

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspeps Inter also relieve Distress from Dyspepsh, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-flect remedy for Disalmen, Nausea, Drowni-ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongua Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They te the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Dose. Small Pill. mall Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills

DR. NIKOLA'S EXPERIMENT.

DR. SIKOLA'S EXPERIMENT. DR. Nikola's Experiment. By Gay Dor. Nikola's Experiment. By Gay "Dr. Nikola's Experiment. By Gay "Dre Nikola's experiment. By Gay "Dress of anot experiment and the in the second work on the same size and put in the shred-der tereate and put in the shred-der the second that with the abred-der it required all the power available and greater care in feediag so as not to stop the machines with a big armful, which would have gone through the cutter with only a groan. The shred-ded corn came out so loose and, light that it was necessary to put a third more speed on the carrier in order to take care of it. The shredded corn filled up much. faster, but after the second day's work it seemed apparently to settle as fast as we kept putting in. As there were no scales on the place, and we did not have enough cort to fill this silo full, there was no way of closely comparing which of the two methods would allow the most corn to be put in the slo. But, figuring it out from the number of loads and the acreage, nome of us could see that one method had any de-cided advantage over the other in this in the most in an equally unaccountable manner. To obtain the best results, the account of "Dr. Nikola's Experiment" should be read on a dark, windy night, sfter the r.st of the household have retired.

ene — A Highland inn. First D. ught Lassis, bring Tugald and me a half " Second Drought—''A half gill? d's twa gless o' whusky atween wan?"



Amongst the thousands of proi

and the second second FARM N AND GARDEN CUTTER OR SHREDDER.

the Shredder For Dry Fodder and the Cutter For Enslinge. The shredder has come into very

the survey of as an implement for choping up dry corn fodder and is largely perseding the fodder cutter. Dry statks, when torn into long, thin shreds, are much easier to handle than when cut up fine. They can be has dled with a fork, in much the same anner as chaff or short hay, and can

be readily stacked or put in the now. It is also the general belief that cattle will eat the stalks better when shredded than when cut. The square, sharp edges of heavy stalks which we get in cutting are avoided, and cattle do not get sore mouths from the shredded fodder, as they occasionally do from

eating cut stalks. Shredded fodder makes much better bedding, because it is softer and lon-ger. Cattle do not eat the shredded stalks any cleaner than when they are cut fine. At least such has been my experience. What they refuse to eat is better for bedding and is easily swept out behind the mangers.

for putting the corn into the silo the cutter much better than the der. Last fall we tried the two shredder. Last fall we tried the two methods. In one 100 ton silo the corn was cut into half inch lengths. An 18 inch cutter with an 11 horsepower en-gine and a 50 foot carrier handled the corn easily and as fast as four men could work on the wagons and round the machine. After filling this silo we

when of the two methods would allow the most corn to be put in the silo. But, figuring it out from the number of loads and the acreage, none of us could see that one method had any de-cided advantage over the other in this

respect. I have heard it stated that a silo would hold one-third more of shredded than of cut corn, because the shredded corn would settle firmer, but from our experiment I doubt if there is as much as 10 per cent difference, if there is any, in actual results. The shredded ensilage was opened

and fed first. There was less of it and led lifet. There was less of it spoiled on top than of the cut, but not enough to make much difference. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that the one silo was opened in November and the other in March. The shredded ensilage we could handle nicely with a fork; so we could the other if the tines were close together. The shred ded ensilage does have an advantage over the cut in handling, but that is the only advantage we could see for it. The feeding is the crucial test, and in the base of the crucial test, and in this the cut ensilage was superior. was sweeter and brighter in color, and

the cattle ate it with less waste. The long, the shreds of the heavy stalks were not eaten as clean as the cut pleces. For dry fodder I think the shredder is to be preferred, but for ensilage I much prefer to use the knives, is the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Edwin C. Powell of New York, who makes the foregoing comparisons between the cutter and shredder in

The Country Gentleman

THE EXAMINER, OCTOBER 27, 1899.

The drinking vessel must be deep.

