

# A GREAT BELIEVER IN "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Well Known Ontario Merchant Has Faith Because "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Him



MR. JAMES DOBSON

BRONTE, ONT., MARCH 1st, 1912. "Fruit-a-tives has made a complete cure in my case of Rheumatism, that had at least five years standing before I commenced the treatment. The trouble was principally in my right hip and shoulder, the pain from it was almost unendurable. Not being able to sleep on that side, if I chanced to turn on my right side while asleep, the pain would immediately awaken me. This kept up until I started taking "Fruit-a-tives". I started by taking one or two tablets with a large glass of water, in the morning before breakfast and experienced pronounced relief very shortly. After a continued treatment for about six months, I was cured and am now in first-class health. This I attribute to my persistent use of "Fruit-a-tives" and I heartily recommend your remedy to any Rheumatic sufferer."

JAMES DOBSON.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## ALCONO

Pure Food Flavors, (in tubes) Almond, Lemon, Maple, Nutmeg, Vanilla, at 25c and 50c.

## D. COUPER'S

Phone 78, 341-3 Princess St. (Prompt Delivery.) Coast Sealed Oysters.

### MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

is in a class by itself—the fastest running, the most substantial built, the most satisfactory washer, ever invented.

Only washer worked with crank handle at side as well as top lever—and the only one where the whole top opens up.

Ask your dealer to show you the "Champion" Washer.

"Favorite" Churn is the world's best churn. Write for catalogue.

NEW HAZEL & SONS, ST. MARK'S, ONT.

# THE BLESSING OF MOTHERHOOD

## Healthy Mothers and Children Make Happy Homes

Motherhood is woman's highest sphere in life. It is the fruition of her dearest hopes and greatest desires; yet those sands of noble women through some derangement have been denied this blessing. In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong. This is evidenced by the following letters which are genuine and truthful:

London, Ont.—"I wish to thank you for the benefit I received by taking your famous medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Before my baby was born I was so ill I could not stand long or walk any distance. I had to lie down nearly all the time. After I took your medicine I felt like a new woman. I could work from morning till night and was happy and well. I certainly think it relieves all pains at childbirth and recommends it to every woman who is pregnant. You may use this testimonial if you like. It may help some other women."—Mrs. FRANK CORNIN, 132 Adelaide St., London, Ont.

Brooklyn, N.Y.—"I was sitting all the time and did not know what the matter was. I wanted a baby but my health would not permit it. I was nervous, my side ached and I was all run down. I heard that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was good and took the medicine. I have now a beautiful baby and your Compound has helped me in every way."—Mrs. J. J. STEWART, 250 Humboldt St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

# Tips For the Farmer

BY OSCAR JOSE.

## Experiment With Leghorns.

R. A. Harrison, Frontenac county, writes as follows in Farm and Dairy: "We poultry men should not be too set in our ways. We should be willing to give new ideas a chance. I keep over 500 hens, and have been breeding and raising them exclusively for egg production. I have been treating them in about the usual way as to feed and exercise, but being anxious to bring into practice a plan of management that I had often said I believed would work, namely, keeping single comb Wills Leghorns hens but up in a room without providing them with scratching shed or any way of exercising themselves, other than eating, drinking, and walking about their small room.

My pen, with which I tried this experiment, was made up of 60 single comb White Leghorn pullets, hatched on May 21st, 1911. They were shut in winter quarters on the following November 15th, in a room 14 by 14 feet square inside measurement. They were never let out of doors or given any change from that time until they had to be removed in November, 1912, to make room for 60 pullets hatched in 1912.

I began keeping their records on the 1st of January, 1912. That day's yield was 33 eggs. For the next ten months their record was as follows: Jan., 1,092; Feb., 1,123; March, 1,302; April, 1,346; May, 1,307; June, 1,141; July, 827; Aug., 956; Sept., 662; Oct., 116; or for the ten months 9,873 eggs, or \$22.50 dozen, an average per hen of 164 2/3 eggs. The average price per dozen was 23c. Total \$251.06. The cost of feed per hen for ten months was \$1.48, or \$88.80 for the 60 hens, which leaves a net profit of \$162.26; profit for each hen, \$2.70 1/3.

I failed to keep the record of my other hens, but I am safe in saying that they did not pay any better than those 60 that were shut up for 12 months. The drop in the egg yield for July was caused mainly by changing their wheat ration—what at that time was the largest per cent. of their food—from clean milling to Manitoba, so-called, feed wheat. Note their increase in August, when again fed with good wheat.

One can readily see from the above figures for the summer and winter months that if all the hens in this country were managed as this lot, the price of eggs would average about the same in winter as in summer.

