

Practical Hints in Care of Horses

For the treatment of horses while in the stable the following regulations are suggested:—

- 1. The best order of feeding is: Water, hay, water again, grain. 2. Never give grain to a tired horse. Let him rest and nibble hay for an hour or two first. 3. Water the horses as often as possible; but let the horse that comes in hot drink a few swallows only. 4. Always water the horse after he has eaten his hay at night. This is important not only for his comfort, but for his health. 5. Do not forget to salt the horse once a week; or, better yet, keep salt always before him. 6. Give a bran mash Saturday night or Sunday noon; and on Wednesday night also, if work is slack. After a long day in very cold or wet weather, a hot bran mash, half bran and half oats, with a tablespoonful of ginger, will do the horse good. 7. Keep a good, deep, dry bed under the horse while he is in the stable, day or night, on Sundays especially. The more he lies down, the longer his legs and feet will last. 8. In order to do well the horse must be kept warm. Give him a blanket on cool nights in late summer or early fall, and an extra blanket on an extra cold night in winter. 9. In cold rains do not tie up the horse's tail. The long tail prevents the water from running down the inside of his legs. 10. Take off the harness, collar and all, when the horse comes in to feed. He will rest better without it. 11. Never put a horse up dirty or soddy for the night. At least brush his legs and belly, and straighten his hair. 12. In hot weather, and in all weathers if the horse is hot, sponge his eyes, nose, dock, the harness marks, and the inside of his hind-quarters when he first comes in. 13. When the horse comes in wet with rain, first scrape him, then blanket him, and rub his head, neck, loins and legs. If the weather is cold put on an extra blanket in 20 minutes. Change the wet blanket when the horse dries. Do not wash the legs. Rub them dry, or bandage loosely with thick bandages. It is far more important to have the legs warm and dry than clean. 14. Examine the horse's feet when he comes in, and wash them if he does not wear pads. If a horse in the city is not shod in front with pads, tar and oakum, which is the best way, it is absolutely necessary to keep his feet soft by packing them or by wrapping a wet piece of old blanket or carpet around the foot, or by applying some hoof dressing, inside and out, at least three times a week. 15. Speak gently to the horse, and do not yell at him. He is a gentleman by instinct, and should be treated as such. The stable is the horse's home, and it is your privilege to make it a happy one. While city and country conditions are widely different, the proper care of a good horse is practically the same either in the city or on the farm, this being especially true of draft-horses. These suggestions are, therefore, of great value to those farmers who love good horses and are anxious to give them the care they deserve.

FARMS IN ENGLAND

How of the Very Large Holdings Have Shown a Profit

Among the farms in England ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 acres less than 5 per cent. have shown an annual profit in the last ten years. One writer in The Daily Mail goes into details in regard to a Midland farm of 2,109 acres, valued at \$95,000 under the Finance Act, but which ten years ago could have been sold for three times that amount. The receipts from this farm amounted in 1912 to \$6,500, and the expenditure to \$110, plus that amount. Owing to the general fall in the value of land the landlord has lost a large capital sum since he came into possession. It is calculated that in England the capital value of land fell by over \$500,000,000 or \$2,500,000,000 within a generation, and his due proportion of the national loss has fallen on this landlord. If put into the open market the estate would probably not fetch nearly \$100,000, but if it sold at half this price the landlord would be richer than he now is by several thousand dollars a year. One need not go into his reasons for holding, but it is clear that a present he acts as a sort of agricultural credit bank to the estate. What-over requires capital to be done he does. When the farmers were in a bad way he reduced the rents to a minimum. In the eyes of both farmers and laborers, schoolmaster and parson, who complete the population, he is regarded as the pivot of the organization. Without his capital there would be chaos, and without his personality much less confidence, which is the moral side of credit.

THE JEWISH METHOD OF KILLING CATTLE

Rabbi Jacobs Says There is no Cruelty in it When Properly Carried Out

Rev. S. Jacobs, the senior rabbi of Toronto was interviewed regarding the Jewish method of killing cattle, and as to whether or not there was cruelty in the method.

"As far as the slaughtering of animals is concerned," he said, "the Jewish law on the subject demands not only that the 'schochet' be well versed in the law, but he must be absolutely skilled in his work. He must pass a most rigid examination before a competent authority, and must also be an expert in examining the knife to see that it has not the least flaw or notch. One who is intoxicated or one whose hand trembles is prohibited from acting as a schochet for several reasons, chief of which is lest he press the knife against the throat of the animal instead of gently applying it. The knife must be twice the width of the throat of the animal about to be slaughtered, the maximum length being 14 finger breadths. The knife must be sharp, smooth, and without any perceptible notch, and it must be thoroughly examined before the slaughtering, and even afterward, or should there be a notch the animal becomes ritually unfit for food."