Ducks do not take kindly to a

The duckhouse should be well venti-

INDIAN GAMES. D JC (S AND DUCKLINGS.

listaken Notion That They Are Varieties of Pit Games. A Fow Condensed Bits of informa-tion For the Breeder. In the July issue of The Reliable Poultry Journal W. S. Templeton of

Dakota, Ills., gives a long and inter-esting account of Cornish Indian Games and White Indian Games, of which he is an extensive breeder. boxes note by the editor of The Journal pre-ceding Mr. Templeton's article says: "There is a movement on foot to drop lat the word 'game' in the names of the two varieties treated of in the article. The present standard of perfection designates them as the Cornish Indian Games and the White Indian Games

than anything else It is claimed that the word game of games arouses in the minds of many persons an unjust prejudice, through be run in one flock their wrongfully associating the varieties with the pit games or fight-

makes a good laying family. The English pollerers mate two to three ducks to a drake. Duck feathers sell at about one-half the price of goose feathers.

rains are important matters in duci raising In France the birds which are called

ducklings are not birds of the present year, but ducks that were hatched in the previous season. Mr. Palmer says the Pekin duck is a great layer of fine eggs, but has not the fineness of fiesh and the early me turity of the Aylesbury, though equal

English Poultry says: The Cayuga the meat being of fine flavor, but we cannot say that it has an attractive appearance on a poulterer's slab. The French greatly appreciate the high quality of the American Cayuga duck, and yet in this country but few Cayugas are bred. Certainly this is a

Droduct we are not overproud of. The great secret of fattening duck-lings is to be early, and this can only be attained by keeping the stock ducks young, says George A. Palmer. Even

as in fow we get the winter eggs from the pullets, so ducks of the first year will commence laying long before the older ones. We find in practice that it does not answer to keep stock ducks more than two years. They should be hatched in March and kept after the first few weeks at liberty, as the ob ject here is to build up frame and con-stitution. It is never wise to breed from young, immature stock on both sides, and the finest young will be produced by mating the 1-year-old ducks to a 2-year-old drake. Yet to insure fertility it is sometimes necessary to use a drake of the first year for the early months.-A Few Hens.

Cholern in the Henhouse

Italy has for the past few months been suffering from an epidemic of cholera, and since November there have been 2,000,000 deaths in the neighborhood of Milan alone. That is rather an alarming state of things, though the scourge is not a visitation of the human race, but merely afflicts the barnyard. Chicken farming, it seems, is a comparatively new industry in Italy, and this outbreak of cholera among the fowls, which is probably due to some preventable cause, is nat-urally causing very serious trouble and anxiety to those engaged in rearing them. The disease has spread to the Royal park at Monza, and 2,000 birds, chieffy pheasants, have already been laid low. As pheasant is a favorite article of diet with the king he is greatty concerned, and when he heard of the 2,000 deaths in his own henhouse he is said to have exclaimed, "I shall have to turn vegetarian"—an incident which to turn vegetarian"-an incident which ought to bring comfort and joy to the devotees of the vegetable cult. The epidemic in Italy will doubtless be viewed with cousiderable anxiety in countries which buy the products of the Italian barnyards. Italy's fowl ex-ports are of a yearly value of 50,000,000 frames - Glasgow News francs.-Glasgow News.

Toulouse Geese.

Von Blumer-How is it you are tak-ing luncheon alone? I thought I saw The Toulouse variety of geese orig-inated in the vicinity of Toulouse, you going down town with your wife



Some Clothing is made to or-

der, not made to fit.

stamped on the soles \$3.50 and \$5.00 MAKERS MONTREAL





no doubt serve a good purpose if the word games were dropped from their name. Mr. Templeton is of this opinion. The correct and practical way to bring this about will to secure from the breeders a vote by mail, then take the matter before a regular meeting of the American Poultry association

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The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of the first prize Cornish Indian cock at the Chicago show, January, 1830. The bird was bred and is owned by Mr. Templeton. Admiral is a modern upstanding type of Indian and weighs ten pounds.

Grocery Bills and Eggs.