It is right here where we poultry men who force our hens to heavy egg-laying in the winter season are sure of making some profit. By taking advantage of the high prices that prevail at that season, we make poultry pay for their year's food in two or three months.

A photograph of the hens was shown, and Mr. Harrison advised: "Notice that some of them are asleep, others have waked up, and are intent on watching the photographer, while the most timid ones have left their roosts and have hidden themselves away in the dark shadows under the roosts. Also note their good tails and large combs, the worn and dilapidated tails come from two causes—almost daily wearing in the nest boxes, and moulting, the large combs from careful breeding."

Although, as one can plainly see, a large number of these hens were moulting they still kept up a fair egg yield. Their record for that day, Aug. 21st, was 31 eggs. Also notice the coop above. It is a convenient place to keep broody hens, but as there were no white hens on the list at that time, it was occupied with six or seven Rhode Island Reds.

Note the slatted bottom of the coop, not a very convenient place for broody hens to spread themselves on for 24 hours a day. The object of the slatted bottom is to induce them to stand up, which they will do during a good part of the daytime, and by so doing their fever heat will quickly abate and they will soon be in condition for laying.

The biggest point in poultry raising is fresh air, lots of it. The nest point is freedom from drafts. Both of these requirements are met in the open front house, lightly boarded on the other three sides.

## New Idea in Rural School Work.

A novel idea in connection with cow testing for the purpose of interesting boys in this work has, says Board's Dairyman, been worked out in Douglas county, Col. A contest has been organized which is open to all boys attending the public or high schools in the county. Each boy entering the contest is required to keep, in the manner prescribed, a record for a year of ten cows. These ten cows need not necessarily be the property of the boy or his father, but must all be in one herd. A lad may secure the consent of a neighbor to lease his record on the work of this neighbor's herd.

The awards made to boys will not be based on the production of the herd under observation, but on the manner in which the records are kept by the boys themselves. Each record is to show the quantity of milk and butter that produced per cow, the value of the same and value of the food consumed by the cow as nearly as it can be determined. The record is to include dates of freshening, drying off, breeding, service, and age of cow under test. The testing of samples and booking of records is to be performed by those in the contest under instruction and direction of a teacher. As the record is to cover a whole year it will include, of course, the period during which cows are dry.

Business men of Douglas county, with a view of encouraging the work, have offered (on prizes ranging from a \$250 Holstein bull down to a \$3 pair of shoes for the tenth prize.

Producing Records. In a recent address before the New York Dairyman's Association, Charles L. Hill, president of the American

Guernsey Club, in an illustrated address, gave slides showing two cattle. One of these was Daisy Maid of Pinehurst, winner of the Iowa dairy cow contest, with a record of 910.97 pounds of fat. The other was Glenoe Bo Peep, Grand champion for the past three years at the National Dairy Show, with a producing record of only 622.61 pounds of fat. The one with the big producing record would not, said Mr. Hill, be even considered in a show ring, while the one with the much lower producing record was champion of the ring.

Evidently Mr. Hill, like Prof. Dean, believes there is something radically wrong with the points on which dairy awards are placed in the ring.

## Ensilage Fatal To Horses.

Four fatal cases of cerebral meningitis in young horses in Ingersoll district are attributed by Dr. Harrison to the feeding of ensilage, which had been given freely to the animals. All of the horses that had succumbed to the disease were under five years of age, and of considerable value. One farmer lost a fine span worth upwards of \$500, he having refused \$200 for one of them. In each case Dr. Harrison made a careful inspection of the water and food from which the horses were supplied, and he is positive their death was due to the ensilage.

## Give Turkeys Liberty.

Turkeys require roomy, well-ventilated houses for roosting, and never do well in cramped quarters. They are especially ill over-crowded. A large shed, open on one side, is more suitable than one closed on all sides.

In a wild state turkeys are extremely hardy, and as they are provided for nature with a very light, fitting coat of feathers rain or cold has very little effect on them. They are the only birds that degenerate by domestication, and this is chiefly due to the restraint which is put upon them, and the close confinement in which they are sometimes kept at night, when domesticated.

From this the natural inference to be drawn is that the more liberty they have, the nearer they are allowed to approach the wild state, the harder they will be.

If while young, turkeys are not confined in a close house, they gradually become injured, and grow into stronger, larger and more vigorous birds than they otherwise would.

## Toll Taken By Weeds.

Did you ever stop to think of the tax you are paying to keep up the weed crop? If the township would levy a tax on your crops equal to the per cent. of the value you would rebel in righteous indignation. Wouldn't you? Yet a good many of us permit a stand of 25 per cent. of weeds to occupy our fields and think we are doing pretty good farming too.

