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SOME FREAKS **OF LIGHTNING** 

Scientists are inclined to pooh-pooh the idea that lightning makes "pictures" on the bodies of its victims ionally, a further example of which was quite lately quoted. A man was struck while sheltering under a tree, and the newspapers told how at the inquest it was reported that a

photographic likeness of the tree was imprinted on the man's skin. Four people were sitting in a room when they were all rendered unconscious by a flash which cut in half a tree outside. They all recovered eventually, but one of them, a child, was found to bear on its body the imprint of the whole tree. Every limb, branch and leaf, even the severed portion were said to be visible. In a month's time the impression had totally faded. Sometime ago the Lancet discussed this subject, and incidentally gave this subject, and incidentally gave some interesting instances. Of course it was skeptical. It mentions the case of a woman who was struck when minding a cow. The cow was killed, and the woman rendered unconscious. On her breast was seen a representa-tion of the cow. The paper remarks, "Here a healthy ekepticism is reason-able, for the picture of the cow was seen by peasants.

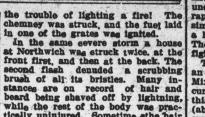
But a still more interesting story is told. It appears that in the summer of 1865 a doctor was returning home by train, and he found on alighting at his wayside station, that his purse was missing. It was of tortoise shell. On one side it had a monogram of two D's interwined.

Some days later this very doctor was called to see a stranger who had been found unconscious under a tree struck by lightning in a recent struck by lightning in a recent storm. To his surprise he found imprinted on the man's thigh his own mono-gram, the interwined D's. Instead of jumping to the conclusion that there was something "spocky" about this occurrence, the doctor asked the hos-pital authorities to look in the man's pocket, and they would probably find his lost purse.

The guess proved correct, and the Lancet observes, "The monogram, be-ing of metal, was a good conductor, so we can imagine how its image was imp impressed on the skin. Similar cases are recorded of the imprinting of money and other metallic objects on the skin by lightning strokes, and it is common to find on the body over metallic bodies, such as watches.

One of the commonest freaks of lightning is to strip its victim of their clothes. About twenty years ago three women were standing round a reaping machine, when one of them was struck by lightning and killed. The other two were injured, and were both stripped absolutely naked, even to oots!

At Ashford, in Kent, Eng., a man was struck while standing under a willow tree. He was found lying our his back two yards away from the tree, his left leg broken, conscious, but badly burned, and the field was



beard being shaved off by lightning, while the rest of the body was prac-tically uninjured. Sometime sthe hair tically, and sometimes the part is permanently bald. Sometimes lightning is strangely selective. One will be taken and an-other left. Quite recently twenty where were killed under a tree, built the number sheltered was over forty, and those killed under a tree, built at those killed were by no means all in a bunch. But a stranger in-stance is reported. Lightning entered a stable containing twenty cows. The first, third and so on were killed, the second, fourth and so on escaped. Two friends were going round the

Two friends were going round the links together recently, when a storm came on from which they took shelter

in a corrugated iron building. One of the golfere sat near the door, and while waiting for the passing of the storm commenced to cut up an old storm commenced to cut up an own golf ball with a knife. A very vivid flash struck the knife, melted the blade, made a deep hole in the ball and scorched the golfer's fingers ballly and that was all.

THE WILY WOLF.

In the school of woodcraft and knowl edge of how to keep out of danger woives have no four-footed equals. The fox is a dunce in comparison; the coyote, or prairie wolf, a fool, and the rest no where.

The giant moose, king of the Canadian woods, is the most difficult of all the feer species to stalk in the fall months, but nevertheless it is often stalked successfully and shot by amateurs. Not so

cessfully and shot by amateurs. Not so the wolf. Knowing this, and that true sport must combine a maximum of exertion and even danger to a minimum of de-atruction (though nothing would be said about the destruction of too many wolves), also that there was more hour to be gained in outwitting and shooting one wolf than a dozen easily stalked and innocent deer, the writer organized a wolf hunt for the winter of 1908-00, built three log cabins some miles awart and

wolf hunt for the winter of 1908-00. built three log cabins some miles apart and invited sportsmen to participate. During the three midwinter months they came into camp in twos and threes for a week or ten days' hunt. To all of them the sport was new, healthful and exciting, not to say dangerous, consider-ing the quarry sought and the risk of breaking through thin ice on laves and rivers in its pursuit.—From the Wide World.

