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# What Prominent Ontario Women Say



Prescription' a great help to the expectan mother and am glad to recommend it."—MRS. AMOS MILLS, Box 238.

### A HAMILTON WITNESS

Hamilton, Ont.:—"A few months ago I was stricken down and was confined to bed about ten days. My strength all left me. It was my first illness since a child. I lost five pounds and felt awfully weak afterward. I could hardly do my work. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in tablet form. I tried a couple of bottles and before I knew it, I was well and strong and had gained 9½ pounds. I can recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to build one up."—MRS. E. MARTIN, 397 Dundurn St.

After suffering pain, feeling nervous dizzy, weak and dragged down by ses of her sex-with eyes sunken, black circles and pale cheeks—such a woman is quickly restored to health by the Favorite Prescription of Dr. Pierce. Changed, too, in looks, for after taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the skin becomes clear, the eyes brighter, the cheeks plump. It is purely vegetable, contains no alcohol.



LIVESTOCK FOR SALE Shorthorn, Angus Hereford, Holstein

Ayrshire, Jersey Farmers and stockmen desiring to purchase purebred registered males and females, individually or in car lots, should communicate with the Secretary of the Lambton County Pure Bred Livestock Breeders' As-sociation

sociation.

Up-to-date lists of the pure bred livestock for sale in the county kept on hand. Expert assistance will be given to all parties desiring to purchase herd sires. Parties desiring to list their animals should communicate with the Secretary.

W. P. MACDONALD, Petrolia, Ont.

WEDDING STATIONERY and cake boxes

Again the warning against the European corn borer is being sent throughout the country by the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture. This pest, since it was first discovered on the continent two years ago in Massachusetts, having been imported in material used to wrap European nursery stock shipped by way of Boston, has spread to New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and New York States, and, as the departmental announcement shows, there is grave danger of its being brought into the corn growing sections of Canada.

tions of Canada.

In addition to corn, the European orn borer attacks over one hundred different specie of plants including potatoes, oats, flowers and garden crops. The presence of the borer may be recognized by the existence of holes in the stalks of the plants with saw dust like material issuing from them. In the case of the corn broken tassels also show where the

borer is at work.

If the infested stems are split open the caterpillars will be found most frequently just above the root of the plant. The insect spends the winter as a caterpillar in old stalks of corn or other food plants and changes to reddish-brown pupa late in the spring. The pupa soon turns

All persons are urgently requested to keep a constant lookout for this most dangerous pest and to report immediately all suspicious cases to the Dominion entomologist.

#### Keeping Poultry.

Testifying before a United States Government agricultural committee on the cold storage of poultry, Dr. Mary Pennington, head of the Food

Mary Pennington, head of the Food Research Laboratory, says:
"I am very glad to say now that poultry can be held for nine months, the ordinary poultry as it goes in the storage warehouse in the ordinary channels of commerce, with practically no deterioration, practically no change in palatability or in composition as determined by the same position as determined by the most delicate tests that we can apply in the laboratory, "Between nine months and twelve

months there is a slight change in flawor. I think to the ordinary consumer of poultry that change would not be detected. I am speaking now in terms of the greatest refinements that I can apply in the way of flavor tests. I have therefore as applied. tests. I have, therefore, as applicable to the present time, no information that would indicate that dressed poultry cannot be held for twelve months in not only good, but in highly desirable condition. That applies to all classes of poultry going into storage—to broilers reseter and into storage-to broilers, roasters and fowls, as well as turkeys, ducks, geese and so on."

We do all kinds of printing. Office Forms, Stationery—Guide-Advocate.

# ABOUT SICK POULTRY

A Study of Bacterial Diseases of Chickens.

ng Tuberculosis, Cholera Typhoid and White Diarrhoea of Fowl-How to Keep These Troubles From Spreading - Radical Treatment Suggested.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**VUBERCULOSIS—Judging** by the number of tubercular birds sent to us for examination from different places we conclude that tuberculosis of domestic poultry is widely spread in

In live fowl it is difficult to detect the disease in its early stages. As the disease advances, however, the following symptoms are liable to

1. Emaciation - Notwithstanding the fact that the affected bird's appetite keeps good, the bird will frequently get thin until eventually it becomes little more than skin and bone. This symptom, however, does not always occur; some birds will remain fat even in the advanced stages of the disease, but such birds will be very mopy and inactive.

2. Paleness. — The unfeathered parts of the head, around eyes and mouth, the comb and wattles, become pale and dull, and though the eyes usually remain bright and clear, they lack life and fire and are often closed.
The feathers become dry and lack the
lustre of health.
3. Listlessness.—Affected birds

gradually lose their vigor and become listless and inactive, being inclined to mope around and lie down when not 4. Lameness.—When the disease attacks the bones and joints lameness

5. Egg laying is frequently reduc-

5. Egg laying is frequently reduced to a minimum.

After death if the bird is opened up tubercles will be found which appear as white or cream colered spots or lumps on liver, spiken, intestines, and may also occur in lungs, bones and other tissues. These tubercles are masses of dead tissue which have been produced by the action of the poison given off by the tubercle bacterium which gets lodged in the tissue wherever a tubercle develops.

The droppings from affected birds have large numbers of these tubercle

have large numbers of these tubercle bacteria in them so that healthy birds scratching and feeding with tuber-cular birds soon contract the disease from these contaminated droppings,

fished in a fack it is difficult to era-dicate except by the most drastic measures. The quickest and most ef-fective method is to kill off all dis-eased birds and those that have asso-ciated with them and then thoroughly clean up and disinfect the premises and start again with new healthy,

stock.