About the most satisfactory antidote we have found for the grocer's bill, which astonishes us every six month is hen fruit. When we place 15 doze nths eggs every wells against a week's gro-cery purchase we have things pretty well balanced, oftentimes calling for a credit of a dollar or two. We don't make any attempts at growing poultry make any altempts at giving pointy as a money crop nor selling eggs as a business. We simply take to market 15 or 20 dozen eggs every week during the laying season and sell them to our grocer at the prevailing price, taking same in trade. The result is but little if any cash is extracted from our pocket by the vender of merchandise. This inspires confidence in the great se combed hen which costs us so little to keep and responds so liberally to regular feeding of inexpensive feeds. We have come to regard the hen as a necessary appurtenance on the farm and given her a place on the account book or ledger where her business is recorded from month to month.

Eggs sold here last winter for 35 cents per dozen; the present price is 12 cents, which is the average the year around. At this price eggs, and year around. At this price and butter at 25 cents per pound, will bal-ance the grocery bill easily. If it suc-ceeds for us, why not with you?

The reason some people decry the poultry business is they have tried it

The exclusive duck farm is h scarce Broilers and ducklings male a strong Hot suns will kill more ducklings

Ducks cannot stand filth

Bod well.

the Rotten is th

After breeding season the ducks can Too many drakes in the flock are apt to injure the ducks. The cross of Pekin on Aylesbury

Protection from hot suns and heavy

Long Profits.

every time.

"Which one, sir?"

begging to be killed with it."

her ownself, like me?"

"Would it fill her all up full with

water so she couldn't howl no more?

'Yes, I'm afraid it would," said man

ma, pleased with the interest Charlie

"I say, mum." exclaimed Charlle en-thusiastically. "let's put her in right away."—Providence Telegram.

He Knew Her.

was taking in his sister's welfare.

and drown.

inquired Charlie.

and business men who speak strongly and plainly in favor of Paine's Gelery Com-pound there are none more sincere and outpoken in their preise than the dramits of Canada. Out draggists who are thoroughly acquainted with every prepared remedy, are the special champions of Paine's Gelery Compound. Why i Because no other modicine gives such universal astic-faction, and health-ziving results to alling

Outary Compound. Wy' because no other medicine gives such universal astis-faction, and health giving results to alling and stok men and women, and as a conse-quence the cales are larger than that of all other combined remedies. There are bundreds of druggists in Can-ada who can vouch for marvellous cures effected by Pains's Celary Compound. No stronger or batter testimony can be asked for, as these druggists have supplied the medicine and watched its effects. If rheumatism, neuraldia, kidney trouble, liver complaint, blood diseases or dyspecia are making life a misery, go to your druggist without delay for a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound. If you have doubts about its (flizery or power, your able and honest druggist will give you the assurance that Paine's Celery Compound will make you well. dover does, it is a much surer catch ban the latter and is thoroughly andy. It forms quite a root system luring the fail, starts off early in the pring and by ordinary planting time forms a heavy coat of manure to be plowed under, remarks a correspond-ent of Farm and Fireside. New Method In Binnching Celery.

ROUGH ON THE REPOR ER.

From The Argonaut: The late Sir John Macdonald once gave orders to the leading Ottawa paper that his speeches were always to be reported verbatim, as he prided himself on the perfection of his extempore style. But on one occasion, when he spoke after dining generously, the reporter's notes turned out so inco-horent that the editor took fright and eent the young man to get Sir John's own revision of his remarks. That stateman gravely corrected the reporters own revision of his remarks. That statesman gravely corrected the reporters literal transcript of what he had said, and as gravely said to him on taking leave : "Yourg man let me give you a piece of advice, of which, I fast you stand in need. Never touch liquor."

CATARRHAL HEADACHE.

MAY BE YOUR EXPERIENCE AS IT WAS MR. SPOONER S-- DR AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER WILL POSITIVELY CURE YOU.