Cook's Cotton Roct Compound A safe, sellitile reput grees of strength-No. L \$1 No. 2, \$3; No. 8, \$3 per bor Bold by all .4.5 by all draggists, or acts id on 'requipt of price pamphlot. Address A ST prepaid on Transformer, Address, Free Lampalot. Address, THE COCK MEDICATE CO. TO20010, ONT. (Parasty Window,





THE ATLENS LEPOITER

GUARD AGAINST VERMIN

GUARD AGAINST VERMIN (H. Armstrong Roberts in London Free Press.) The season when lice and mites are at their worst is at hand, because of warm weather which favors their multiplication, and because fousis are more susceptible to such irritation at this time. Indeed, vermin is one of the greatest impediments to success with poultry. Lice, perhaps, are the least injur-ious to hens in that they do not ac-tually suck the birds' vitality, as do mites, but lice do make the birds most unconfortable, in which state they

incomfortable, in which state they rapidly become less productive. Hens simply can't fight vermin and sustain a heavy egg yield at the same time. The wise poultrykeeper does the a he The wise poultrykeeper does the fighting. The use of mercurial ointment is

The use of mercurial olitiment is an effective treatment against lice. Mix equal parts of 50 per cent. mer-curial olitiment and vaseline; apply this compound in small quantities (about the size of a pea) to the fleek, surrounding the fowl's vent and un-der each wing, where lice are seen to congravate: smear the grease well congregate; smear the grease well over the surface of the skin, because it is poisonous, and must not be so left that the hens can eat it. Two or three applications of this oint ment a year are sufficient to keep the hens entirely free from lice.

TREATMENT OF MITES

Mites must be treated differently from lice. The latter live on the bodies of the fowls; mites live in the crevices of boards, roosts, nests, walls and other fixtures in the poultry houses, whence they swarm thousands, and seldom go on the fowls until nightfall. Again, unlike

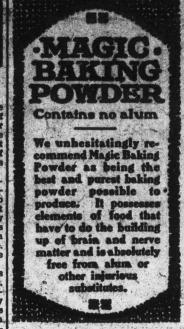


lice, the young of mites are not hatched on the fowls, but in the hiding places of the parent mites. Con-sequently, to destroy these pests the poultry man must confine his attack to their breeding places in the struc-ture of the building, and not on the

fowls. Spraying or painting the walls and fixtures, especially the roosting com-partments, with a solution of crude carbolic acid, crude oil, fer-sul, or one of the coal tar or petroleum instecti cides, is the surest way to rid a hous of mites. Enough of the Hquid should be used to thoroughly saturate the surface of the woodwork and to run freely into all cracks, and crevices. Be sure to have the liquid reach the under side of the perches; this is a favorite abode of mites.

Because of its flowing and pen trating qualities and because of volatile nature, which remains of its tent for a long time, crude off is a valuable mite destroyer. Paint the perches every three or four months and they will not harbor mites: thes pests abominate the fumes of the oil. The one objection to the use of oil is that it may stain the plumage of white birds, though this is not so de-trimental, really, except in the case of exhibition stock.

The surest way to keep up the sum-mer egg yield as far as feeding is concerned is to encourage the con-sumption of mash feel and reduce the grain ration. Because it is the dry mixture which enables you to the necessary protein, both nash supply the necessary protein, both animal and vegetable, which stimu-



have a scouring effect, and shake the

A FEW FIGURES. For several years these poultry ac-counts have been supplied to persons saking, for them and a compilation of the reports shows some very inter-esting data. For instance, of alt the farms reporting their poultry opera-tions 84.5 per cent. of them show a profit, and of this number the aver-age receipt over expenditure for each hen per year is \$2.04. As might be expected, a number of reports show: a distinct loss each year and that is where one of the benefits of the ac-count form comes in. Either the far-mer himself or the Poultry Division at Ottawa can pick out the weak point or points and have them recti-fied. eceptacle thoroughly. Caponizing, properly done, pays a Caponizing, properly done, pays a nice profit and is to be recommend-ed wherever practicable as a means of greater revenue from the surplus cockerels. One of the greatest leaks in the poultry game has been that caused by the sale of surplus males as brollers when the markets are overloaded with this sort of poultry and paying depressed prices.

