endure the severely cold weather. The breeds named are of large size, and are also excellent market-fowls, having yellow skin and legs. The Leghorns are also classed among the hardy breeds, and give good results, though they are not of large size.

## BILL NYE'S COW ADV.

Bill Nye, the humorist, once had a cow to sell, the story goes, and advertised as follows:

"Owing to my ill-health, I will sell at my residence, in township nineteen, range eighteen, according to the Government's survey, one plush raspberry cow, aged eight years. She is of undoubted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her present home with a stay chain, but she will be sold to anyone who will agree to treat her right. She is one-fourth Shorthorn and three-fourths hyena. I will also throw in a double-barrel shotgun, which goes with her. In May she usually goes away for a week or two and returns with a tall red calf with wobbly legs. Her name is Rose. I would rather sell her to a non-resident."

When a man can do almost anything except make a living he is dubbed a genius.

## PLACES GOOD TO LIVE IN

### HYDROPHOBIA IS UNKNOWN IN FLORIDA.

### No Burglars in Christiania—You Can't Catch Cold at the North Pole.

Owing to the restrictions hydrophobia is almost, if not quite, extinct, in Great Britain, but for those whose special bugbear is this horrible form of madness Florida may be confidently recommended. Cases of hydrophobia are unknown there, as is also sunstroke.

In similar fashion it is possible for those who have a nervous dread of cancer to find a residence where this terrible affliction is unknown by emigrating to New Guinea.

The United Kingdom is almost the only part of the world absolutely free from leprosy, though it is said that the disease is also unknown in the Kurile Islands, to the north of Japan. This is the more remarkable because the Japs themselves are by no means free from this horrible complaint.

### NO CONSUMPTION THERE.

As for the white scourge, as consumption has been well termed, there are several places which are immune from tuberculosis. These are chiefly deserts. In almost any part of the Sahara the person who fears consumption may live free of the terror, and at the other end of Africa the Kalahari desert is an equally safe refuge.

A part of the world more easily reached which is also quite free from tuberculosis is the high and dry country in Southern California. Here reside in fair health many who, in any less dry and equable climate, must soon end their lives.

All Arctic explorers bear witness to the fact that while living in the Polar regions such complaints as influenza or cold in the head were absolutely unknown. This seems a conclusive proof that a cold is purely and simply an infectious ailment. It is an odd fact that during great influenza epidemics in Britain it has been noticed that those who worked in very high temperatures were completely exempt. At a time when over three hundred of the hands in the great works at Elswick were down with influenza not one single "puddler" caught the infection.

### MOSQUITOES EXTERMINATED.

There is one place, at least, where mosquitoes are quite unknown. This is the town of Sassari in the island of Sardinia. Three years ago the authorities of Sassari set to work to absolutely exterminate these winged pests. A chart was made of the town and neighborhood showing every pond or other piece of stagnant water where mosquitoes could breed. Upon these petreloirs was poured once a fortnight. In all the cellars chlorine gas was employed, and insecticides of various kinds scattered over the refuse pits. The result is that Sassari is now absolutely free from mosquitoes and other similar annoying insects.

For town lovers who do not like fogs, New York may be confidently recommended as a home. In America's biggest city it is an offence punishable by heavy fine to allow black smoke, dust, gas, or any offensive odor to come from a chimney. If black smoke is seen to proceed from a chimney notice is at once sent to discontinue the offence within five days. If the notice is not complied with prosecutions follow at once. The result is that New York burns anthracite and has an atmosphere as clear as that of Italy.

### PIANOS ARE REGULATED.

In Karlsruhe, the capital of Baden, no one may play a piano with open windows under penalty of a sharp fine. The town of Arbois, in France has taken the octroi taxes off beer and cider, and levied duties instead on pianos, which now have to pay two dollars a year apiece.

Ixelles, near Brussels, has restricted street music, and will in future allow no more than five street musicians within its municipal limits. Happier still is Limoges, whose mayor recently issued a decree forbidding the ringing of bells of any kind before breakfast time, or after seven in the evening.

There are still old-fashioned persons to whom the bicycle is an offence. They should emigrate to Latry, near Lausanne. The unlucky wheelman who rides through its streets is promptly mulcted in the sum of \$1.25. It is his own fault if he renders himself liable, for big notices on the roads outside the town announce that all cyclists must dismount and walk.

