

## On the Farm.

### WHITE SCOURS.

There is always a demand and general inquiry for something to stop white scours, or a good remedy for diarrhoea, in calves. Perhaps there are few diseases the causes of which are so little understood by the farmer, and for which there are so many absurd nostrums employed. We here say that this disease kills off more autumn calves than any other; if not it at least leaves them so stunted that they are of but little value. Careful care will bring them to anything in the market. It is described as runts wholly to the farmer's neglect of feeding, and this is true. As we have often said, a quantity of clean, cold skimmed milk, if given, is offered to the calf, making little progress. It is so a pint or two of cream meal or mill feed in the bucket with the milk to eat, or leave, as the calf is thin, with scours. This, if continued, then constipation, backward diarrhoea or results. The fact is the calf is born from birth. The first milk of a newly-calved cow acts as a purgative, cleansing the intestines of the meconium or the young animal. This is the first milk, acts as a purgative, hence the counter when the price of butter fat is higher than during the summer. In many sections pastures are still very short. Here the cows should be given something more than grain to keep up the milk flow. It is a heap easier to keep up the flow than to regain when once it has dropped. In sections where the corn is rot-

be fed without thrashing. Let the fowls pick them off. Healthy, thrifty fowls are always early risers. They should be fed as soon as they fly down from the roost. Hens will rarely eat their eggs if they are given plenty of broken bone, oyster shells and clam shells. Keep on culling. Do not winter a single fowl that you have no use for. The profits are greater when the expenses are least. When the fowls are confined give soft feed in the morning, green food at noon, and whole grain at night. Do not keep the hens so fat that they will not exercise or forage. They will not lay so well, nor be so healthy. Young chickens of fancy breeding should not be permitted to roost on perches until they are 3 months old, as it often causes crooked breast-bones. White pin feathers are easier to remove than colored ones, but they do not show so much when left in.

### IN THE DAIRY.

If a man is in the dairy business he is in error when he tries to serve butter and beef from the same dairy. He needs cows that make milk, cream and butter, and as he branches toward beef he grows away from these. We cannot do better in the present condition of dairying than to find some market for all the by-products of the farm, and if we succeed in doing this there will be a living and something more found in dairying. Cows becoming fresh in the fall or early winter will pay better than those coming fresh in the spring, as they give more milk during the winter when the price of butter fat is higher than during the summer. In many sections pastures are still very short. Here the cows should be given something more than grain to keep up the milk flow. It is a heap easier to keep up the flow than to regain when once it has dropped. In sections where the corn is rot-

## Pale and Bloodless.

### THOUSANDS OF ANAEMIC GIRLS HURRYING TO THE GRAVE.

A Young Lady at Cobourg, Ont., Whose Case Was Pronounced Hopeless, Tells How She Regained Health and Strength—A Lesson to Mothers.

Anaemia is the term used by doctors to indicate poverty of the blood. The prevalence of this trouble is most alarming, especially among young girls, and a large percentage of the altogether too numerous cases of consumption, which annually ravage the country have their origin in this trouble. The first indication of anaemia is a pale, sallow or waxy complexion. This is followed by loss of appetite, frequent headaches, indisposition to exertion, or swelling of limbs, violent heart palpitation, and frequently fainting fits. These symptoms may not all be present, but the more there are the greater the urgency for prompt and effective treatment, which should be persisted in until all traces of the trouble have vanished. Among the thousands who have been brought near to the brink of the grave from this trouble, and ultimately restored to health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, is Miss Bella Boyd, an estimable young lady whose home is at Cobourg. Miss Boyd gives her experience as follows:— "It is nearly ten years since my illness first commenced, and although I was doctoring more or less I received little or no benefit, as the doctors did not seem to understand my trouble. Two years ago my health became so bad that another doctor was called in, and he stated that my case was a most severe type of anaemia, and that while he could help me the trouble had progressed to such a stage that he could hold out little hopes of a cure. At this time I was as pale as chalk, my eyelids were swollen and would hang down over my eyes like sacks of water. My feet and limbs would swell, and were always cold. I was subject to violent headaches, severe palpitation of the heart, and if I stooped over I would be so dizzy that I could scarcely regain an upright position. My appetite failed me almost entirely, and I grew so weak that I was a mere wreck. While in this condition I read in a newspaper of the cure of a young girl whose case was much like mine, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I determined to try them. Those who knew me did not think any medicine could do me any good or that I would ever get better, but I determined at all events to give the pills a fair trial. I have used them for nearly a year with the result that I feel like a new person. The swelling in my eyelids and limbs has disappeared; my appetite is good and my face is regaining the color which left it years ago. I can sew and do work about the house, and this great change in my condition is due solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is not too little to say that they have saved my life and I strongly urge girls who are similarly afflicted to give them a thorough trial.