In touching upon the possibility of cruelty of this method, Rabbi Jacobs continued: "Judaism inculcates the most humane treatment of all dumb animals. This is insisted upon, not only in the Bible, but in all the rabbinical writings. Animals must not be tortured unnecessarily. The Mosaic injunction that the ox must not be muzzled whilst threshing was explained by our teachers of old to be a general precept enjoining us to act with every humane consideration towards all dumb animals. Judaism forbade the yoking of animals of different species or of unequal strength, or of wild and tame animals together, or the slaying of the dam and the young, or the taking of both mother and young from a nest. Even hunting was discouraged from motives of sport.

"The different regulations for the slaughtering of animals are all strictly in harmony with the principles of the prevention of cruelty to animals. This ancient institution of Judaism has been repeatedly attacked, but the Jewish method of slaughtering has been again and again vindicated as far more humane than any other method in vogue. Dr. Dembo has proven this most ably in his work, 'The Slaughtering of Animals.'"

It was shown that the Jewish law, far from countenancing cruelty, enjoins the most loving kindness to all animals, and Rev. Mr. Jacobs gave many quotations to prove this. Beasts were to have their rest on the Sabbath day, and their masters were to first care for them, "and then eat and be satisfied." The words from Psalm 1: "Who stand not in the way of slayers," were expounded in the Talmud as being an injunction against associating with hunters who tortured dumb animals by urging dogs against them.

"Yes," concluded the Rabbi, "there is not the least foundation for the charge of cruelty in the Jewish method of slaughtering cattle, if the laws appertaining thereto are conscientiously carried out. With our Christian brethren, we believe in the words of the poet: 'He praveeth best who loveth best. All things, both great and small; For the dear God who loveth us He made and loveth all.'"

THIS RICH YOUTH REFORMS BAD BOYS

Norris Attends the Milwaukee Juvenile Court and Nods if He Wants the Accused

Neil Wells Norris, Milwaukee, Wis. cousin, with \$4,000,000 has for some years been serving without pay, for the love of boys and humanity, as a volunteer probation and truancy officer, and he always attends juvenile court to hear the stories told by the youthful culprits, having a tight arrangement with the judge by which the judge, when Norris nods his head, parades the boys under examination to the care of the young millionaire. One of the probation officers thus describes the millionaire's work: "Young Mr. Norris is not only spending his time and money on boys who are paroled to him, but he is sending other boys to school. You see, there are many boys who want to go to school, but whose parents are so situated financially that they cannot be allowed to attend. Many of these boys are sent to school by Mr. Norris, who is paying their family the wages that the boy would earn." In a garage, which is probably the finest of its kind in Wisconsin, Mr. Norris has fitted up his 'bad boy office.' Here, on the second floor, is a room in which the boys report each week to the 'volunteer officer.' When the reports have been heard the boys are sent downstairs, where a gymnasium has been fitted up for their use. As he sits in his office above the garage Mr.

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The most successful Music School in Canada

THE WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC was started by Mrs. Adney simply as a Name under which the scope of work of the most successful teacher of music in this Province might be extended. We shall not here refer to the course of study offered, except in a passing way, but to those more personal matters which so far out-weigh all other considerations as to make the list of truly successful schools of any kind very few in number. It is a matter of the TEACHER.

The secret of Mrs. Adney's widely known success is that resolved upon having the best instruction at any cost she had the wisdom to select or the good fortune to be directed to the BEST TEACHERS IN AMERICA, and has the faculty of imparting what they taught her. William Mason was our greatest teacher of Piano and admitted as the equal of the best of Europe. He was a pupil of the immortal Liszt. Her lessons, over an extended period, were cheap at six dollars apiece. Previously, she had instruction from Gonzalo Nunez, a distinguished graduate of the Paris Conservatory, where Prof. Le Couppay was instructor on Piano. This world's greatest music school also perpetuates the musical theories of Liszt. These ideas lead to a technique in contrast with that of the dry, mechanical German technique. We criticize German execution, not German music. The influence, however, of this nation of musicians is such that their 'method' is the one nearly everywhere met with. Combining Mason's 'Touch & Tone' with the thus rarely taught 'Conservatoire method,' it is worthy of note that Mrs. Adney's steady use of 'Le Couppay' has exhausted the American edition, and a new one is being printed for her use.

