

# ANEMIA

is thin blood. It causes pale faces, white lips, weak nerves and lack of vitality. A blood-enriching, fat producing food-medicine is needed.

**Scott's Emulsion** goes to the root of the trouble, strengthens and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system.

For Anemic girls, thin boys, and enfeebled mothers, it is the Standard remedy.

See and get, all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

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Bring back anything not done right

It is our business to turn out work right, and if we are informed that any work we have done is not satisfactory we are only too glad to make it satisfactory free of charge. It is our business to please customers and we always strive to do so as far as it lies in our power.

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"THE MODERN"

Founders Engineers & Machinists and Boiler Makers.

**Bruce Stewart and Co'y.**

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# Special Notice.

Having purchased from Mr. F. J. Hornsby the stock and good will of his Book and Stationery Business in the Morris Block, we will continue the business in its various branches, selling at lowest prices for cash only. Miss B. Hornsby, who has managed the business in the past, will be in charge of the store, and will be pleased to attend to all old customers and many new ones.

A choice new stock of Wall Papers will be placed on sale, and all departments of the business will be kept well stocked. A well supplied news stand will be a special feature of the business. The store will be known as "The Bazaar Bookstore."

**THE Bazaar Company**

Successors to F. J. HORNSBY.

MORRIS BLOCK. . .  
Charlottetown, March 15, 1900.

**Hillsborough Bridge**

The New Bridge is coming and so are the dry streets and roads. Then you will need something nice in footwear.

We Have a fine Selection  
Selling Very Low  
**J. H. BELL**

The Bargain Boot and Shoe Store.

## Of Special Interest To Our Farmers

### SUCCESSFUL CREAMERY PRACTICE.

William Conway in the Journal of Agriculture writes:

"Success in creamery butter-making depends upon the business methods observed both in the manufacture of the product and of disposing of it when made, and upon the quality of the herds which supply the milk and cream. To make fine creamery butter today, all of the conditions and qualities named must be had and used intelligently. The farmers who will not co-operate with the creamery managers by supplying good cream and milk can kill the business in a short time. Many a creamery has simply been crowded out of localities by the action of the farmers who promised to supply a certain trade of milk and cream, but who failed to live up to their agreements. It is not a small matter to invest capital in a large creamery and then find that it is impossible to secure the right quality of raw material. So obtuse do we find some dairymen in this respect that they kill their own interests when they have money invested in the creamery in co-operating with others. They refuse to raise the standard of their herd, but trust all along that the others will supply the cream, while they continue to send the indifferent material that they have always raised. Creameries operated by farmers in many instances, produce only a third rate quality of butter, simply on this account, and others through the lack of the right sort of managers.

Strict methods must be adopted in the creamery and lived up to until the end. Lack of this has caused losses amounting to thousands of dollars to farmers. The best cows will return their highest profits when their cream and milk is taken to a high-class creamery. Let the standard of raw material be maintained, and let new blood if necessary be introduced often, to make the herd without superiors. Milk and cream tests are as essential as anything. Some farmers will maintain that their herd is as fine as anybody's, and that the milk and cream are just as rich as that obtained from blooded stock. There is only one infallible way to prove his arguments wrong. Let all the milk and cream be well tested by the well-known methods. That will show up his fallacy and ignorance, and there is no getting around these scientific tests. They are as accurate as it is possible to make anything, and they should be accepted at the outset as the last court of appeal. Finally, if a good manager is obtained, see that you stand by him and not desert him at the first opportunity, or when some professional promoter comes along and promises things that can never be fulfilled."

### HEIFER CALVES FOR THE DAIRY.

FROM A PAPER READ AT THE MINNESOTA STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.  
BY M. J. YOUNG.