### AMONG THE POULTRY.

Tansy is a good remedy for lice. Throwing soft feed on the ground is poor economy. Fowls should not be killed when they have full crops. Make the nests so that the hens can walk in on them. Young chicks will eat wheat when two weeks old. Use no deformed or weak fowls for breeding. Keep the pens and houses clean and the fowls from vermin. Apoplexy and egg-bound are the results of excessive fat. When eggs are the chief object the non-sitting breeds are best. Late-molting hens are of little value for laying during the fall and winter. Skimmed milk to which is added rye flour is good for fowls with bowel troubles. Sunflowers and sennam seed may

All Japan teas are colored.

# SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA is pure and uncolored.

ling badly because of being down on account of the high wind, it will be poor policy to feed such to dairy cows. In fact, we doubt the wisdom of feeding it to any animal. Better let it be a fertilizer to help out next year's crop. The enormous appetite of a champion cow is shown by the amount of food eaten daily during a test of the Holstein cow, Rosa Bonheur V., which died recently. She held the world's record for milk production of 106.75 pounds in one day and 725.25 pounds in one week. She ate daily 113 pounds silage, 12 pounds cornmeal, 9 pounds oatmeal, 3 pounds bran, 9 pounds oil meal and 27 pounds roots, or a total of 174 pounds. She weighed 1,750 pounds.

### LONDON'S DANGER SPOTS.

"Dead Man's Curve" is Near Blackfriars Bridge.

There is in New York a street-crossing so dangerous that it has earned the unenviable title of "Dead Man's Curve." In London, although street accidents are of much rarer occurrence than in the United States, we yet have danger spots which annually claim their appointed tale of victims says the London Daily Mail.

According to a high police official, London's "Dead Man's Curve" is Chatham-place, situated to the north of Blackfriars bridge, and at the junction of the Embankment, Bridge street and Queen Victoria street. This, notwithstanding opinions to the contrary, is by far the most dangerous crossing in London.

There is perhaps more actual traffic between the Bank and Mansion House, but that at Chatham-place is mostly "fast-going," and hence accidents are far more frequent here than at the former spot. The Mansion House crossing comes second on the list of London's danger spots, and is closely followed by the crossing at the north end of London bridge, just by King William's statue.

It will probably come as a surprise to most to learn that the fourth most dangerous spot in the city is at the west end of Cheapside, near Peel's statue. Far more accidents occur here annually than at Ludgate Circus or at any other congested centre.

In a general way the danger of a London crossing may be gauged by the number of constables in charge of the traffic. These men are mostly specially appointed for their quick eye and capability for directing the never-ceasing stream of vehicles. They keep a keen lookout for the safety of women and children afoot, and it is rather due to their watchfulness than to any inborn faculty for dodging danger possessed by the average Londoner that comparatively so few accidents occur in the course of a year.

During twelve months there were 359 deaths registered in London due directly to accidents by vehicles in the streets, and of 1,200 deaths scheduled by the authorities as "from causes not stated," a very large proportion were due to the same cause. During twelve months vans, wagons and drays killed 150 persons; fatal accidents were in 53 cases due to light carts; and cabs were directly responsible for 45 deaths.

The omnibus killed 36 persons, the tramcar caused 12 deaths, the private carriage 9, and the bicycle was responsible for 10 fatal accidents. Unharnessed horses were the cause of 21 deaths, and in 10 cases the exact nature of the vehicles causing death was unobtainable by the police.

### PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

Ladies of Canada: Inter-mutual trade is the true basis of the federation of the Empire. So far as possible, one colony should consume the produce of another. Canadians and India and Ceylon tea planters fought side by side in Africa. About 10 per cent. of the latter volunteered for the war. The Teas of Ceylon and India are the best and purest the world produces. Already the Black Teas of those colonies have captured the Canadian market. The Green is now fast displacing the Japan's colored article. Quality and sentiment unite to recommend it. Canadian ladies who drink Japan tea should help the British planter by drinking Ceylon green tea, Blue Ribbon, Monsoon and Salada packets are ready for you. Colonist.

Do you know, Hettie, said the father to his eighteen-year-old daughter the other morning, that it was after twelve o'clock last night when that young man left here? Oh, it couldn't have been, father. But it was. Now, don't let that happen again. But I couldn't tell him to leave. I did nothing to entertain him except show him my scrap-book. Well, I'll bring home my account-book this evening with your millinery and dressmaking expenses balanced up. If he calls again show him that.

## ON THE WAY TO COOMASSIE

CAPT. BISS TELLS OF THE AWFUL MARCH OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The carriers Dropped Exhausted—Terrible Work by the British Guns—Walls of the Stockade Bespattered With Human Remains.

Supplementing the accounts already published of the siege of Coomassie, and of the experiences of the besieged garrison to the date of Col. Willcocks' arrival there, a correspondent, in the course of an interview with Capt. H. C. J. Biss, who was with Col. Willcocks during the whole of his march to Coomassie, has obtained a detailed story of the terrible sufferings of the relief column, and of the dramatic manner in which, on the appointed date the British force reached the fort in the capital. When the tension was ended and Coomassie relieved Col. Willcocks had to be carried unconscious into the fort he had saved from falling into the hands of the enemy.

