

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

An English paper recently took up a campaign against houses that are traditional death traps, houses in which successive tenants persist in dying and have cited some remarkably gruesome cases which emphasize the necessity thoroughly of disinfecting any room, flat or dwelling before moving into it. One striking case is that of a pretty little cottage, now about thirty years old, outside of London.

Twenty years ago a family moved into it and three members died in rapid succession. The remnant moved out and another family took its place. Again three died and it was noted that the same disease had attacked the newcomers, namely consumption. For some time the owners had difficulty in renting the place and then a third family came and were scarcely installed when a child contracted lung trouble and died. The relatives fled from the place in horror and from that time forth no one would occupy the place. It was said to be haunted or to be presided over by an evil spirit.

At last a young physician took it, heard the gossip and made outside inquiry and internal tests. He found that twenty-five deaths had occurred in the place since the original occupant, a bachelor with lung trouble, had died there ten years before. He fumigated thoroughly and moved his family in, where they have lived in perfect health ever since. The medical journals have taken this investigation up and it is astounding the number of such houses they have found which are shunned as death holes, are reeking with germs and are simply in need of the same disinfection that is given the clothes of a person who has recovered from a contagious disease.

Certain rooms in lodging houses are notorious for the lives they have claimed and are shrouded in superstition. English medical authorities advocate the fumigation of every room and dwelling which changes tenants and are trying to impress upon the English people the folly of exposing themselves to dangers so terrible and yet so easily evaded.

A certain Englishman, Dr. T. Anderson by name, has made a discovery which may render our man-made structures as immortal as the hills themselves. He has been making a special study of stone and has looked into stone crumbling and the rot which affects stone in buildings and has come to the conclusion that it is all due to nothing more or less than a germ. The germ has grown in importance enormously in the last few decades, but we certainly never expected to find him in stone. Dr. Anderson's cure for the disease which troubles buildings is as unique as the theory itself. It is simply the use of germicides. Of course it takes years to test either the theory or the cure; owing to the slow process of decay, but the statement of Dr. Anderson's findings sounds plausible at least.

He discovered that treatments of building stone based upon the chemical theories and abrasion were failures. He found that the disease was not necessarily on the surface, but might begin in the most unexpected part of the block, so he decided that wind and weather had nothing whatever to do with it. Two years ago he treated certain stones with sulphate of copper, bichloride of mercury, and cresote on the theory that there was some organic creature or plant working the downfall of building stone and that it could be best treated with germicide. As compared with others treated on the basis of other theories at the same time these stones are remarkably well preserved, but of course a two years' test is scarcely efficient and it will take many more to prove or disprove anything.

The parent of all the wheat in the world has recently been found. At least the finder, Dr. Aaron Aaronsohn, a distinguished botanist, claims that it is the patriarch of wheats, and he is a good authority. It grows in Palestine, in the upper Galilee district, and is of good quality and an exceptionally

## WELLAND THE STEEL CITY WATCH IT GROW

Factories are the life-blood of the community. Welland has twenty-five. Welland has nine preparing to build this year. Welland needs about 5,000 men this year. Welland needs about 2,000 houses built this summer. Have you any idle money you would like to double? If so, help us supply the above need for the homes of these men by investing in a few cheques.

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adaptable and hardy nature. It reproduces itself vigorously on Mount Hermon, 6,300 feet above sea level, and also along the shores of the Dead sea, which is absolutely arid and lies 500 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. An effort will be made to transplant this species to the wheat country in the extreme north of Canada, where it is hard to find a crop that is cold-proof. The same plant also has been sent to Algiers, Tunis and Egypt, to be sown in waste and desert lands where no other profit-bearing plant will thrive.

## BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Annual Report Shows Good Year's Business. The report of business done by this Company during 1910, as shown by annual report printed in another column, shows net profits of \$163, \$12.61 after deducting all expenses. The Company's assets are now well over \$2,000,000, and surplus to policyholders considerably over \$1,000,000. The losses paid by the British America since incorporation in 1893 total the tremendous sum of \$34,470,308.91. This splendid record of 78 years continuous business is gratifying to those interested in this Company whether as a policyholder or otherwise.

The re-elected President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, and Vice-President, W. R. Brock, are well known to Canadians in this as well as in various other administrative capacities.