overloaded with this sort of poultry and paying depressed prices. There is more or less of a limited demand for broilers at best. If the supply could be districted through-out the entire year instead of during a couple of months prices would re-mein firm. As it is vast quantities

cease to develop; they put on weight to the best advantage; they can be kept in confinement in large num-bers without fighting; they can be in prime condition as table poultry, which means that they will fetch top DK MARTEL'S PILLS The second stress of the second secon prices at a time when brollers are pretty well of the market. It hardly pays to caponize surplus

males of the smaller breeds such as Leghorns, because of their size. Ply-mouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Isaverage number of heas on the farm reporting is 52.9 the average expendiland Reds and Orpingtons are capon-ized advantageously; the best breeds of course, are the Asiatics, such as ture per hen, that is for feed, appli-ances, etc., is \$2.91, and the average ances, etc., is \$2.91, and the everage profit over expenditure is \$2.04. One farmer claims that he can attend to 100 hens while he is attending to one cow and his average return from 100 hens is \$256.00. Brahmas and Langshans, or crosses betwen these breeds and Cornish fowls, which latter are celebrated as table meat. It is not uncommon for such capons to attain a weight of 15

time to market such stock. The combs and wattles of canons all over the country are dumped on the market at virtually the same time

which depresses prices CAPONIZING

ACCOUNT. Mr. Frank Harman Boissevain, Man, has been sending in these ac-counts for some time and his inven-tory for the past year shows a very good profit on investment. He heeps an average of 150 White Leghorn hens, and for the 12 months his expedieses were: Spock in hand, \$270; interest on capital invested, \$16.29; expendi-ture for feed and what appliances he purchased for the plant, \$292.37—or a gross expenditure of \$578.57. His re-celpts were: Sales, eggs, meat and steck, \$845.81; value of stock on hand at the end of the year, \$268.25—or a. total receipt of \$1,112.06. This leaves a balance over cost, Caponizing serves to stabilize the broiler market, inasmuch as it holds the younger stock for another six months or longer without their deterioration as table poultry. Cerioration as table poultry. Ordinarily it does not pay to keep males until they are fully matured with large combs, wattles and other indications of age, and then market them, because the chances are they. will be judged as old roosters and a low price offered.

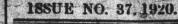
low price offered. Caponizing prevents the young males from becoming "staggy." Birds so treated are made docile, inactive, easily fattened and increase in size, just as horses, beef cattle, hogs and other animals are improved for domestic purposes by a similar opera

tion Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere THE COLD POTATO.

Tasty Ways to Serve the Left-Overs.

munerative returns, if he uses busi-ness methods in his operations. Prices are good, and though feed and labor

may be high, one can take for grant-ed that the higher the price of feed the higher the price of the product,



Poultry Accounts

Three collars profit over cost of foet each year for every hen on the farm is a very good return, and, ac-cording to monially accounts received from tarmers, by the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there are a good many farmers' poul-try flocks which are actually giving this profit every year, and some even better.

better. Poultry keeping on the farm is not merely a side i'ne now, but is a sine businese proposition, and the hit-and-mies metnode that formerly obtained in poultry work should no longer be tolerated. A national industry well on to the one hundred million dollars a year demands business methods and

to the one hundred million dollars a year demands business methods and in order to help the industry and to make it possible for the average poul-tryman to keep track of his poultry operations, the Poultry Division has put out a very simple form for poul-try accounting, copies f which will be even to any person making application and who will return to the Poultry Division each month a duplicate copy.

A FEW FIGURES.

FOR WOMENS AILMENTS

A MANITOBA FARM POULTRY

ACCOUNT.

