

Plums Don't Go Begging in Cobalt.

Have you, as yet, laid in a wad of Cobalt mining stock? Or are you just beginning to feel the craze stealing across your skull and numbing your intelligence? Some of the daily newspapers are fairly afloat on the boom. A boom will come. No human power can prevent it. People will read, and read, and read, and in the end be convinced that they ought to buy a few slices of silver stock. They will have no trouble getting into the game. Some will make money—it does not matter whether they make it out of ore or out of each other. Nothing can prevent this boom, because it is impossible to deny that Cobalt is a phenomenal camp, with ore beds the like of which have never been before uncovered in this world. But do you suppose that you are going to buy for a song a share in any claim until the owners of it have ascertained that they don't want it themselves? If they do not want it, and if the experts and capitalists' agents on the spot do not want it, of what use is it to you? Probably there are some good stocks on the market, no doubt some of the mines are wonderfully rich—but valuable stocks will get into strong hands, and the general run of investors will be buying and selling, at rising prices, wind and wishes, hopes and fears.

Cobalt is rich, but its riches are not being garnered in trust for every Tom, Dick and Harry who can rake up fifty dollars and pour it into the hungry funnel of the mining boom.

Cobalt is rich, but its wealth goes to those who got in on the ground floor. The men who "saw it first" are not halving up. Not a share was put on the market until experienced men had probed every secret contained in the whole mineral-bearing area, and although

some of the mines on the market may pan out all right, experience teaches that in a case like this, investors generally have to make their money out of each other. True, shares are going up, which may only mean that the boom is gathering in more buyers every day. Stock increases in value because more buyers ask for it, not because the mine improves. As for the mine itself, it probably basks in the October sun, a piece of raw wilderness, scarcely touched by the hand or pressed by the foot of man—a stretch of rock and scrub, much as it was a thousand years ago. There may be millions in that mining property. Certainly, with forty acres of surface and a depth that goes through to China, there is room for much mineral to be concealed. Sometimes mines have gone on the market with no sorer "prospect" than that contained in this bit of reasoning.

There are some good mines on the market. But War Eagle was a good mine, and other Rossland mines were excellent properties. Yet men who were well off were ruined by the War Eagle mine, and men who, when the Rossland boom lifted them off their feet, were wealthy, are to-day clerking in stores, and lining up once a week to draw their pay envelopes. The last mining boom mowed down a lot of well-to-do people. There is scarcely a reader of this page who cannot recall instances very much to the point. It might be supposed that the disastrous collapse of one mining boom would serve as a warning against the next, but it does not. The glare of the Cobalt silver will blind men's judgment. As in our real-estate boom of several years ago, men who held out long will go in at last, just in time to get crushed in the collapse. Rich as Cobalt is, we shall probably see, now that speculation has begun, that more money will go into that wilderness than will come out of it again.—[Toronto Saturday Night.

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition.

The third annual Ontario Horticultural Exhibition and Honey Show will be held in Massey Hall, Toronto, November 6th to 10th, opening 8 p.m., Tuesday, the 6th. A special attraction will be the famous Black Dike Band, of England. Excursion rates, on the standard certificate plan, will obtain.

Intercolonial Earnings Increase.

According to a statement issued by the Dominion Government in relation to Canadian Government railways, the surplus on these lines for the past fiscal year, ending June 30th last, was \$56,899; for the two months ending August 31st, for the present fiscal year, the surplus was \$160,000. The increase of earnings for three and a half months of the present fiscal year, over the same time last year, was \$383,000.

Fair Dates for 1906.

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition and Honey Show; Massey Hall, TorontoNov. 6-10
International, ChicagoDec. 1-8
Maritime Winter Fair; Amherst, N.S.Dec. 3-6
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair; GuelphDec. 10-14

A conference of Farmers' Institute workers will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., November 20th to 23rd.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BLASTING STUMPS—MAMMOTH CLOVER—COLIC INDIGESTION.

1. I have a few large pine stumps in heavy land; they are hard to pull. I hear of some people blowing them up with dynamite or blasting powder. Can the job be done in this way? Could I do the job myself? Would it cost much?
2. Is Mammoth clover good to improve land?
3. Would land that is good for alsike be good for Mammoth clover? Which would be better to grow on rich, sandy loam?
4. Would Mammoth be good to sow for pasture?
5. Does Mammoth require better land than red clover?
6. Two-year-old colt has something like colic. What is good for colic?
7. How much laudanum is safe to give a horse?
8. What is the quickest remedy for indigestion?
9. How much bitter aloes is safe to give a horse?