Why not grow grain or roots, or some other good crop, where that weed tax is now growing? The weeds give no return. They draw more heavily on the water supply and plant food supply than paying crops. Paying crops and weeds cannot occupy the land at the same time. Let us grow paying crops and get profits rather than pay taxes.

Found for pound, the plant food required by crops and by weeds is almost the same but weeds are better difference comes when the question of water arises. Weeds not only require more water, but are able to get it. From 300 to 700 pounds of water are used in producing a pound of dry matter in our common crops. Weeds require even more. If it comes to a contest as to which will get it, the weeds win.

## Milking Machines.

New York experiment station has, says Hoard's Dairyman, carried on an investigation covering a period of five years into the work of milking machines. This inquiry, published the statistics authorized, says the Dairyman, that the milking machine is a practical device, and that it has solved the problem of labor on the dairy farm.

It has been found that on the average the time required for milking fifteen cows twice daily, with the use of the milking machine is a little over four minutes per cow, while the average time with hand milking is seven minutes.

The influence of the machine on

# ANY WOMAN CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Dandruff Disappears, Falling Hair Ceases, When You Use Parisian Sage. No preparation has done so much to stop falling hair; eradicate dandruff and make women's hair beautiful as PARISIAN SAGE.

It is the only certain destroyer of the dandruff microbe the cause of most hair troubles. PARISIAN SAGE is most daintily perfumed. It is an ideal preparation not sticky or greasy. It does not contain poisonous sugar of lead or sulphur or any dye. It is a magnificent dressing for women who desire luxuriant lustrous hair that compels admiration and for men and children nothing can compare with it.

It does away with terrible scalp itch over night and causes the hair to grow in abundance. And a large bottle of PARISIAN SAGE costs only 50 cents at all drug and toilet goods counters. J. B. McLeod guarantees it.

The milk flow of the cows was, on the average, it is said, too small to be profitable. In some cases better results were obtained from the machine than with hand milking; two cows which had been a failure in hand milking, being successfully milked by the machine. It was found that immersing the rubber parts of the machine in a ten per cent. solution of salt between milkings and washing once a week gave better results than daily washing and scalding alone.

Kingston, March 1.—Market clerk reports the following: Potatoes, 25c; cabbage, 50c; to 75c; corn, 50c; celery, 5c; to 10c; bunch; onions, 40c; pk.; carrots, 20c; pk.; beets, 30c; peck; chickens, 15c; to 17c; per lb.; fowl, 14c; a lb.; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.25 a bag; California celery, 10c; to 15c.

J. A. McFarlane, truck dealer, reports grain, four and feed selling as follows: Oats, 40c; local wheat, \$1.10 bush; feed wheat, 55c; peas, \$1 to \$1.10; yellow feed corn, 70c; bakers' flour, \$2.90 to \$3; farmers' flour, \$2.55 to \$3; Hungarian patent, \$3; oatmeal, \$2 per cwt.; bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$26 per ton; baldd straw, \$11; loose, \$10; hay, loose, \$14 to \$15; pressed hay, \$15.

Meat—local, carcass, \$8 to \$10; prime western, 10c to 12c; carcass; cuts, 10c to 20c; mutton, 10c; lamb, 15c to 20c; lb.; live hogs, \$8.50; dressed hogs, 13c; veal, 9c; to 14c.

Dairy—Butter, creamery, 35c; prints, 25c; to 32c; lb.; eggs, 25c; to 30c; dozen.

John McKay, Brock street, reports as follows: Hides, No. 1 trimmed, 10c; No. 2 and bulls, 10c; a lb.; sheep skins, fresh, 75c; deacons, \$1; veal skins, 15c; a lb.; tallow rendering, 60c; per lb.; wool, washed, 21c; per lb.; wool, unwashed, 14c; per lb.; ginsing, \$5 to \$6.50 per lb.; horse hides, No. 1, \$10; No. 2, \$8; No. 3, \$6.

The Dominion Fish company reports the following prices: Whitefish, 15c; lb.; pike, 10c; lb.; Chinook salmon, 30c; lb.; mipped herring, 60c; Yarmouth bloomers, 40c; perch, 10c; salt codfish, 12c; lb.; halibut, 15c; to 20c; lb.; freshaddock, 12c; lb.; stead, cod, 12c; lb.; salmon, 15c; mackerel, 15c; lb.; oysters, 50c; to 60 per quart; shell oysters, 12c; fillets, 15c; lb.; fresh smelt, 20c; lb.; boneless herring, 20c; lb.; lake herring, 50c; a doz.; salt water herring, 40c; a doz.

