2 men 20 1.1

BRAVER, . . . OKL

High Protein and High Starch Corn. From the Farmers' Review: Now that the farmers of Illinois are turning their attention to growing high sin corn for the purpose of geta better balanced ration for feeding, it will be well to conider some of the probable results. To grow a large crop of high protein corn will require a soil rich in nitrogen. The trouble with most Illinois farms, where a proper rotation of corn and clover or other leguminous lants have not been followed, is that these lands are already deficient in altrogen, and to attempt to grow a high protein corn upon them in their present condition, will likely result in disappointing yields. It seems probable that the yield from such lands will decrease as the protein content of the corn is increased. It is now an established fact that the corn plant cannot obtain nitrogen from the air, but is dependent entirely upon that which is available in the soil. There is, therefore, but one course for the grower of high protein corn to follow, and that is to increase the nitrogen in the soil by growing more clover, cow peas, soy beans and other legumes, all of which have the power of obtaining nitrogen from the air through the agency of bacteria in their root tubercles. While it is essential that these leguminous crops hould be grown by every corn grow-I wish to emphasize the point that the grower of high protein corn will exhaust available nitrogen in the soil more rapidly than the grower of high starch corn and must, therefore, her she was 'a bonnie lassie.' Where have soil rich in that element to obtain the best results.

As feeders we want the high protein corn for our live stock, but it seems probable that a high starch corn would be less exhausting upon the soil and give a larger yield on light and thin soils. We do not know this to be true. But since all plants get their carbon from the air it uld seem that the variety of corn containing the most carbonaceous matter and least protein would produce the largest yield in bushels on thin soils. This is a point of much interest to the grain seller who cares more for yield than for feeding value. We would like to hear from Prof. Hopkins on this point.-Clayton C. Pervier, Bureau County, Illinois.

The Home Market for Meat.

George F. Thompson says: Although ft is always impossible to know the extent of the home market for live stock and their products, all agree to the proposition that the home market is the best market. Certain features, of the live stoc' trade may be shown very easily, but to give figures concerning the markets a whole as not possible. Each a statement would necessitate, not only any annual enumeration of live stocks but a record of enimals slaughtered on the farm and in the viriage, town, and city. The winson reports of 1900 are helpful to some extent, in that they give the value of the animals sold (less the number purchased) and the value of those slaughtered; but there is nothing to show how much of these values represented cattle, or how much represented sheep, hogs, and horses. It

is interesting nevertheless, to know that the farmer of the United States disposed of live stock in 1899 to the value of \$732,913,114. This represents the net sales, as the value of any animals purchased were deducted from the value of those sold. During the same year there were slaughtered upon farms animals having a total value of \$189,873,310. In other words, every person engaged in agricultural pursuits who was ten years of age or older, consumed meat worth \$18.20 during the year 1899. At this rate of consumption, the producer of live stock should have received from the cople of the United States, who were an years of age and older, including

mselves, the enormous sum of \$1. 120,000. The records, however, that the combined value of the stock slaughtered on the farm that sold off was but \$312,786,424. 148,033,576 less than the above nt, showing that the producer nes much more meat than the s engaged in other vocations and erefore his own best customer.

screase of Meat Prices in Germany. United States Consul John E. Kehl reports that butchers' associations in Germany have, within the past two months, held many meetings to devise means of stopping the continual decrease in the supply of live stock This scarcity exists throughout the whole empire, naturally increasing the price of meat. In Berlin for the month of June, 1902. said. there was a deficit of 1,964 head of cattle (slaughtered), as compared with the same month in 1901. For the last half of August (from the 16th to the 30th) there was a general deof 22,566 head of slaughtered tock, as compared with the same period of 1901. These figures are taken from the Allgemeine Fleisch WAS rzeitung. The decrease of available tock in the Dresden market for the seven months of this year, as supared with the same period of last was: Beef, 2,014 head; swine head; calves, 1,955 head; sheep. In Posen, pork is selling (23.8 cents) per pound. In (2.4 cepts) was made last of more than 50,000 in

THE MAID of MAIDEN LANE

Sequel to "The Bow of Orange Ribbon."

A LOVE STORY BY AMELIA E. BARR (Copyright, 1900, by Amelia E. Barr)

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

A short time after Cornelia came home, Doctor Moran returned from his professional visits. Nature had left the impress of her nobility on his finely formed forehead; nothing but truth and kindness looked from his candid eyes. On entering the room, he drew his wife close to his heart and kissed her affectionately.