"The night before we left Bekwai en route for Coomassie," said Capt. Biss, "Col. Willcocks assembled all the Europeans, and delivered a speech in which he made no secret of the fact that he expected very hard fighting. He added that, although the Government and the majority of the garrison had left the fort, the Ashantis were still determined to take the place, and there was no reason to doubt that the enemy were aware of the desperate plight of those still holding the fort.

"THE MESSAGE—"HELP US." "So keenly did all of us realize the gravity of the situation that our commanding officer's thrilling speech was received in silence. Only a little before we had received a scrap of paper from Capt. Bishop in Coomassie—got through by a messenger at tremendous risk—concluding with the

# Lumbago

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words, 'Help us.' The scene in that Bekwai village, as Col. Willcocks, standing outside a mud hut, with the Union Jack on the flagstaff, solemnly addressed his officers, was one never to be forgotten. It rained at intervals, and the road was, with few exceptions, a prolonged swamp. Rivers of various sizes had to be forded, and the Ordah river in flood, crossed by means of a felled tree. As we neared Pekki, utterly worn out, we had to stagger along, holding on to each other in the pitch dark forest. Nothing broke the deathlike silence but the dripping of water from the trees that met overhead, and the squelch of the filthy mud as hundreds of feet plodded through it.

"When the carriers dropped from sheer exhaustion the native troops cheerfully picked up and shouldered the loads. It was the most terrible experience I have ever had. Often the white officers fell asleep whenever a brief halt was called to help the carriers over a swamp, and yet, wonderful to relate, not a single load was lost. In the small hours we got to Pekki, and, too fatigued either to undress or to take food, we turned into the native huts to get a few hours' sleep. But sleep was not for all. Sentries had to be posted, and pickets thrown out round the village, and how the native troops told off for these duties, not only on this occasion but during the whole march, stood the fatigue is marvellous. No other troops in the world could surpass them. AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET. "Before our advance guard had got clear of Pekki the enemy's scouts were 'put up,' and long before the

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rear guard had filed out an action had been fought and a village taken at the point of the bayonet by a brilliant charge conducted by the Yorubas and the Frontier Police. So close were the enemy that one great Ashanti was seen to come out three times and fire point blank at one officer. During this action some amusement was caused by another officer rushing towards the enemy at the head of his company, brandishing a native matchet. We only suffered some half a dozen casualties.

"In the final charge the big stockade on the Cape Coast road was taken, as well as the war camp of the Ashanti Commander-in-Chief. The bush was so dense that in order to charge the men had to cut their way through with matchets. Prior to the last charge, of course, Col. Willcocks brought up the guns, which were massed in semi-circular shape a short distance in the rear of the fallen tree, and himself took up his position by them, from whence he directed the fight. Notwithstanding the terrific fire from our guns we could not see the effect upon the enemy, and for this reason, and in view of the approaching darkness, the colonel decided, after the action had been an hour and a half in progress, to rush the position with the bayonet. Our guns had done terrible work, and the walls of the stockade were bespattered with blood and shreds of human flesh."

### HIS OWN COFFEE-POTS.

Lady Broome Tells a Laughable Story of Life in South Africa.

The name of Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, is remembered by most people only in connection with war telegrams. There is one contributor to the Cornhill Magazine, however, whose recollections of the place are not connected with war but with a hearty laugh at the expense of a friend of hers. The writer in question, Lady Broome, says:

That morning visit to Pietermaritzburg market stands out distinctly in my memory, chiefly on account of an absurd incident I witnessed. I had been much interested and amused by looking round, not only at the strange and characteristic crowd, but at my many acquaintances marketing for themselves.

I had listened to the shouts of the various auctioneers who were selling all manner of wares, when I noticed some Kaffirs bearing on their heads large open baskets filled with coffee-pots of every size and kind. There must have been something like a hundred coffee-pots in those baskets. The Kaffirs were just leaving an improvised auction-stand, and what interested me especially was the fact, that following them closely, with an air of proud possession on his genial countenance, was a beloved friend of my own, one who, I may mention, was beloved of all who knew him.

"Are all those coffee-pots yours?" I inquired. "Yes, indeed!" he answered, joyfully. "I have just bought them. You must know I am a collector of coffee-pots, and have a great many already, but I have been especially lucky in being able to pick up somebody else's collection as well, and it was cheap, too."

I noticed that the Kaffirs were grinning, and that there was a general air of amusement about that I could not understand. Later the point of the joke was explained to me. My friend had just bought his own collection of coffee-pots.

His wife, believing that the space they occupied in her storeroom could be better employed, and expecting that that day her husband would be absent from the market, had sent the whole lot down to be sold. She told me afterward that her dismay was great when her Kaffirs brought them back in triumph, announcing that the chief-tain had just bought them. The poor lady was under the necessity of paying the auctioneer's fees and replacing the coffee-pots on her shelves with what resignation she could command.

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He who commits injustice is ever made more wretched than he who suffers it.—Plato.

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To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.—Jeremy Taylor.

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Mutability of temper and inconsistency with ourselves is the greatest weakness of human nature.—Addison.

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