

A new story of Kitchener is said by G. W. E. Russell to be "probably not so very far astray." Cecil Rhodes made more or less trouble for the military authorities in Kimberley, and finally Col. Kekewich one day hallowed Lord Kitchener that Rhodes' interference was getting unbearable. Kitchener's prompt answer was: "You had better put him in chains!"

Why can't we have civil-bank cashiers as well as civil engineers?

Solomon was the wisest man. Who was the wisest woman?

Let us believe neither half of the good people tell us of ourselves, nor half the evil they say of others.

Do Your Feet Ache and Hurt?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New-Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The English workingman has 278 working days.

Carter's Ink is the Best Ink made, but no dearer than the poorest. Has the largest sale of any ink in the world.

The entertainment of royalty costs British society each year fully £2,000,000.

FIT'S Permanently Cured. North or Nervousness, Nerve Pain, Headache, Dizziness, etc. Dr. E. R. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Sent for FREE. 25c. bottle and treatise. Dr. E. R. Kline, Ltd., 221 Ave. B, Philadelphia, Pa.

There are five automobile clubs in Belgium and their combined membership is 740.

Send for "Choice Recipes," by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., mailed free. Mention this paper.

Settlers are beginning to flock into Manitoba in large numbers.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption is an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The locomotive of today weighs about 120 tons, and hauls from 1,200 to 1,800 tons.

If you have not tried Magnetic Starch try it now. You will then use no other.

It's a lonely day in a yellow dog's life when nobody tries to kick him.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Them who would 'st give, give quickly. In the grave they loved one can receive no kindness.


Try Magnetic Starch—it will last longer than any other.

The principal business of one generation is the training of the next.—Shaw.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

A large, large lady never forgets the man who once called her "little girl."

1900
There is every good reason why
St. Jacobs Oil
should cure
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
LUMBAGO
SCIATICA
for the rest of the century. One par-amount reason is—it does cure.
SURELY AND PROMPTLY



ALABASTINE Is a durable and natural cement-base wall coating. In 5 lb. paper packages, made ready for use in white and fourteen beautiful tints by mixing with cold water. It is a cement that goes through a process of setting, hardens with age, and can be recoated and recoated without washing off its old coats before renewing.

ALABASTINE Is entirely different from all the various substances on the market, being durable and not stuck on the wall with glue. Alabastine customers should insist on having the goods in packages properly labeled. They should reject all imitations. There is nothing "just as good."

ALABASTINE Prevents much sickness, particularly throat and lung difficulties, attributable to unsanitary coatings on walls. It has been recommended in a paper published by the Michigan State Board of Health on account of its sanitary features; which paper strongly condemned lead-paints. Alabastine can be used on either plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas, and any one can brush it on. It admits of radical changes from wall paper decorations, thus securing at reasonable expense the latest and best effects. Alabastine is manufactured by the Alabastine Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Instructive and interesting booklet mailed free to all applicants.

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS AN INDEPENDENCE ASSURED

IF YOU TAKE UP YOUR HOME IN WESTERN CANADA, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experiences of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada. Or to M. S. Bennett, 201 New York Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Dairy Notes.
It is generally estimated that a quart of milk weighs two pounds. But this is only approximate. Getting down to a scientific basis we find that it is safe to figure a quart at 2.15 pounds. One so-called authority reduces it to a finer basis than this, and figures a cubic foot of milk at 6.42 pounds. A cubic foot will make 7.495 gallons, and taking this as a basis, we have the weight of one gallon as 8.6224, and carrying out the division we have the weight of a quart, 2.156 pounds. But milk rich in cream would weigh less than milk containing little cream, for the reason that the cream is lighter than the other elements in the milk.

It is safe to assume that for the next ten years at least the South will be unable to do much in dairying. Yet the South presents a magnificent field for the development of a market for dairy goods. It has been growing in that respect, and will continue to grow. Ultimately the dairy industry will take firm root there, but that time is yet a good way off. In spite of the steady demand in the South for dairy products, there is no general movement for a local increase of dairy production. This is illustrated by the absence of dairy associations of any strength, such as exist in the North. We may feel certain that if the dairy-men of the North develop the market named they will be able to control it for a good many years to come.