"I have had a morning full of feeling. There is no familiarity with Death, however often you meet him." "And you have met Death this morning, I see that, John?"

"You are right, Ava. I must now tell you that Elder Semple died this morning." "The dear old man! He has been

sick and sorrowful ever since his wife died. Were any of his sons present?" "None of them. The two eldest have been long away. Neil was obliged to leave New York when the Act forbidding Tory lawyers to practice was passed. But he was not quite alone, his old friend Joris Van Heemskirk was with him to the last moment. The love of these old men

"There is nothing to fear in such a death.

for each other was a very beautiful

"Nothing at all. Last week when Cornelia and I passed his house, he was leaning on the garden gate, and he spoke pleasantly to her and told

"In her room. John, she went to Duyckinck's this morning for me, and George Hyde met her again, and they took a walk together on the Battery.

"She told you about it?" "Oh, yes, and without inquiry." York and Hyde went into the Continental army and did great things, I suppose, for as we all know, he was made a general. And will you please only try to imagine it of Mrs. General Hyde! A woman so lofty! So calm! Will you imagine her as Katherine Van Heemskirk in a short, quilted peticoat, with her hair hanging in two braids down her back, running away at midnight with Gen. Hyde!" "He was her husband. She committed no fault."

"Cornelia, shall I tell you why you are working so close to the window this afternoon?

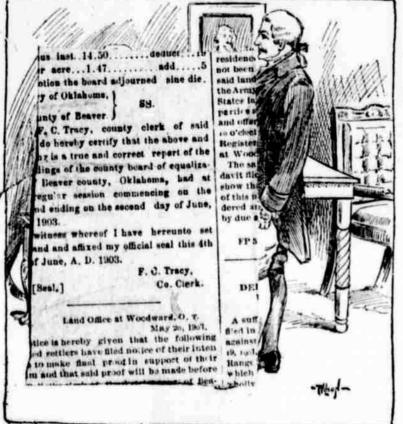
"You are going to say something I

would rather not hear, Arenta." "Truth is wholesome if not agree able; and the truth is, you expect Lieut. Hyde to pass. But he will not do so. I saw him booted and spurred, on a swift horse, going up the river road. He was bound for Hyde Manor, I am sure. Now, Cornelia, you need not move your frame; for no one will disturb you. He will not be insinuating himself with violets and compelling you to take walks with him on the Battery. Oh, Corneila! you see I am not to be put out of your confidence. Why did you not tell me?"

"You have given me no opportunity, and, as you know all, why should say any more about it?"

"Cornelia, my dear companion, let us be honest, if we die for it. And you may as well tell me of your little connetries with George Hyde, for I shall be sure to find them out. Now I am going home; for I must look after the tea table. But you will not be sorry, for it will leave you free to think of-

"Please, Arenta!"



"Cornelia shall not have anything to do with him."

"Very good. I must look after that young fellow." words without much care, and Mrs. Moran was not satisfied. "Then you do not disapprove the

meeting, John?" she asked. Yes, I do. George Hyde has many objectionable qualities. His father is an Englishman of the most pronounced type and this young man is quite like him. I want no Englishman in my family."

"There have been many Dutch marriages among the Morans." "That is a different thing Dutch, as a race, have every destr-

able quality. The English are natural despots. The young man's faults are racial; they are in the blood. Cornelia shall not have any thing to do with him. Why do you speak of such disagreeable things,

uly 8, 1903, vis: Myrtle A. Miller, Custer, O. T., HE 12286 for

he swit, Sec 15. T s N, R at R Etta E. Mosser, Custer, O, T., for the wid no would them." Sec 15, WH SWM, Hec 10, T a N. It 48 E. Noth they name the following witnesses to prove subject attenti heir continuous residence spun and cultiva

Norval W. Earl Richmond Boren, Richard than C Bores, Charles N. Birdshil, of Custer, O. 7. told to app F. D. HEALY, Register

them to the District Court in and for Beaver counrevere v. Oklahoma Territory after