This leaves a balance over cost without counting the labor, of \$533.49

The future looks bright for the poul-

try industry, and the man who can keep poultry, whether on the farm or in the back yard, may look for re-

gralities of D

F armers

have a steady market for HAY. STRAW, DATS, POTATOES, CORD-WOOD, SLABS, EDGINGS and GEN-ERAL FARM PRODUCE.

Write or Phone Regent 2261.

Chas. W. Brown

Room 108 Clyde Bidg., Hamilton, Ont.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

C OTTON MILL HELP WANTED. Ring Spinners and Spoolers, Apply to Stingsby Mfg. Co. Ltd. Brantford, Ont.

## HELP WANTED

Wast Wast 200 W We have several good openings for experienced and in-experienced male and femole help. We require : iris for weav-ing and winding. Every assistance giv-cu to learners and ecod wages paid dur-ing an entry high wages, and are always in demand. Only a couple of weeks' time necessary to tearn. Several rood en-ness for steady men. Special considera-tion shown to family of workers. Rents and cost of living reasonable in Brant-ford. Moving expusses dyanced to Té-liable families and housing scoormoder-tion arequest. Write ns. The Slingsby Manufacturing Co', Ltd., Brantford, Onte-

#### FARMS FOR SALE.

98 ACRES-GOOD SOIL-BANK BARN and buildings; the silo, spring water, natural gas and well drained; near school, church and cheese factory; easy terms. Apply 343 Majtland St., London Some other interesting figures are obtained from these reports. Among these are the figures that show the

328 ACRES CHOICE WHEAT LAND cultivated; \$30 per acre; terms arranged; a snap. Linn Bros., Campbellville, Ont.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRY GOODS BUSINESS. APPLY Heughan & Co., 1,014 Dundas St., London.

#### MESCELLANEOUS

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS Money Order. They are payable everywhere

KNITTING TARNS-LOVELY COLORS, pure wool, but very moderate prices. Sample shades free. Georgetown Wol-len Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.



"The WALLERS MODILE on Toronto is so the print that. It is here prompt to there all day one

The trendler and from apportune. The WALKER HOUSE (The Mouse of Frank) pairs manymum of condent factors of the selected -----

Situated a stands th

THE WALKER HOUSE

CANADA

# which works out at an average profit over experiliure per hen of \$3.55. The average yield per hen was 132 eggs. GOOD PROSPECTS. PEACH RECIPES

There is promise of a big peach crop this year. Now is the time for immediate consumption and for hay-ing in needed stock for later-on supply. Here follow some good recipes:

PEACH SHORTCAKE. Make a rioh biscuit crust and bake it in two shallow cakes. When it is done, and while it is hot, split it with hot knife. Ley one-half on a broad e, the cut side upward, and cover it with peaches that have been cut rather fine, sweetened and allowed to stand for an hour or two before using. Put in another crust, also with the cut side up, and place upon it another generous !layer of peaches. another generous !layer of perches. Continue in the same way until all the biscuit is used and the peaches cover the top. Serve with cream. Some persons add a little cream to the sweetened fruit. PEACH MERINGUE PUDDING. PEACH MERINGUE PUDDING. Bring to a boil one cupful of granu-lated sugar and two cupfuls of water. Peel and quarter 36 peaches and cook them, a third at a time, in the syrup. When all are done boil the syrup down until it is thick, pour it over the peaches and set them away to cool. About half an hour before serving heap the fruit in a shallow dish, and cover it with a meringue made with cover it with a meringue made with the stiffly-beaten whites of six eggs and five tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and brown it quickly in the oven. Serve the pudding with a sauce made of one heaping tablespoonful cornstarch, a quart of milk, the yolks of six eggs, one-third of a cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of sait. Serve Serve pudding and sauce cold. To brown the pudding meringue without heating the peaches stand the dish in a pan of cold water in the over



ewn with frag IS OI

ing. Sometimes lightning performs rather comical freaks. It was record-ed just before the war that a certain mansion in Wales had been struck by lightning, which saved the servants

Women of Canada Testify



A CESULY Dates Ont. — "I am more than pleased with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was rundown away to nervous that I on nervous that I on nervous that I on the day-time and the house along the house along the day-time and the house along the day-time and the day