### CAPITAL OF NOKWAY.

The police of that city have hit upon a method of controlling criminals so ingenious that the city is now more free from crimes of robbery than any other place of the same size in the world. Every person who is, or is suspected to be, a professional thief is provided with a number, and obliged to report himself twice a day at police headquarters. Under such circumstances the burglar's lot in Christiania has become so far from a happy one that most members of the profession have left for climes less favored by the attentions of police.

Blue ribbonites have a choice of several places where they will never see a public house. One is the State

## CRYING BABIES.

Babies do not cry unless there is some good reason for it. The cry of a baby is nature's warning signal that there is something wrong. If the fretfulness and crying are not caused by exterior sources, it is conclusive evidence that the crying baby is ill. The only safe and judicious thing to do is to give Baby's Own Tablets without delay. For indigestion, colic, teething troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, worms and simple fevers, these marvellous little Tablets have given relief in thousands of cases and saved many precious lives. They are guaranteed to contain no harmful drug. Mrs. John Dobie, Sr. Andrew's East, Que., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are a splendid medicine for the cure of constipation and other ills that afflict children. I consider it my duty to recommend them to all who have little ones." The Tablets are sold at 25 cents a box by all druggists, or may be had by mail by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

of Maine, where prohibition has reigned for more than fifty years past with truth that prohibition prohibits in Maine, or that in that State intoxicated men are conspicuous by their absence.

### NO INTOXICANTS.

There are, however, two American towns where the liquor traffic is practically unknown. One is Ocean Grove, founded some years ago by the Methodists on the coast of New Jersey. In Ocean Grove money will not buy either spirituous liquor, tobacco, or even a pack of playing cards.

The other is Berkeley, a town of 20,000 people, near San Francisco, and the seat of the University of California. It has not only no public houses, but also not one single policeman.

The servant problem becomes more and more serious every year, and a class of domestics now exists who make the lives of many mistresses a burden. The latter should move to Hungary, which is, perhaps, more free from domestic labor problems than any other country.

A quotation from the bye-laws of Jászberény, a Hungarian town, supports this assertion: "Notice is hereby given that any female domestic servant who is found out of doors, or even on the doorstep of the house in which she is employed after nine p. m., will be summarily arrested and punished with a fine or four days' imprisonment."

Gardeners one and all dislike the sparrow. There is one place in England, and one only, which is free from this impudent winged robber. This is the village of Shepstor, in Devonshire. Why the bird should shun Shepstor is curious, for in other moorland villages in much higher and more bleak situations sparrows are common enough.

### HOW SNAILS ARE COLLECTED.

Snails are collected in the French provinces all day long by men, women, and children, who with iron hooks search for them at the foot of thorn hedges and under ivy, and in winter in old walls. If lucky, a good searcher will collect from 1,000 to 1,500 snails. These are paid for according to their weight, about a thousand snails averaging ten kilograms, and the payment varies with the prices current in the Paris market, but it usually ranges from 4 to 8 cents per kilo. The work, therefore, cannot be said to be well paid.

# Scott's Emulsion

is a food-medicine for the baby that is thin and not well nourished and for the mother whose milk does not nourish the baby.

It is equally good for the boy or girl who is thin and pale and not well nourished by their food; also for the anæmic or consumptive adult who is losing good flesh and strength.

In fact, for all conditions of wasting it is the food-medicine that will nourish and build up the body and give new life and energy when all other means fail.

50c and \$1.00, all druggists.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

# Could Not Eat Without Suffering

Sixteen Years of Great Distress From Indigestion and Liver Trouble—Doctors Failed, But

## Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills

Brought Quick Relief and Effected a Thorough Cure.

In most cases of chronic indigestion the liver and kidneys are at fault as well as the stomach, and because of their combined action on these organs Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure when all ordinary means fail.

The case of Mrs. Husband is not unlike scores and hundreds which are reported to us. There can be no better evidence as to the thoroughness and effectiveness of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mrs. E. Husband, Moore street, St. Catharines, Ont., states: "I was seriously afflicted with indigestion and stomach trouble for sixteen years. Finally I became so bad that I could scarcely eat anything without suffering terrible distress. Gradually I grew weaker and more emaciated

and though treated by three doctors and a specialist I received no benefit.

"After a time a pain began in my right side, which medical men said was liver trouble. I never got relief until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they helped me at once. By using about a dozen boxes I was entirely cured. I owe my cure entirely to this treatment, and make this statement with the hope that some poor sufferer may benefit by my experience."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.