## THE HERALDS.

(To be sung by several of the youngest or recited by one at the Mission Band meeting.)

1st. The members of this Mission Band Who have been asked to lend a hand

Have cheerfully consented: And while they now their gifts employ,

We know that you will all enjoy The programme here presented.

2nd.

When first the glorious Gospel Was sent to every clime, Those who received the message Were filled with faith sublime. They had that gold most precious In which there is no dross: To us there comes a message From soldiers of the Cross.

3rd.

To make us earnest workers We need informed to be Of what is now transpiring In lands beyond the sea. And now a friend will tell you Of that in which we find The needful information And help of every kind.

4th.

Those who believe in Jesus Possess the Light divine: And He most plainly tells them To always let it shine. But we are called to listen To one from distant lands Who wonders why we falter In keeping His commands.

5th.

Richly the Lord has blest you With life and health and vim: And we to-night request you To freely honor Him. Those He is onward leading Who in His service live: He sends what they are needing By what you freely give.

—WATSON.

Uniondale, Ont., 1911.

A society is being formed at Quilchena, B.C., to promote the importation of marriageable young ladies to that district.

The first ten miles of the Kettle Valley Railway out of Merritt, B.C., has been completed. By next August 20 more miles will be completed.

**Shiloh's Cure** quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

## On the Farm

### COMFORT OF COWS.

Only a few years ago the average dairyman gave the sanitary stall little consideration and used any method of housing his cows which best suited his individual ideas. He troubled little about the condition of the cow at milking time so long as she gave plenty of milk. A great many of the old dairy barns are built so that it is impossible to keep cows clean in them.

Many systems have been tried for fastening cows to secure sanitary milk. Ties, rigid and swinging stanchions, stalls and the open-shed system have been resorted to and are still being used. The method of fastening dairy cows which best meets the demands of the dairy and pure-fod law is the stall. But this must be sanitary to be a success.

There are many and varied styles of stalls, several of which are good. It is best to select such a stall as will give comfort to both the cow and milker. The construction should be such as to permit good light in the stall. It should be built of such material and in such a way as will leave only a minimum space on which dust can collect. Solid wooden stall partitions are very objectionable because they obstruct light and collect a large amount of dust. There are many different kinds of stanchions and various other ways of tying cows now in use. Many of these are comparatively free from objections. The new builder, however, should carefully investigate some of the best types of swinging stanchions now on the market. These are being installed with much satisfaction in many of the most modern barns.

In behalf of the swinging stanchions it can be said that they give the cow considerable freedom, and yet are sufficiently rigid so that practically all the manure is dropped into the gutter, thus keeping the cows clean and reducing the labor of barn cleaning to the minimum.

Dealers in manufactured stalls and stanchions report that, judging from the vast number of inquiries regarding them, there has been a great awakening among dairymen all over the country. These inquiries relate to the best swing stanchion stall, and which is better, a stall or a stanchion.

Before purchasing any of the patented animal fasteners on the market, the farmer should consider the sanitary and humanitarian principles involved in the construction of these ties. Study them for principle, not alone for economy. Of course, economy should be considered, but it should not be placed above the consideration of the welfare of the cow; she should always receive due consideration, and in turn she will reward her owner.

A high-priced patented stall is not a necessity, and if the farmer will carefully study the principles involved in the construction of stalls, he may make a stall at home that is the equal of many of the patented stalls, and in many ways more satisfactory. Some of our most prominent dairymen are using stalls which were made from instructions in stall construction sent out by various experiment stations, in preference to many of the patented stalls.

In the dairy business success or failure to a large extent depends upon the kind of a man in charge of the business. If a man has no natural inclination toward the cow, if he is unwilling to give her the best that can be had in the way of cleanliness, feed and care his chances for profit from her products are quite remote.

### WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

How pleasant it is during snappy cold days to sit by the fire and through the window watch one's wife wading through the snow to hang out the week's washing.

The man who owns a two-year-old colt that is not harness broken has much to learn about horses. Cut out the 30 cent middle-man and send your butter and eggs and other produce direct to your customers in town. Two dollars worth of postal cards will give you a start in the business.