Now is the time to consider the advisability of sowing something to serve as green food for the cows a little later. Enough should be sown to make the feeding period as long as possible. Usually, where soiling crops are grown to help the cows over the drouth, the period of feeding is too short. It should generally be begun before it is. This early beginning with the soiling crop both saves the pasture and prevents the falling off in the milk flow. As to kind to grow for the cows, it is unnecessary to advise. Every farmer has found out for himself what kind he can grow to best advantage. To the farmer that has not fixed upon the most serviceable crop to him, we would say, "Try all and hold fast to the best."

We do not like to criticize, but we can hardly help noticing the following, which appears in an eastern exchange: "Last week a young stock enthusiast visited his grandfather. He spent most of his time in the cow stable brushing and fussing with the cows, making them more comfortable. From the next day's milk from six cows there were made two more pounds of butter than usual, and they continued to respond to the extra care and luxury of a good brushing. Another proof that care pays." We think that most of our dairy readers will smile at the statement. Remember, the two extra pounds are supposed to have been made from one day's milk. Now, we all recognize the fact that comfort helps to make good results possible, but the above is beyond all reason.

Process butter is having a hard time of it in New York, where it is said the law against it is being rigidly enforced. In many of the other states the stuff has a clear field. In some of them there are laws that presume to prevent the sale of process butter, but they are so faulty that the officials find it impossible to enforce them. In some of the other states, as in Illinois, the sale of process butter is legal. One thing is certain, and that is that process butter should be sold as such and not as creamery butter. It is reported from Oregon that a large Chicago company has been selling process butter there contrary to law. When some of the violations came into court the plea made by the agents of the company was that the butter was simply on hand, but was not for sale, and that the salesman made a mistake in disposing of it. That is a very remarkable plea. Process butter shipped all the way from Chicago to Oregon, and not for sale! Yet that plea must have been made under oath. It illustrates how easily and complacently certain great commercial companies commit perjury through the mouths of their agents.

Poultry Notes.
Let no man expect phenomenal returns from his poultry. He has no more right to expect such things from his hens than from his wheat field, his hog pen or his orchard. If his poultry pays expenses and a fair interest on the money invested he should be satisfied that the birds are doing well. When a man complains that his flock is not paying him, ask him how much he has invested. Sometimes a man will invest \$25 in a hen house and yards and \$25 more in 100 hens. That makes a \$50 investment. He figures that he should make at least \$1 per hen per year, which would be 200 per cent on his investment. Now is it not unreasonable to expect that? True, it is sometimes done, but it is not the rule. Nearly all of our flocks of poultry, no matter how badly handled, pay for their care and a legal rate of interest besides.

The reason why farmers do not appreciate what the flock does for them is because no records are kept. A man will tell you that chickens do not pay

to bother with. Ask him how he knows and in most cases he will answer that he has that impression. He has never counted the eggs he has received or the meat, nor has he taken any account of the rich fertilizer.

If in-breeding is followed care should be taken to eliminate all the weak birds as breeders on either side. Out-breeding tends to correct this, and when out-breeding is followed it is less necessary to eliminate the weak ones, or, rather, there will be fewer weak ones. In-breeding is not to be entirely discouraged, but it should be done with judgment.

One reason why blooded birds sometimes do not do as well as common stock is because they are kept confined, while the common stock have the run of the farm. The exercise and variety of food they obtain go a long way to giving good results. The man that has birds that he wants to use for breeders should arrange to give them all the space they need.

Temperature of Eggs.—When the thermometer is laid on the eggs, if it is kept in that position, it should have the bulb resting on a fertile egg instead of on an infertile one. The fertile eggs are warmer than the infertile ones by one or two degrees, and if the thermometer is laid on the infertile eggs it will register too low. This in turn will result in keeping the temperature too high.

The man that wants to make a success of poultry raising must first give attention to the health of his fowls. This is the first thing to be looked after. It should not only receive the first attention, but it should receive the bulk of attention ever after.