Fowl Cholera.—Generally the first symptoms of this disease is diarrhoez in which the droppings will be thin and bright yellow mixed with bright green. The feathers get roughened or stand on end, the wings droop, the head is drawn down towards the body. The bird rapidly becomes weak and drowsy. The crop is usually distended with food and apparently paralyzed. The bird becomes very tended with food and apparently paralyzed. The bird becomes very thirsty. In acute cases of the disease the bird dies in from one to two days; in other cases death does not occur for a week or so.

Examination of the dead bird shows inflammation of the digestive organs, kidneys and mesonteries.

organs, kidneys and mesenteries.
Hemorrhages are found in the heart;
blood vessels of the liver are congested. The ureters appear yellow
from the yellow-colored urates which
they contain.
The disease is mostly spread by
importation of affected birds birds

The disease is mostly spread by importation of affected birds, birds returning from poultry shows, etc. Occasionally a spontaneous outbreak will occur where no new birds are introduced to a flock. In such cases it is considered that the causal organism was present in the intestines of an apparently healthy bird that was resistant to the disease but that other birds in the flock not being resistant picked up the germs from the droppings of the affected bird and thus contracted the disease.

thus contracted the disease.

Every bird showing marked symptoms of the disease should be killed at once and burned, care being taken that none of the blood gets scattered around as the bacteria that cause the disease will be numerous in the blood.

Fowl Typhoid.—This disease is of-Fowl Typhoid.—This disease is often confused with fowl cholera which it somewhat resembles. Diarrhoea, however, in this disease is very rare. The head of the bird becomes pale, there is a rise in temperature of about three degrees, the bird becomes drowsy and weak and usually dies in from two to ten days. Occasionally a recovery is made.

Post mortem examination shows liver enlarged and congested and sprinkled with small gray spots; intestines pale, contents normal in consistency; heart pale with red spots:

isstency; heart pale with red spots; lungs normal; blood pale.

This disease is considered to be a filth disease. Prevention is the only

known treatment. The maintenance of good sanitary conditions is the best preventive.—D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Live Stock Chat.

Calves of all kinds requite plenty f shade. The horses at hard work will appreciate the run of a paddock where they will be able to pick a bit of

A rest of a few weeks for the brood mare after foaling will benefit both

The bull will give better service if allowed some exercise in a paddock

## ONTARIO'S FELDSPAR.

It Is Said to Be the World's Finest.

The region lying from fifteen to forty miles north of Kingston supplies a large portion of the feldspar used in porcelain and cleansers in the United States and Canada. Owing to its nearness to New York and other Eastern States, American manufacturers find it much cheaper to misturers find it much cheaper to mine feldspar in the Kingston region than to ship it from the Southern States, Quebec Province, or Norway and Sweden. Last year about 30,000 tons Quebec Province, or Norway and Sweden. Last year about 30,000 tons of feldspar was shipped from mines in Frontenac and Addington counties, Ogdensburg and Charlotte, N.Y., being the chief ports of entry to the United States. There are ten or more feldspar mines north of Kingston, several of them having been opened within the past year or so. Nearly all of them are developed by American capital. The whole output of the O'Brien and Fowler mine at Perth road goes to Wheeling, West Virginia. The Dominion Feltispar Co. at Tichborne ships to Toleda, Ohio; the Verona Mining Co. at Bird's Creek to Pennsylvania, and the Eureka Company at Verona to Trenton, New Jersey. There is only one feldspar grinding plant in Canada, that one being at Tichborne, and this turns out five to ten tons a day. There is a grinding mill at Rochester, N.Y., for Canadian feldspar, supplying material for United States porcelain manufacturers. Feldspar rock enters the United States free of duty, and for that reason little grinding is done on this side of the border. The United States duty on ground feldspar is twenty per cent.

It has been proven, according to

ed States duty on ground feldspar is twenty per cent.

It has been proven, according to American Consul F. S. S. Johnson, of Kingston, that the feldspar in the Kingston region is the best in the world. It is purer than any other. Two kinds are found in Frontenac county, the grey, which contains soda that makes Bon Ami and other cleansers, and the pink which contains potash and is commonly used in porcelain.

in porcelain.

The present outlook is for very The present outlook is for very largely increased shipments of feld-spar from Kingston to the United States by water during the season of navigation just opening.



The modern up-to-date farmer makes three times the money his grandfather did. Why? Because there are inventions which make it possible for one man to do the work of six, and which increase his production. Convenient, sanitary, stable equipment increases your earnings 25%. Pays for itself. Toronto stable equipment takes the arm work out of farm work. Makes your cattle healthier, more productive. Quickly pays for itself in your increased profits.

Toronto Stalls, by making your stable more sanitary and comfortable for the cattle, will increase milk production. There are no solid partitions to keep out daylight or secrete vermin. Stables are more easily cleaned and casy to keep clean with Toronto Stalls.

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Toronto Stanchions are a great improvement over ordinary stanchions. They not only hold the cow in place, but give her practically complete freedom. They are easily removed both top and bottom.

Every stable should be equipped with Toronto Water Bowls. If your cattle are to pay, fresh water should be continually within reach. The shape and size of Toronto Water Bowls permits easy access. They are built to withstand the greatest strain.

Toronto Bull Pens are made of the strongest steel tubing. This tubing is further reinforced with high grade Malleable Castings. Toronto Calf Pens are equipped with stanchions for feeding. They may be opened separately or all together. It is impossible for an animal to hurt itself in these pens.

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