# WEAK AND NERVOUS

Tillsonburg, Ont.—"I found Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription an excellent medicine for the ailments of women. I had become very weak and nervous. I was just miser-able when I began taking the 'Favorite Prescription' and it proved most beneficial. Prescription' and it proved most beneficial. It so completely restored me to health that I have never had any return of this ailment. I do advise the use of 'Favorite Prescription' by women who suffer with womanly troub-le."—MRS. GEO. WALKER, P. O. Box

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription ' is made of lady's slipper root, black coho root, unicorn root, blue cohosh root and Oregon grape root. Dr. Pierce knew, when he first made this standard medicine, that whiskey and morphine were injurious, and so he has always kept them out of his remedies. Women who take this standard remedy know that in Dr. Pierce's Favorite cription they are getting a safe wome tonic so good that druggists everywhere sell Ait, in liquid or tablet form.

COMMODORE NUTT.

This Cat's Wisdom Proved Its Undoing at Last.

Commodore Nutt, pet cat of Major Cannon, of Governor's Island, was deported to-day by military order for making the squirrels on the island his favorite diet. He was canny in his methods of attack. He was roll a peanut near the squirrels and then lie in wait for a victim.

He was caught in the act and reported. Major Cannon was notified that Commodore Nutt must leave or else be provided with a bell. Thence-forth the tricky pet tinkled as he went. But the squirrels continued to die.

A sentry yesterday saw him creep-ing toward a chatternig little animal. He was creeping on three feet. His He was creeping on three feet. His left forefoot clutched the bell at his neck. When that bell tinkled again it sounded the deathknell of another When that bell tinkled again it squirrel. That settled tabby. He was brought from the island to-day and cast into the outer darkness to join the great army of unemployed cats.— New York corr. Philadelphia North American.

ON THE SHOOTING OF WHALES.

The announcement that Theodor The announcement that Theodore Roosevelt was going to Long Beach, Cal-ifornia, to harpoon whales is contradict-ed. The fact is they do not harpoon whales at Long Beach, but shoot them with a gun. The shooting of finback whales, a species ignored by the New Belfast whaler, who pursues only the sperm and right whale, has lately be-come a pastime with vachtsmen, and come a pastime with yachtsmen, and Frank Brown, who maintains the unique industry of manufacturing whaling im-plements for the whale hunters of the world, has sold a number of whaling guns lately to sportsmen. But shooting a bomb into a whale is a very different thing from the profession of the mighty Queegueg, who ate his steaks "mostly raw," or of the wielder of the long lance, "now wildly elbowed," with which "Nathan Swain did kill fifteen whales between a sunrise and a sunfet." -New Bedford Morenry.

Minard's Linimer.c Relieves Neuralgia.

lates egg production. When hens are able to gorge themselves on whole grain, especially corn, they are prone



to put on fat and become lazy. And the lazy, overfat hen is a nonproduc

If milk of any sort is available at a reasonable price, feed it liberally. There is no better feed to help fill the egg basket. It is a temptation to sell as broilers

all the cockerels from the early hatches depending upon the males from the later hatches to furnish the all the breeders for next season, but this is a mistake, because most of the breed ing males are found in the earl hatches. The thing to do is to se lect the most promising birds and await their development, culling them as they fail to measure up to the desired standards.

KEEP BEST STOCK

Among farm flocks especially it is all too common to market the best poultry because of prevailing high prices until there is little left but scrubs or immature stock to carry on next year's breeding. Needless to say this reduces the flock to an unprofitable state. Keep the best at home.

At the close of the hatching season the incubator lamp should be re-moved from the machine, emptied of oil and stored away from dust. Wrap it in paper. If the lamp is left in the heater of the machine the heater jacket and other parts of the apparatus will absorb a large amount of oil, which will cause the heater to smoke and small badly the nert time the incubator is started. The same idea applies to lamp-heated brooders. To clean the slime from chick

fountains which cannot be reached with a brush place some gravel and water inside, something that will

Are you one cooks who never use any imagination in warming over your cold potatoes? Do you serve them plain fact until the fam-ily begin to rebei? Try some of those recipes one day for a change and ee how popular they will be. Beat one egg well and add to it a

cap of milk heated to the boiling point, a tablespoonful of sugar, one of butter, and a little grated lemon, rind. Stir into it as much cold mashed nota toes as will form a stiff, smooth bat-ter. Pour into a well-buttered mould

and bake in a hot oven until it is nice ly browned. Turn out onto a platter and surround with creamed vegetables or a stew.