"I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for sovere estarrhal head-one frequently, and with every application the relief has been almost instantaneous. I believe it to be the very bast remedy for catarrh that is on the market to-day, and take pleasure in asying these words in commending fit to all catarrhal sife-ers." C. Specmer, Editor, King's County The u Liad drend disease Constant for the means inske known to his follow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheer-fully seed (free of charge) a copy of the pre-scription used, which they will find a surg cure for Constant prior. Activity of the angle of the hopes all sufferers will find a surg cure curries and all threat and lung Malabias. Hopes curries and all threat and lung Malabias. These desires the preservices of the invaluable. These desiring the preservicion, which will cost them undhing, and may prove a blassing will please address. 's County by J. L. King's Co REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn

naturally met failure or disappoint ment in profits. One should engage therein by degrees, going from one point to another guided and aided by The Advantages of an Old Stand By. While nitrogen is the fertilizing ele nent most easily lost from manure and soils it is the most expensive, cost-ing almost three times as much a pound as potash and phosphoric acid. past experience. Like any other busi-ness, it requires a pretty good amount of common hard sense to successfully the readiness with which nitrates are vashed out of the soil during heavy manage it, and without this all essen gests that during the period of such rains when the ground is thawed sug-gests that during the period of such rains it should be covered with some catch crop, which will feed upon the its tissues. For this purpose rye is an excellent crop and is much used. While

tial there is nothing in it save experi-ence. We have been all along the line and speak from failures and successes, about evenly or equally divided. We started on a small scale and have not yet reached the B class, so to speak.-National Stockman and Farmer. adds no nitrogen to the soil which is not already found therein, as crimso

The Color of the Tolk. The Baltimore Sun says a gentleman remarked the other day in a Baltimore restaurant: "I don't eat eggs now. They are not good. Thin, pale yolks bow it." Another said in reply: "Well, I'll order soft bolled eggs, for I know that it is grass and green weeds that make the yolks that very dark color they have later on, and it is the good

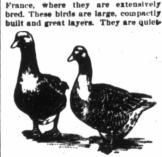
rain food they have to feed now to make hens lay that makes the yolks so pale. I've raised chickens and know." There are city people to whom On my farm, where irrigation is practiced, I plant in alternate rows, 10 and 18 inches apart. This plan makes a double row for convenience in the use of boards for blanching the celery. the taste of a genuine fresh laid egg would be a revelation. ays W. H. Jenkius in an exchange

Green Bone. The value of green bone lies in its well proportioned and numerous con-stituents, which are just what is need When the plants have grown 12 inch-s high, blanching boards 12 to 18 inches wide are placed along the rows so the two rows that are 10 inches spart are boarded together. The boards are supported on both sides by stakes and are kept well apart until the celery has grown those them. ed by the hen to produce eggs, says Inand coultry in it we have line for the shell, mineral water or the yolk and albumen for the white. It is as near an all around food as any can The celery will begin to blanch as oon as the boards are set up and the be. There is only one objection to it, and that is that it is somewhat concen-rated. Af hens are fed on it entirely. pace darkened, but when the plants have grown above the boards the boards should be crowded close tothey will eat too much; hence, it is other, which darkens the space be tween them, so that the blanching is completed in a few days.

TO CONSUMPTIVSE

indersigned naving ocen restored h y simple means, after suffering for rears with a severe lung affection, and d disease Converse lung affection, and Flavor, delicious and rich, distinthe finest domestic made eignr, the famous El Presidente, clear long Elvana filled, from the host of various blended brands now on the market. There is a pleasing uniformity of quality found in this eigar that is lacking in others.

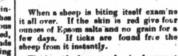
W. R. WEBSTER & Co., Oigar Manufacturers,



A PAIR OF TOULOUSE. er, are not great ramblers, fly little and do without much water. On the other hand, they mature somewhat slowly, their flesh is a trifle coarse, and they are not so highly prized by some for table purposes as are the African geese or the mongrel produced by crossing the African goose with the Canada gander. They are gray in col-or and well-suited for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade.-Feather.

The Wild Tarkey.

James H. Wilson in Fancy Fowls says: "The only true bronze turkey is the wild turk y. No one ever heard of wild turkeys having cholera, roup or gapes. They are the healthles bardiest turkeys known, quick to de-tect danger and fight for their young. They are not hard to manage, as some people suppose. They don't stand around and wait to be fed. They get out to get their feed themselves and are easy to raise. By the time they are reduced one-fourth wild there is not much wild nature about them, al though the color and constitution are



The homble farmer who is drowsy at The num he tarmer who is drowny at server, and sleeping snorously at eight is best far, and enjoys as a rule greater health and longerity, than the votary (fashica who considers midnight the rational hoar for retiring.



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tra 9000