John McKay, furrier, reports the following prices for raw furs: Bear, black, from 25c to \$30, according to size and quality; raccoon, dark, 25c; to \$3.75; raccoon, pale, 25c; to \$2.50; otter, dark, \$1 to \$35; otter, pale, 50c; to \$30; fisher, \$1 to \$25; marten, 25c; to \$10; mink, dark, 50c; to \$5; mink, brown, 50c; to \$6; mink, pale, 25c; to \$5; fox, red, 25c; to \$3; cross, 50c; to \$40; silver, \$300 to \$800, according to beauty; lynx, 50c; to \$30; muskrat, fall, 5c; to 40c; winter, 15c; to 100c; white weasel, 35c; to \$150; black beaver, 50c; to \$10; brown beaver, 50c; to \$7.50; skunka, 25c; to \$3.

## THE GOSPEL OF MAHOMET.

It Proclaimed Paradise For Those Who Die Fighting. It was reported the other day that the Sheikh al-Islam would proclaim a holy war because of the reverses sustained by Turkish arms in the present struggle for the Balkans. The report has not been confirmed; indeed it has been flatly denied by Turkish authority in this country, that there is any such purpose. There are five chapters, or suras, in the Koran, the book of the Moslems, in which the duty is laid down upon the followers of Mohammed to make war upon those who do not accept the doctrines of Islam. These suras were formulated after Mohammed had established his power. As a matter of fact, there has been no universal war by Moslems on unbelievers since the early days of Mohammedanism.

It has been supposed that only the Sultan of Turkey can order a general war, or Jihad, or Jihad, or Jihad, as the Moslems call it, but as the Moslems do not acknowledge the spiritual authority of the Ottoman sultan and look to their own rulers for their cue in such cases, it is not at all likely that there will be a Jihad now or ever. Holy wars have been proclaimed by the Moslems, as was the case in the Sudan in 1892, when "Chinua" Gordon was murdered at Khartoum; but there has been no general war between the followers of the prophet and the infidel dogs since the early times when Mohammed was establishing his power. Graphic stories have been written about the ceremonies with which the Jihad is proclaimed, and there is little doubt that a proclamation would be a great display of religious spectacle and enthusiasm, both the Turkish and Mo-

hammedan codes breathing the full inspiration of the words of the prophet. "In the shade of the crossing scimitars there is Paradise," which is the same as to say that every soldier slain in battle in defense of the faith is translated to glory. A writer in the British Quarterly Review more than thirty years ago, speaking of the loyalty of the Moslems towards the civic rulers, held that the spirit of Islam is favorable to peace and progress, and that, as prayers are said in all the mosques of India for "our most gracious sovereign," "Islam is not antagonistic either to religious or political toleration, and that the doctrine of Jihad, a holy war, is not so dangerous or barbarous as is generally imagined."

Mohammed opened the Koran, which contains the divine revelations alleged to have been received by him directly, with the words: "There is no doubt in this book." It does not hang together very well in all its parts, but it has been accepted by hundreds of millions of people as sent from God. It teaches temperance, faith in God and in His Prophet. It was made for a military people and it has suited their belief in the final of force, and is esteemed the most salutary thing for the soul of the Moslem who dies fighting against the infidels. Probably the Turks have been misjudged; at least some eminent writers speak of them as a gentle folk given to the simple life. For example, Lord John Russell sums up the character of "the terrible Turk" in these words: "The Turk is moved by few passions, and those few carry him straight to their object; if he is revengeful, he takes away the life of his enemy; if he is covetous, he seizes the possession of those who are weaker than he is; if he is amorous, he buys and shuts up in his seraglio the object of his love. He has no conception of the complicated intrigues, the perpetual bustle, the varying opinions which attend and influence the business of life in our northern countries. He says his prayers over so many times a day, and he lives in poverty and in slavish dependence under the tyranny of his masters. A gentle creature, to be sure, but a creature of whom Sir Edwin Pears says in his book on "Turkey and its People": "I doubt whether at any time since Mohammed captured Constantinople there has ever passed a quarter of a century without abject massacre. It has been the Turkish way of maintaining supremacy." Dr. E. A. Freeman does not believe that the Moslems necessarily follow on Mohammedanism rule is to put an end to Mohammedan rule itself. This is the work that the Balkan allies have cut out for themselves and they have put themselves in such close touch with their Christian neighbors that they may be able to follow on the Sultan or the Mahdi declare a holy war or not; it is clear that the Turks must quit Europe. A holy war just now would not aid him very much in his present struggle, especially as the Balkan allies and his Christian neighbors have disclosed a fighting disposition and a murderous spirit at times and places, showing that Peter was not wholly wrong when he drew out his sword to cut off the ears of one having authority. In the First Crusade, it will be recollected, thousands of Moslems were put to the sword when Jerusalem was captured, and the "sword of the Lord and of Gideon" appears to be in prime condition just now. However, fatalistic they may be as a race and in their religion, the Turks are, in the possible and well-disposed Moslems, as they have been described by some writers will reflect possibly that there ought to be an easier road to Paradise than the sword offers just now in the present advanced state of Christianity.