We have more respect for the farmer who puts a stone in the butter jar or conceals the wormy apples in the middle of the barrel than the man who poisons the children's food with chemicals.

At a barn raising the man who grunts the loudest generally lifts the least and eats the most.

The farmer who dresses like a tramp is sadly out of place among self-respecting men these days.

At 20 cents per thousand gallons, the cost of water in Calgary is materially less than in any other city in Canada.

Some of the cities of Alberta are spending large sums in the erection of up-to-date buildings on their fair grounds.

## THEY RISK LIFE FOR HONEY

### BEES DEFEND THEMSELVES WITH GREAT VIGOR.

Their Stronghold in India Attacked by an Englishman—Wore Suit of Armor.

In India, about eight miles from the town of Jabalpur is a place called "The Bee," from the fact that swarms of the insects live there and defend their holding against the world. Shocking tragedies have resulted from invasion of the spot. Some men who had unwittingly disturbed the bees were set upon by millions and stung to death, or those drowning in the river near by as a more tolerable fate. Deer, pigs, and even the lordly tiger have paid the same penalty for their indiscretion.

### DESIGNED ARMOR.

A bold Englishman, who some years ago determined to invade the home of the bees, began by designing a suit of defensive armor. It consisted of a sort of overall suit, tied round the neck with tape, a bee veil to be tucked into the garmets, riding boots, gauntlets and two pairs of gloves. Into this suit he was sewn by a tailor, so that there should be no chink or crevice. He took with him a native, similarly armored.

The two were to climb up to the back of the hills so as to get above the bees, and another native, also armored, who was in charge of the boat, ascended the rocks. They went to the bank of the river, which was under the point of attack, and made his boat fast.

### COULD HEAR HUM.

With his first attendant, the Englishman climbed to a well-considered height, and then crawled cautiously forward alone.

A dense mass of bees and comb lay about fifty feet below the Britisher, and fifty feet below that were the boat and the native in charge.

The hunter put one end of the rope round a tree growing at the edge of the cliff, gave the other end to his attendant, and went over. He found that he would have to get a swing to reach the ledge on which he meant to stand. Hanging down over this ledge from above were ten or fifteen feet of comb.

The Englishman reached the rock with his hand, gave a push, swung out, then in again, struck in the middle of the comb, and gained his feet upon the ledge with a scramble.

Immediately the bees were upon him. The noise of the water below was drowned by their angry hisses. The Englishman was completely blinded, for they had swarmed over his veil, blocking out the light.

For a few moments the daring Britisher was stupefied. Then he realized that his armor was trustworthy and that he was safe. The native lowered the "bucket," and blindly the hunter felt about for the comb, and as well as he could, scraped it into the bucket. He then lowered it to his native, giving the signal for himself to be lowered also.

**Shiloh's Cure** quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

## BRAIN WORKERS "NA-DRU-CO" Laxatives

who get little exercise, feel better all round for an occasional dose of

They tone up the liver, move the bowels gently but freely, cleanse the system and clear the brain. A new, pleasant and reliable laxative, prepared by a reliable firm, and worthy of the NA-DRU-CO Trade Mark. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL, 21

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A Savoring Food the same as human or animal. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a good better than maple. Mapleine is a pure vegetable product. If not sent for 7c. bottle and recipe book. Crescent Hill, Co., Seattle, Wa.

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## British America Assurance Company

(INCORPORATED IN CANADA)

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1910

Premiums	\$1,664,856.45
Losses	\$392,094.69
Expenses	\$57,432.78
Interest and other receipts	\$1,549,327.30
Profit on Year's Trading	\$164,812.33
Assets	\$2,016,670.45
Unearned Premiums and other Liabilities	\$99,740.73
Surplus to Policyholders	\$1,016,929.72
Losses paid since incorporation in 1893	\$14,470,308.91

Directors: Robert Bickerton, M.P.; E. W. Cox; D. R. Hanna; John Harkin, M.P.; L. D. Alex. Laing; E. A. Lusk, Esq.; H. B. W. R. Maitland; Geo. A. Murray; Augustus Myers; Frederic Nicholls; James Kerr Osborne; Colonel Sir Harry Pallant, C.V.O.; H. R. Wood.

President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox. Vice-President, W. R. Brock.