Care in Milking.
How to keep milk sweet without preservatives is a question that confronts every dairyman. The question is only half answered by some of our best dairymen, and not answered at all by others. There is probably no better food for the growth of bacteria than milk, and once in it they will develop with astonishing rapidity. In the order of the average cow there is no bacteria, and to get this milk into closed cans without exposing it to a great number of bacteria is the heart of the problem. From the time the milk leaves the udder till it gets into the closed can it must run through the midst of the bacteria that it is desirable shall not be incorporated with it. At the exit from the teat it encounters thousands of these minute plants, unless the hands have been washed. Other bacteria drop from the outside of the udder into the milk pail, unless the outside of the udder has been washed. From the hands of the milker fall several different kinds of bacteria, unless the hands have been washed. Finally in the bottom and seams of the pail are found still other bacteria unless the pail has been made more than usually clean. By close attention to all of these details the milk can be made to pass through air that is comparatively free from fermentive bacteria.

Forestry Exhibit in Paris.
The exhibit of the division of forestry for the Paris Exposition is now complete and on the way to Paris. It will be one of the most novel of the government exhibits and will be wholly distinct from the commercial features of lumbering to be shown in another department. The display will be in the form of a hall or pagoda, the walls of which consist of large transparencies illustrating American forest conditions. These walls will be double and illuminated by interior electric lights. The pictures range in size from 3 by 5 feet to 4 by 6 feet. There will be two transparencies 6 by 10 feet, portraying groves of red fir and California big trees, two of the most impressive American trees. A point will be made of the relation of forestry to agriculture, and such subjects as protective forests, the use of trees in preserving water supply, the management of woodlands, etc., are fully illustrated. The extent of the timber resources of the United States will be shown by pictures from all important lumber regions. The distribution of forests will be shown by maps. Twenty of the most important American woods will be represented by sections of trees.

Exercise and Health of Fowls.—As fowls are ordinarily fed exercise is positively necessary to enable them to digest the food they take. A ration of grain in large part and other things in small part means that the fowls will have to develop muscle and energy to do the work of grinding. But it is possible to so feed the fowls that exercise will not be of any value. This is shown by the French method of fattening fowls. They are shut up in a cage and fed on a soft mass several times a day. They are given no room at all for exercise, yet keep perfectly healthy and develop meat and fat at a great rate.

Bedding for Horses.—A good way to keep horses clean in the stable is to clean out all dirt, etc., and then cover the floor about three or four inches thick with dry sawdust, as far back in stall as the horse usually stands, then cover the sawdust with straw, or bedding that you may use. The sawdust will absorb the moisture and therefore make the other bedding last longer in case it is scarce. The sawdust should be replaced by fresh occasionally.—Ex

Some farmers are making butter that costs them 30 cents a pound and do not know it. They are selling the same butter for 15 cents a pound, and wonder why the debts on the farm increase.

Use Better Cattle.
(Extract from a paper read by N. J. Richter at a Wisconsin Institute.)
The advantages of keeping good stock are twofold. First, they are more economical to keep, consuming less food for a given result. Second, they produce more dairy products and sell for a higher price per pound as beef. The first point is well illustrated by the parallel of two steam engines. Given two engines of equal size, one a rattletrap and the other of the best make and in good order. The old rattletrap will use up more fuel than the other, will make more smoke, and very probably will produce vastly more noise in running. But it will not develop anywhere near as much power as the better machine. Over and over again it has been demonstrated that a good steam engine is cheaper than a poor one, because it saves fuel. It is cheaper to run.

An animal is a living steam engine, and the food is the fuel, to be converted into energy, or beef, or milk, according to whether it is a horse or a "beef critter" or a dairy cow. And, like a steam engine, a well-bred animal will utilize the material to be transformed to better advantage than will a scrub. This fact has been verified so many times that it would seem almost useless to dwell upon it, but some farmers are skeptical. All such I would refer to the records of our experiment stations connected with agricultural colleges, or with the records of any of the many experiments carried on along this line.