Kuie J Murdock, Plaintiff James M Murdock, Defendant WAS to James M Murduck, defendant passing You will please take notice that you have

when

seen sued by the platatiff, Edie J Murdock in the above styled cause in said court and that he saddle to her arms. you was appear and answer the petition of e we! Come in quickly! Well, the plaintiff new ou file in this court on or be- 1? Quite well. Now, then, I tore the 16th day of July, 1901 or said petition)py. Happy as can be! Look will be taken as true and judgment rendered tichard!" she called, as she secondingly, dissolving the bonds of matrime as door open, and entered with ny horetsfore and now exist ug between the ndsome, smiling youth at her plaintiff and said defendant and decreeing the

said plaints? Effed Mord ex an absolute dies way the father was just as and plaintif. Effied Mard ek an absolute as way the father was just as yor of from setd defendant, James M Murdock pleased. "Kate, my dear and size to the plaintiff the custody of Amber he cried, "let us have some sturdock the child of said plaintiff and defend on the boy will be hundred. "When Madame Hyde was Kather gry as a hunter after his ride. And

ino Van Heemskirk, and younger than you are, she had two lovers; one, Capt. Dick Hyde, and the other a young man called Netl Semple; fought a duel about her and nearly cut each other to pieces.

no longer a girl.

"Very well. I will have 'considera tions.' Good-hye!" But he said the Then the door closed and Cornella

was left alone. But the atmosphere of the room was charged with Arerta's unrest and a feeling of disappointment was added to it. She suddenly realized that her lover's absence from the city left a great vacancy. She had a new strange happiness, new hopes, new fears and new wishes; but they were not an unmixed delight for she was also aware of a vague trouble, a want that nothing in her usual duties satisfied -in a word, she had crossed the threshold of womanhood and was

CHAPTER IV.

Throwing Things Into Confusion. Prudence declares that whenever a eputy district clerk, at the office of is in that disagreeable situaters at Beaver, Oklahoma Territory, on pich compels him to ask what do?" that the wisest answer khing." But such answer did isfy George Hyde. He was so n earnest, so honestly is love, felt his doubts and at rieties only be relieved by action. "I to my mother!" he thought s resolution satisfied him so at he carried it out at once. was after dark when he reach-

> House. great building loomed up dark ent; there was but one light It was in his mother's usual room, and as soon as he saw segan to whistle. She heard ar off, and was at the door to m a welcome.

tall stone portals of Hyde

s, my dear one, we were talkyou!" she cried, as he leaped

George, what brings you home? were just telling each other-your mother and I—that you were in the height of the city's follies."

"Indeed, sir, there will be few follies for some days. Mr. Franklin is dead, and the city goes table mourn-

"It is said that Mirabeau is affect d somewhere for something. I did not hear the particulars. And the deputies are returning to the Provinces drunk with deir own importance. Mr. Hamilton says 'Revolution in France has gone raving mad and converted twenty-four millions of

people into savages." "I hate the French!" said the General passionately. "It is a natural instinct with me. If I thought I had one drop of French blood in me, I would let it out with a dagger."

bered that the Morans were of French extraction, and he answered: "After all, father, we must judge people individually. Mere race is

George winced a little. He remem-

not much." "George Hyde! What are you saying? Race is everything. It is the reelings. Nothing conquers its prejudices."

"Except love. I have heard, father, that Love never as s 'of what race art thou?" or ever 'whose son, or daughter, art thou?""

"You have heard many foolish things, George; that is one of them. Men and women marry out of their own nationality at their peril. I took my life in my hand for your mother's love."

"She was worthy of the peril." "God knows it." (To be continued.)

PRIZES OF THE BRITISH BAR.

High Salaries and Large Fortunes Are the Rule.

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain is second only in position to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and he enjoys an income of £10,000 a year. The Lord Chief Justice of England has a salary of £8,000 a year. The Master of the Rolls has a salary of £6,000 a year, and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary have the same. The lord justices of the Court of Appeal and the judges of the High Court earn £5,000 a year each. The masters of the High Court are chosen either from barristers or from solicitors, but all the other officeholders to whom we have alluded must have come from the bar.

The Attorney General makes much more money than any of these dignitaries. His salary is only £7,000, but he has fees as well, sometimes to a very large amount. The Solicitor General has £6,000 a year besides his fees. Of course, the double work, legal and parliamentary, which these officers have to undertake is most arduous, requiring an iron constitution and a mind that requires but little time for rest. The private practitioners in some few cases make larger in comes than any of the official persons at the bar. It is not, indeed, many who make salaries of five figures, but there may be always one or two leaders who are achieving this. The leaders who are chiefly before the public in ordinary cases do not often make more than from £5,000 to £6,000 a year. Larger fortunes are frequently made by men who specialize in patent cases, who are engaged in rating appeals and compensation work, or who practice their profession at the parliamentary bar.—Cornhilf Maga-

STRANGE DISH ON MENU.