I think most of the breeders here of both the dairy and beef breeds will agree with me that the usefulness of an animal for either beef or dairy may be largely influenced by the feed and care it receives in early life. In my experience with dairy cows I have found those with large stomachs and strong digestive apparatus the most profitable in converting food into milk and butter. I would never object to a big eater as long as she gives the return in the pail. My aim in rearing dairy calves, especially with heifers, is to keep them in a thrifty condition all the times and encourage a large stomach by feeding largely on bulky food such as clover hay, bran, etc., and especially guard against their digestive organs getting deranged.

It is quite a simple matter to raise a

Gentlemen,—While driving down a very steep hill last August my horse stumbled and fell, cutting himself fearfully about the head and body. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on him and in a few days he was as well as ever.  
J. B. A. BEAUCHEMIN  
Sherbrooke.

sleek-looking calf if you have no regard to cost, but to raise a good one cheaply is where the rub comes. When butter is worth from 25 to 30 cents per pound we cannot afford to feed it to calves very long. However, right here I think a good many practise false economy in taking the new milk away too early. Whole milk is the most perfect food we have for the young, and we can hardly afford, especially with pure-bred stock, to take many chances of deranging digestion by making a too early change from that food. My plan is briefly this: At birth we usually leave the calf with the cow two or three days. This is largely a matter of convenience with us. We have equally good success by removing them from the cow at once, and they learn to drink readily even if they run with the mother a few days. If you will pardon me I will say I believe "Holstein" calves have more sense about learning to drink than any other breed.

I feed them warm whole milk from their dam until they are three weeks or a month old, commencing with six or seven pounds per feed twice a day, and gradually increasing until they are taking about ten pounds to a feed. By this time the calves are past the most critical period, have started to eat hay, bran and oats, and are chewing the cud. Now I gradually drop the whole milk from their ration, giving about four pounds of new milk with from eight to twelve fresh separated milk twice daily. With heifers we generally drop the new milk out entirely when they are six months old, but with bulls continue it a few weeks longer.

You cannot safely follow any hard and fast rule. A good deal depends on the condition and appetite of the calf.

I never feed anything mixed in with the milk, and have best success with feeding the grain ration, which is largely of bran and oats, immediately after they are through drinking. I believe mixing meal with their milk is one great cause of scours, as in gulping it down with the milk it is washed into the small intestines without being properly digested, and scours is simply indigestion caused almost always by improper feeding.

In putting up hay I put up the lightest and sweetest hay for the calf barn, and give them all they will eat of it; and always provide them with clean, dry, well-bedded box stalls. A calf will never thrive well in dirty, wet quarters, and if we can find time to groom them several times per week we consider it time well spent. It is a great promoter of growth and thrift. We have a yard separated from the cow yard for the calves into which we turn them for a couple of hours every fine day in winter for exercise.

Calves that are born in late summer and fall we let go on pasture the following spring with grain rations continued. Calves that come in spring do not get to pasture until they are a year old. I know of nothing that will stunt young calves quicker than hot sun and flies.

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It is pleasant to the taste and sold by druggists in every part of the world. Two or five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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Drop in if you want a paper or magazine or book to read. Fruit, Confectionery, Tobacco, Cigars etc. when you're passing this way.

**R. H. Mason**

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Miss Florence Rudge is prepared to do Dressmaking, Mantle Making and Millinery at her home, Great George Street opposite Full Electric Light.

# Fire Insurance

**North British & Mercantile Assurance Co., of Edinburgh and London, C. B.**

**Union Assurance Society of London England.**

**Phoenix Assurance Company of London England.**

**Combined Assets—Over one hundred million dollars.**

A Calamity such as the Hull-Ottawa Fire is just as possible in Charlottetown as any other city, and shows the necessity of having your property insured.

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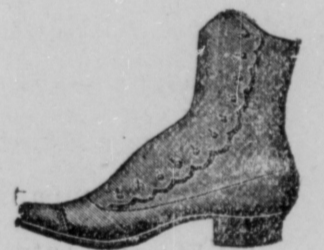
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