R. J. McR.

Ans.—1. Dynamiting is a fairly satisfactory way of dealing with stumps; small ones will be torn to kindling wood; larger ones, say, three feet in diameter, may require to have a few of the outer roots cut. This done, the charge will so shatter them that a team and logging chain can generally finish the job. The requirements are a dirt auger, 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, with shank four or five feet long; a wooden tamping rod; a fuse-cutter and cap crimper. Sink the hole till slightly past the middle of stump—or, rather, past the center of resistance—which may not always be

directly under the middle, then insert dynamite, and ram carefully. This does not apply to the last cartridge, which, with cap and fuse attached, must be inserted with care and pressed gently home, after which the hole is filled up with sand and dirt, taking care not to tamp it too much till five or six inches away from the cap. The amount of dynamite for large stumps will be from one to three pounds, and the cost somewhere about 15c. to 40c. per stump. The materials, with instructions, may be had from leading hardware houses. We are printing an article on removing stumps, written by J. P. Fletcher, of New York State, and shall be pleased to hear from others who have had experience in getting rid of stumps.

2. Mammoth clover is a nitrogen-gatherer, and improves the land it grows upon, much as does common red clover, from which it differs mainly in being about two weeks later maturing; hence it is larger and coarser. It grows only one good crop in a season, whereas common red usually furnishes two cuttings.

3. Land suitable for alsike would probably be all right for Mammoth, although the latter is not so good for low, wet clay land. On rich, sandy loam, Mammoth should do well, but would be liable to grow too coarse. Would recommend a mixture of six pounds red clover and two pounds alsike in preference to alsike or Mammoth alone.

4. Mammoth is not particularly valuable for pasture; alsike would be preferable.

5. No.

6. In spasmodic colic, there is contraction of portions of the small intestines, and the neck of the bladder is sometimes involved. The best treatment consists in giving medicines to relieve the

contraction. One and a half ounces each of laudanum and nitrous ether, and half ounce fluid extract of belladonna, in a pint of water, is a favorite drench. Your two-year-old colt would take about a two-thirds dose of the above. It is good practice to follow up with a purgative, and, as a preventive, be very careful in feeding; avoid diuretics (drugs that act on the kidneys). If any obstruction to passage of urine exists, as sometimes happens, use a catheter.

7. One to three ounces is the pharmacopæial prescription of laudanum for the horse.

8. Feed on crushed oats and bran, with the choicest of bright mixed hay, limited in quantity so the horse will not overeat. Try: Powdered gentian, 2 ounces; ferri. sulph., 2 ounces; sodium hyposulphite, 2 ounces. Mix, and divide into 24 powders. Give night and morning.

9. The dose of aloes prescribed by veterinary authorities for the horse is from 2 to 10 drams, depending on the size and amount of purging required. Ordinary cases of colic are often cured with a dose of a couple of ounces spirits turpentine, given in a pint of water, or, better, in a pint of raw linseed oil.

Veterinary.

TUMOR AND SEROUS ABSCESS

Working mare had hard lump as large as a marble on her shoulder. On Saturday night a small soft swelling appeared near the lump, and this increased in size until it became as large as a dinner pail.

W. H.

Ans.—The small lump is a fibrous tumor and must be carefully dissected out. The large lump is an abscess and contains fluid. It must be lanced freely

at the lowest part and the contents allowed to escape, after which it should be flushed out twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed, and the raw surface, where the tumor was, dressed with the same. External applications will have little effect. It would be wise to employ a veterinarian to operate.

V.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS OF PIG.

We have a pig (weight, about 140 lbs.; age, 7 months) that is crippled. It went off its feed some days ago. It was constipated, and we gave it salts; that trouble is overcome. It has lost the use of its hind legs. Its appetite is not too bad now; it did not eat any for two or three days. We are feeding milk, shorts and mangels now. It has been outdoors in rape all along; fed corn, barley and oat chop. There was a day's rain the day before pig got sick, and pig was out in it, but not out at night.

M. R.

Ans.—The pig has partial paralysis of a rheumatic nature, induced by exposure and indigestion, the indigestion having been also brought on by exposure. Unless recovery is prompt, the pig will not do well. Keep in a dry pen, with a run out on nice days. Give plenty of straw, and clean the sty daily. Continue feeding as you are doing, adding a small proportion of barley or corn meal and some oatmeal with hulls sifted out. Provide a box of charcoal, salt and wood ashes. You might try 6 or 8 grains of nux vomica daily.

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