Young Woman Who Christened It Is Under Grave Suspicion.

A very earnest young Englishman is Prof. Francis H. Tabor, superintendent of The Boys' Club of Tenth Street and Avenue A. says the New York Times. His sociological labors and the fact that he has redeemed whole regiments of East Side boys do not wholly detract from the grave impression made by his manners and presence, nor fall to strike awe to

the hearts of society. Prof. Tabor, who is a Cambridge man, was recently asked to dine at the home of a friend to meet a son just returning from student work at the famous English university. The daughter of the house and her girl friends designed special menus for the occasion. When the time came to write in the various items, "dev iled turkey" served as a bone of contertion.

"It looks horrid, doesn't it?" said the daughter of the house. "This is my first dinner party, and I don't want to spoil it by offending so serlous a man.'

"What shall we do?" exclaimed a companion. "We can't call it 'pep pered,' 'griddled,' 'curried,' or 'saut ed,' because it's just 'deviled,' that's all-as hot as Satan's residence."

"I knew! We'll just use dashes." When the much-traveled professor explored his dainty menu that even ing, he was somewhat surprised to find that among other excellent dishes was:

"D-d Turkey." The rest of the diners believe that the bud's mischief savored of too much wit to have been born out of mere ignorance.

Entry by Nomination in Navy. The writer of an article in Page's Magazine on Lord Selborne's new question of protection from the hot scheme for the training of British naval officers makes some pointed re That is why I wish to modify my statemarks on the present methods of en ment, and what I say may be open to try to the navy. He states that the proposed mode of entry by nomina tion is a relic of admiralty patronage which the board is unwilling to re linquish; but, whether the admirals like it or not, it must soon go the way of all such antiquated privileges Open competition is sure to comwithin the next few years. The resuit of this entry by nomination will be to keep the naval service—as far as the officers are concerned-in the family circles of the admiralty and their friends; so that parents without influence inside of that charmed circle will have no chance of getting their boys into the navy, however desirable ever ready the parents may be or how our the heavy expense of educating their boys for the service of their country.

Fact Railfery Time Promised.

Offices of the Transibeten railway will be opened shortly in Feris. Arrangements are nonly completed for the running of the new Russo-European express from Calais, which will make travolers from England 6 make travolers from England 6



The Asparagus Bed.

In most of the Northern states, spring is the best time to start an asparagus bed. The work should be begun as soon as the soil is dry enough. The advantage of beginning early is to get the asparagus roots into the soil in time to receive the benefit of the spring rains. The bed may indeed be put in late, say June or July, but in that case the roots will be trying to send up shoots at a time of year when there is the least supply of moisture. Artificial watering is often resorted to in such cases, but such application of water is often neglected or made too scantily, and the supply that nature gives is thus much to be preferred. Moreover, in the case of a large bed on sandy soil, the application of water would be found to entail an immense amount or labor.

For asparagus the ground should be thoroughly worked. If the land has a decided slope, run the asparagus rows in accordance with it, so that the gall may to some extent have a vatural drainage. It is best to give the plants room enough, and if they are from four to five feet apart, it will be better for them and nake it easier to cultivate with a horse, if the bed be of sufficient size to require it. Asparagus roots spread rapidly and soon cover a large area. They will produce larger shoots and will continue to produce longer than will be the case if the roots are planted close together, as used to be done. In too close plantings, the beds in a faw years become a mass of roots, and the stalks become smaller and tougher from year to

When a large field is to be planted to asparagus it is interesting to know how many plants will be required. If they are set three feet spart each way an acre will require 4,840; three by four feet, 3,640; four by four feet, 2,722 plants; four by five feet, 2,178 plants per acre; five by five feet, 1,692; five by six feet, 1,452; six by six feet, 1,210. The roots of asparagus will sometimes be found in the soil ten feet from the parent stem, so it had no symptom of a return of my is readily seen that they can use all old trouble I am sure I am permathe room given them.