Creamed potatoes with cheese delicious. Melt one and a half table spoonfuls of butter, add a tablespoon ful of flour, and when smooth pour or three-fourths of a cup of milk. Cook till thickened, then add a cup and a half of cold potatoes cut into tiny squares a third of a cup of grated cheese and seasoning to taste. Cook slowly till the cheese is melted.

Potates and pork is a very popular supper dish in New England. Cut sev-eral thin slices of salt pork into dice and fry a delicate brown. Pour off a part of the fat and slice cold potatoes into that remaining in the pan. When

anto that remaining in the pan. When light mix in the pork crisps and serve. Cut three or four cold potatoes into tiny squares. Beat two eggs slightly, add three tablesponfuls of milk, sea-soning, and the potatoes. Turn into a well-greased pan and fry a golden brown. Fold over like an omelet and serve on a hot platter garnished with slices of crisp bacon. This is an ideal Sunday morning breakfast with hot muffins or rolls.

Instead of grilling sold sweet pota-toes, put a quarter of a cup of butter in a shallow pan, with two table-spoonfuls of brown sugar. Heat it un-til the sugar is melted, then lay in it the potatoes cut in halves. Seasor well, cover with boiling water and bake in a hot oven until brown. Instead of letting your potatoes that

you are to have for supper get cold, rice two cups of them, add two table-spoonfuls of butter, a half a cup of grated cheese, two tablespoonfuls milk, the yolks of two eggs and seas

oning to taste. -Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc. WORTS PHOSPHODINE The Great English Proparations. The Great English Proparations. The Great English Proparations in did Veins. Used for Nervours Dayweilings, Loss of Energy. Priorbaris of the theart, Faither Alemery. Prior Steper bar, 3 for \$3. Solid by \$11 druggints, or mailed in plain plac, on receipt of prior. New pamphild method proc. The troops microcute Co. Tomosre. over.

and the labor question on a well-or ganized poultry plant is not serious, for some one member of the family, for some one memoer of the family, even a bey or girl, can often look after the poultry. The value of poultry projucts is being appreciated more each year. Last winter, when beef on a Canadian market was selling at from 10 to 12 cents for one pound live weight, guaranteed new laid eggs were selling at 10 cents for two ounces of 50 cents a pound. It is about time or 80 cents a pound. It is about time that the Canadian hen was considered as a valuable asset.

If you want to make money out of your poultry, write to the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm, for free account forms. They will ask you to return each month a copy, but they will help you make your poultry pay.—W. T. Scott.

Left a woman case your suffering. I wans by the ownite, and let me tell you of read, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will giadly tell what my method has done for the m. If you are trombled with weak, tired ache, ba ch-ache, Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8. Windsor, Ont

ADVICE "What is the best way to get a big job?" "Outgrow the little jobs first." -1\_

water in the oven. PEACH PUDDING.

Soak a cupful of fine bread crumbs in a cupful of hot water and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Cream to gether an egg and three tablespoon-fuls of granulated sugar, and edd them to the crumbs. Butter a pudding dish, sprinkle it with fine bread crumbs and put a layer of thinly-sliced peaches. Sprinkle them with sugar, cover with the batter and put in more peaches. Continue in this way until the dish is full. Sprinkle the top which chard Could the full. Sprinkle the top, which should be batter, with bread crumbs, and bake until the peaches are soft and the top brown. Serve with sweetened cream or hard sauce.

NINE MOST USEFUL WORDS.

Nine words, declares a philologist do one-fourth of the work of our written and spoken English language and thirty-four words one-half. The nine most useful words are stated to be: And, be, have, 't, of, the, to, will, you

Minard's Liniment For Dandouile