The second point, that the product is worth more, is easily seen to be true in the case of dairy products, where the actual quantity of product is greater. It is well known that well-bred herds of dairy cattle produce better milk, in greater quantities per head, than do even the very best of scrubs. And the point that the beef from well-bred stock sells for more per pound can also be easily proven. Ask any buyer of cattle and he will tell you that thoroughbred stock is more even in size, is more uniform as to condition and appearance and quantity of flesh, and will command better than the market price very often, and will always command the highest market price. This advantage is in addition to the fact that thoroughbred stock will make more flesh from a given amount of feed than will scrub stock, so that it gives a double advantage to well-bred cattle over scrubs.

I had a personal demonstration of this point last winter which I will not soon forget. I took a bunch of cattle to Milwaukee and sold them there. The man to whom I sold them said that he would have given one-third to one-half a cent a pound more for them if they had been of a good beef breed. This is a frequent case, and it is well understood that a nice, even bunch of cattle of a good beef breed will always command a higher price than scrubs or cattle not fitted for beef. It would seem that no farmer could hesitate about the wisdom of keeping the best stock under these circumstances. They will cost no more, and perhaps not as much to keep as poor stock, and will produce more, while the product will sell for a higher price.

Composition of Paris Green.
Bulletin 165, N. Y. Experiment Station: In pure copper arsenite-arsenite there are 1.87 pounds of arsenious oxide for one pound of copper oxide. Now, this relation is of value in showing whether Paris green contains more arsenious oxide than it ought. The chief adulterant used in Paris green is arsenious oxide, commercially known as white arsenic. This is used because it is cheaper than Paris green and also because it can be safely added without any danger of reducing the amount of arsenious oxide. In fact, a very poor quality of Paris green can be brought up to the legal requirements by addition of arsenious oxide. However, arsenious oxide cannot be added to Paris green without increasing the ratio of arsenious oxide to copper oxide above 1.87. In 14 samples examined, the ratio of arsenious oxide to copper oxide varies from 1.82 to 2.17 and averages 1.88. In sample No. 14, the arsenious oxide exceeds 60 per cent and the copper is less than 28 per cent; hence, the arsenious oxide is present in amounts more than twice exceeding the copper oxide. In other words there is too much arsenious oxide for the copper oxide present and the only possible inference is that white arsenic has either been added purposely or is present as the result of carelessness in manufacture.

Old-fashioned Molasses Candy.—Pour into a kettle holding a gallon, one quart of molasses. Boil for half an hour over a slow fire, stirring constantly and do not let it burn. Test by dropping a little in cold water. When it hardens quickly and is brittle add half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda or baking soda free from lumps. Mix quickly and pour when cool enough to handle, rub the hands lightly with butter or dust them with flour to prevent sticking and pull over hook till the desired shade is reached.

Silage for Sheep.—Silage is good for sheep as well as for other farm stock. The time is not far distant when silage for sheep will be provided for summer as well as for winter use. The sheep have to become accustomed to it to eat it readily, but that is the case with the dairy cow. The men that have tried to feed silage to sheep and have failed have generally abandoned the attempt too soon.

There are 53,000 acres of most beautiful forest within the confines of the Yosemite, General Grant and Sequoia national parks of California.

New York's Richest Club.
The latest annual report of the University club in that city shows a cash surplus for the year of \$56,403.08, after an investment of \$2,019,090 in a new club house, which is not only the finest clubhouse in the United States and perhaps in the world, but is also the most beautiful building in New York's finest avenue. Its income for the year was \$414,153.43. Its expenditures were \$557,749.35. It has 2,973 members, and the pressure for admission is great.

THE LETTER WAS GENUINE
And Contained Facts—A Former American Settled in Western Canada
Flooded with Inquiries.
A short time since a letter appeared in these columns signed by Mr. W. H. Kinkade of Alameda, Assinibola, Western Canada, which caused that gentleman to receive a great many inquiries, most of them anxious to know if the letter was genuine. To a large number of the inquiries answers were sent, but it was impossible to reply to all. We take pleasure in submitting to our readers a specimen of replies sent by Mr. Kinkade:

"Yes, the letter dated December 22, 1899, supposed to have been written by me, which you saw in your local papers, was genuine and contained facts. I will say of the information received from the Canadian Government Agents prior to coming here, I did not find a single untrue statement. The Canadian Government is honorable and its Agents dare not misrepresent their jobs. There is quite a bit of land for homesteading yet, a very little close to market, but mainly from 6 to 20 miles from stations. The country, hereabouts is a prairie, nearly level, slightly rolling, not a rough country by any means. Homestead entries cost \$10; on land that has been cancelled there is a \$5 cancellation fee extra and in some cases an inspection fee of \$5 and where the former occupant has made any substantial improvements there are small amounts to pay for improvements. This is a poor place for a poor man unless he has brains and muscle and 'git and grit,' but with these requisites he can succeed. The population of this part of Assinibola has doubled during the past two years. There has been as much prairie broken the past two years as was already broken previous to 1898. C. P. R. land (odd sections) joining homestead land sells at \$3 per acre. Improved quarters within four to five miles of town sell at \$1,000 this spring. This is not a Garden of Eden at all, no man need think he can come here and get rich in a short time without much labor, but if he will work and be saving he can soon be an independent farmer tilling his own soil and getting good returns for his labor.


"We burn coal, which costs us \$1.85 per load at the mines, which are 20 miles southwest of us.
"People with stock and machinery should come in May so as to have all June to break in. Those who expect to work for wages for the first year or two should come by the end of July to work through harvest and threshing and then go to the coal fields and work all winter and by spring he could be ready to improve homestead.
"A quarter section of railway land sells at \$3 per acre. The interest is all figured up and a man has about \$71 to pay cash, and if he breaks at least 10 acres first breaking season his \$21 interest for the first year is thrown off and the second fall following purchase he has \$60 to pay and then \$60 to pay for 8 more falls, which makes a total of \$611 the quarter costs him, including all interest. Paying for a quarter of land that way is like keeping a life insurance policy paid, only it does not take so long to do it. By a man homesteading one quarter and buying another quarter gives him a chance to have a 320-acre farm all his own and have it paid for in ten years, and after that he is sure of an easy living if he is any good at all.

"(Signed) W. H. KINKADE."
Henry Perrine Townsend, a well-known New York lawyer, a native of Illinois and a Californian pioneer of 1849, is dead, aged 74 years.

Use Magnetic Starch—It has no equal.
The number of languages and dialects spoken in the world amounts to 3,064.
Magnetic Starch is the very best laundry starch in the world.
The true pessimist would rather be wrong than happy.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & 3.50 SHOES MADE IN U.S.A.
Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine name W. L. Douglas's name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 5c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

Examine the Package!
In view of the many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of "Baker's Chocolate" which have recently been put upon the market, we find it necessary to caution consumers against these attempts to deceive and to ask them to examine every package they purchase, and make sure that it has on the front a yellow label, with our name and place of manufacture.



WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
DORCHESTER, MASS.,
and our trade-mark "**La Belle Chocolatiere**" on the back.
If your grocer does not keep the genuine article, please let us know, and we will endeavor to put you in the way of getting it. Send for a copy of our Choice Recipe book, mailed free to any applicant who mentions this paper.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited, Dorchester, Mass.
ESTABLISHED 1780.

Canadian Annexation.
J. J. Ford, a native of Ohio, now living in Toronto, says: "It will take two or three generations to produce the kind of people that will consent to the annexation of Canada to the United States. I do not say this from a Canadian's standpoint. I am speaking as a former citizen of this country and one who has the interest of the United States at heart. But I say that annexation is out of the question for two or three generations yet to come."

Serious Ills of Women
The derangements of the female organism that breed all kinds of trouble and which ordinary practice does not cure, are the very things that give way promptly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
Uterine and ovarian troubles, kidney troubles, ulcerations, tumors, unusual discharges, backaches and painful periods—these are the ills that hang on and wreck health and happiness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
has a wonderful record of absolute cures of these troubles—a constant series of successes for thirty years. Thousands of women vouch for this. Their letters constantly appear in this paper.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Asa Wood
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. *Asa Wood* Trade-Mark.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & 3.50 SHOES MADE IN U.S.A.
Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine name W. L. Douglas's name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 5c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.