It is said in the "Historians' History of the World" that "the holy war is not imposed as a duty except and only in the case of enemies to Islam being the aggressors." By theologians can take the general other "wise." And it will be generally admitted that the present struggle in the Balkans is not a matter with which the theologians can deal successfully. The Christian plan, notwithstanding all the brutalities that have been committed, under the cross, is the better plan. Christ did not come into the world with a sword, but there is the highest authority for the saying that they who take the sword shall perish by the sword, and in process of fulfillment is even now in process of fulfillment in Adrianople. Fighting the devil with fire is an exercise in which the Bulgars are rather more expert than to their ancient enemies. If there is to be a holy war, it ought to be made holy on both sides, and—J. C. H.

## MET A SEVERE REBUFF.

New York Suffragettes Anger Their Washington Sisters. Bladensburg, Md., Feb. 28.—Starting out early this morning on what looked to be a glorious finish to their strike from New York to see President Wilson on his inauguration day, General Rosalie Jones and her band of ragged, asking mothers met a severe rebuff at ten o'clock when met by a deputation of Washington suffragettes who came out in their automobiles to meet them.

"In your present appearance," said the leader of the Washington group, "you are a disgrace to the suffragette cause."

Some of the so-called mothers were much disgusted at this reception but continued on. At the present time it looks like a wide schism between the Washington and New York delegations, which includes the Canadian squad.

"How Often, Oh, How Often!" "And how is Rogers getting on? He always declared that he would leave footprints in the sands of time."

"Yes, but unfortunately he got stuck in the mud."—Boston Transcript.

# COMFORT SOAP

IT'S ALL RIGHT

A WALL OF SOAP. One year's sales of Comfort Soap means enough soap to build a wall 15 feet high and 20 miles long. Think of it! Enough to completely surround The City of Toronto.

POSITIVELY THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA

## WOMEN CURED AT HOME

Women's disorders always yield from the very beginning of the treatment to the mild but effective action of Orange Lily. Within two or three days after commencing its use the improvement becomes noticeable and this improvement continues until the patient is completely cured. Orange Lily is an applied or local treatment, and acts directly on the womanly organs, removing the congestion, tuning and strengthening the nerves, and restoring perfect circulation in the system. In order to convince all suffering women of the value of this remedy, I will send a 25-cent box, enough for ten days' treatment, absolutely FREE to each lady desiring one. Her address, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAN, Windsor, Ont.

"For Sale by leading druggists everywhere."

# "SANITARY"

MOPS, FLOOR DUSTERS, FLOOR BRUSHES, Etc.

We have just received a consignment of those Sanitary Dust Cloths, Floor Dusters, Mops, Wall Dusters, Furniture Dusters, etc. These Cloths are the best manufactured. They will not discolor the whitest surface. They are Neat, Clean and Durable.

## ELLIOTT BROS.

Phone 35. 77 Princess St.

## SAGE TEA BEAUTIFULLY DARKENS THE HAIR WHEN FADED AND GRAY

Mixed With Sulphur Makes Hair Soft, Lustrous and Cures Dandruff.

The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, gray hair to its natural color dates back to grandmothers' time. She kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect.

But brewing at home is messy and out-of-date. Nowadays skilled chemists do this better than ourselves. By asking at any drug store for the ready-to-use product—called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy"—you will get a large bottle for about 50c. Some druggists make their own, which is usually too sticky, so insist upon getting "Wyeth's" which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is applied for dandruff, dry, feverish, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says his customers insist on Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because, they say, it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use too. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. Do this at night and by morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant. Agent, G. W. Mahood.

# For Those Who Work

## Keefe's SPECIAL EXTRA MILD ALE

Those who work hard, find a nourishing stimulant is absolutely necessary to build up the fagged out body and restore the unstrung nerves. O'Keefe's "Special Extra Mild" Ale—because of its sound food value and tonic properties—is the logical food-beverage for home use. Brewed in Canada's model Brewery for those to whom Health is wealth.

E. BEAUPRE, LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR, PHONE 313