In Voice, Mrs. Adney was in a sense almost equally fortunate. After some instruction from a famous (that is to say, well advertised) teacher, whose method was not as great as his celebrity, nor his charges, she took lessons under Mr. A. A. Patton, a distinguished French singer and teacher, who with the finest credentials that France had to offer, came to New York to make his debut where German influence controlled everything from orchestras members to press critic, and it being shortly after the Franco-Prussian war his reception was so hostile that he abandoned his intended career in Grand Opera, and retired to the routine work of a teacher. Later she studied at the N. Y. Vocal Institute, under the talented Mr. Tubbs, editor of The Vocalist, and derived many ideas that have proven of great value here. So it happened that, by accident or otherwise, Mrs. Adney acquired the method in singing of the great Garcia, and the almost equally famous Shakespeare—the only true method of voice production and that which has produced the great singers of Italian and French Opera.

When deciding to carry on her well known private work in Piano, Singing, Musical Theory, etc., under the name at the head of this section, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might offer. It perhaps did not occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during her three years after its establishment became an institution of such recognized importance in the music world of Canada, that a special publication entitled 'Musical Toronto' gave her and her work extended space. Perhaps it was because one of her pupils, solely instructed by her, went to the Toronto College of Music and in the same year took the Gold Medal in Piano. Two other pupils sisters, one fifteen and one thirteen years of age, after studying with Mrs. Adney entered one of the most Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The head master writing to their parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." Today her work has become so well recognized in the United States, that she has been invited to become a member of the International Musical Society, formed thirteen years ago by the very leading musical professors and patrons of the world, and only seeking membership of those identified with "advanced musical research and its results."

There is a point relating to "Diplomas," "Graduation," etc., upon which Mrs. Adney needs again to remind the public. Except for theoretical studies such as harmony, this school gives no "Diplomas," has no "Graduates." In a practical, artistic work, the only test of proficiency recognized among artists is that of the actual work itself, except for the degree of Doctor of music, for which only the masters ever qualify, and which is recognition of exceptional proficiency and musical learning. For all others the only recognized test is ability to perform, from memory, to say, two recitals, a program of pieces of certain grades of difficulty, one of ordinary music, and one from the representative works of the great Masters. The program itself is the "certificate" and no teacher of high standing ever offers anything else; and whatever institutions hold forth as an inducement the prospect of a "Diploma" for a certain length of time in study, it may be taken as certain that the actual teacher is indifferent—any person whom the institution finds it convenient from time to time to employ. Even a school or institution becomes famous only through some exceptional TEACHER in it. An artist of real distinction offers only his program: no one asks or cares WHAT school he studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas: we offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, and better than will be obtained by going to any but the few greater masters in the large cities of the United States.

Thus Woodstock offers advantages for musical study that one may go to any city in Canada, or to New York or London, and perchance not get. Mrs. Adney did not in the first instance select Woodstock as furnishing the full scope for her exceptional talents as a teacher, but she has made it and the work done here by pupils who are now successful teachers in various parts of United States and Canada, a credit to Town and Province.

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NORRIS was led to speak of the work he has been doing:

"How did I get into this work?" he asked. "Well, really, I don't know. I just sort of drifted into it. I am fond of boys and used to attend the sessions of the court, and have heard their troubles. I got the idea that maybe I could be of use, and so just started out. The work is interesting and keeps my mind busy, and there is great possibility for good. I have learned many things. One is that the hardest thing a man who wants to help a boy has to deal with is the boy's parents. I suppose that in the home training was of the best the boy would never get into court, but it is surprising the amount of parental opposition the probation officers are forced to combat. If we could only get the cooperation of the parents the work would be comparatively easy. Another thing I have found out is this: We need some form of corporal punishment which can be administered to boys by officials of the city and state. The average boy who comes before the juvenile court does not mind reprimand. He thinks that it is sort of a joke to come to court and hear himself 'raked over the coals,' and then be allowed to go. If however we had some means of administering some sort of physical punishment I think that the boys might not come to court so often."

A Lucky Shot

One of his Grace of Norfolk's favorite relaxations is wild duck shooting. Not so long back he was indulging in this sport with a house party beside a stretch of river adjoining Arundel Woods. The Duke brought down a bird with what seemed to be extraordinary cleverness. The Duke was standing near the guns, was delighted. "Bravo! Capital shot!" exclaimed she.

"Yes, it might have been worse," said the Duke, with twinkle in his eye; "only it was not the one I aimed at."

Hard on the Bridegroom

"Girls," says a writer in a ladies' journal, "should not rush into matrimony in a hurry. Let them make up their minds to marry the best man. But asks a cynic, isn't this a little hard on the bridegroom?"