W. B. MEIKLE, General Manager. P. H. SIMS, Secretary.

### MAN COVERED WITH BEES.

The Englishman swung out into the dark, bumping as he went. At last he was clutched, and at once knew that he was at the bottom. He brushed the bees from his veil, and through a driving mist of them saw a cluster of other bees in the shape of a man. This was the native who had the boat.

They cut themselves adrift, and rowed to a convenient place, where they made for the shore. There, five miles away, they made a sulphur smoke and were freed from the last of their persistent enemies. The armor had held, none of the men were stung, and the booty was just fifteen pounds of honey.

### BLIND OBEDIENCE.

A gentleman had a new head gardener who never thought of having a holiday or missing a day from work, and so somewhat surprised his employer by asking him if he could have "next Friday off."

His request was immediately granted; but on the Saturday he did not show up, and a week went past, and then a fortnight, and still no sign of Mike. The gentleman reluctantly employed another man in Mike's place.

About three months afterwards he was surprised on going into the grounds to find Mike at work just as if nothing had happened.

"Where have you been to-

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JUST THINK OF IT! With DYOLA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye. No change of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.

Michael!" he asked.

"Well, sorry, it's loike this. You remember the day you let me off? I had to appear at the court as a witness. When I gets there, I sees the ould gint with the wig on 'is 'ead and 'is spees on the tip of 'is nose."

"Michael Dooley, sez 'e."

"Yis, sorr, sez I."

"Go into that box," says 'e."

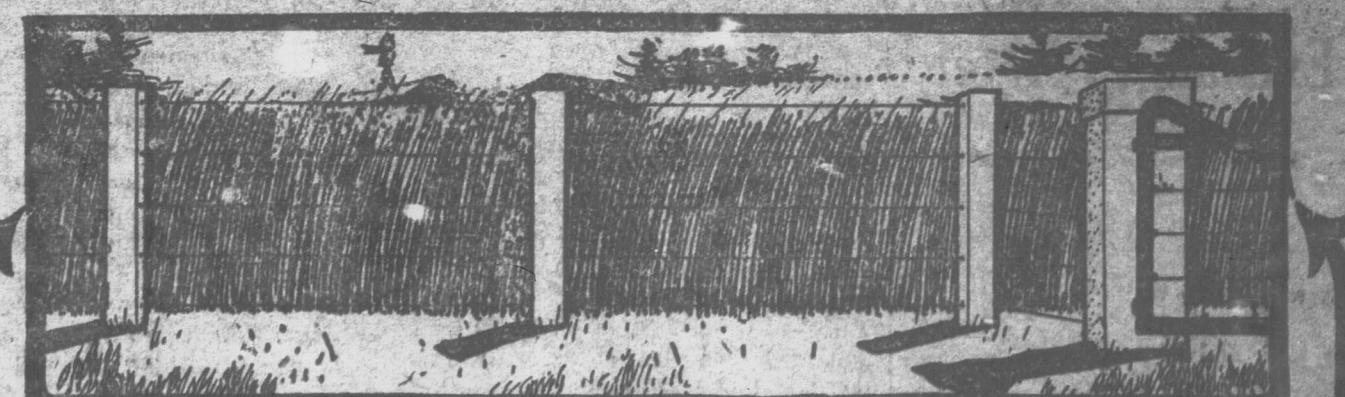
"Right, sorr, sez I."

"Swear, sez 'e."

"I did as 'e told me, though I don't use bad language as a rule."

"Three months for contumpt of court," sez 'e."

"And they've only just let me out, sorr."



## Concrete Fence Posts Like These

are slightly, strong, permanent. Concrete is, in many localities, cheaper than wood, for fence posts, and more durable than stone, brick or iron. Our book, "What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete" is sent FREE.

It tells how to make, not only fence posts, but walks, curbs, horse blocks, barn foundations, feeding floors, well curbs, drinking troughs, silos, dairies, and many other farm utilities where cleanliness, strength and durability are required. Many of these things are simple and inexpensive to make, and may easily be put together in your spare time. The book carefully and simply tells all. The regular price of the book is 50c. We are distributing free, a limited number, however, and charging up the cost to advertising. That's why you get your copy free, if you sign the coupon and send it to-day. Do it now.

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