Asparagus is not a deep-rooted plant and does not require to be planted in deep trenches, as some seem to think. In its wild state it grows on the edges of marshes and has to send its roots down only a few inches to reach water. The roots cannot live tity, 16 ounces, 10 cents. in water and hence run far over the ground near the surface. When they are planted in deep trenches on heavy soil the roots lie in water for weeks at a time and the plants die. The writer knows of such a bed being made in the spring of 1902. It was on heavy, wet soil. The old man that dug the trench followed the old notion and put it down "good and deep," which meant over two feet. He filled the hottom with tomato cans and the like rubbish, piled a lot of manure on top of that, then put in the asparagus roots and the dirt. A good rain came on and filled the trench. Not an asparagus shoot appeared during the entire season. The proper depth to plant asparagus is from four to ten inches, depending on condiriety of clant.

Small Things About the Orchard. in a talk to fruit growers R. Morrill said: If I were to have an orchard to lay out in an ideal manner I would have it laid out with a view of being able to do all the work in that orchard economically, to be able to gather the fruit economically. I will mention one thing to call your attention to what I mean. If there is no other reason, no climatic reason, why a tree should have a long body, I would give it a short body, because by and by you have got to prune that tree, and every foot you raise that tree in the air you have expended energy from the beginning of the pruning of the tree to the end of its existence in going up and down ladders; every foot means that percentage of extra labor for every man that goes up and down that ladder thousands and thousands of times during the life of that tree. That means a difference of 10 per cent on your expense; it might make 20 per cent difference on your expenses. Those are little things, but those are among the little things that count so much. So I say, unless there is some other excellent reason why you should not do it, would advocate short bodies. Another reason is there is not the same leverage from the wind on the short body that there is on a long body. By the same rule I would shorten my limbs and keep my tree compact and open for the same purpose; it is economi cal. I say "open" here, but if I were clear down in southern Illinois probably I would not say open, because the

criticism if taken in a different locality. their lives never owned a decent barn treasing enough (details can be given for the housing of their dairy cowa. Barns dark in summer and cold in oothing in the way of treatment winter are not places is which the cows can be comfortable or their keepers happy while they are working around them.

and scalding sun makes a difference.

it pays to make first-class patter, but it is also necessary that the maker should know how to get dist-class prices for it. The man the takes his outter to the corner growty and sells it at the same price his neighbors are getting for poor bush has not yet learned how to get de most out of his product.

Blue Color Due to Oxygen. German scientific periodical says that, according to recent experiments by Dr. Spring of Luttich, the blue color of the atmosphere is due to the oxygen it contains, and not, as hereofore believed, to the effect of fine

particles of dust.

An Honored Servant. Sho Masuda, a female servant of Niwagori, Japan, has had a green riband conferred upon her by the Japanese Bureau of Decorations, for remarkable fidelity to the family who employed her. She is said to be the first domestic servant who has ever been decorated by a government

Trees Without Leaves. There are great forests of leafless trees in Australia. They are acacias, or wattles, as some people call them, and their being leafless is simply an adaptation to the dry climate. They have leaves while growing, but when their growth is complete they shed the leaves and breathe through the little stem that remains, because moisture is too precious to them for the free evaporation that leaves always cause.

They "Waited" and "Saw."

Warren's Corners, N. Y., April 20th. "Wait and see-you're better now. of course, but the cure won't last."

This was what the doctors said to Mr. A. B. Smith of this place. These doctors had been treating him for years and he got no better. They thought that nothing could permanently cure him. He says:

"My kidneys seemed to be so large that there wasn't room for them, and at times it seemed as if ten thousand needles were running through them I could not sleep on my left side for years, the pain was so great in that position. I had to get up many times to urinate, and my urine was some times clear and white as spring water, and again it would be highcolored and would stain my linen. The pain across my back was awful. I was ravenously hungry all the

time. "After I had taken Dodd's Kidney Pills for four days my kidneys pained me so bad I could hardly sit down On the morning of the fifth day I felt some better, and the improvement continued until I was completely cured.

"This is months ago, and as I have nently cured."

Some people have no more use for a tramp than a tramp has for a bath robe.

about "Defiance Starch," There is none to equal it in quality and quan-Try it now and save your money.

You never hear any one complain

Even the burglar sometimes breaks Into society.

ARE YOUR CLOTHES PADED? Use Red Cross Ball Blue and make them white again. Large 2 oz. parkage, 5 cents. Power of Niagara Falls.

At Niagara Falls 35,000 horsepower used in twenty different electrical processes for producing metals and chemicals.

Time to Destroy Caterpillars The late fall and winter months offer the best opportunity for fighting the tent caterpillar. The eggs then form masses on the twigs that

can be easily detected and scraped off. Every nest destroyed means tions of soil, moisture supply and va- about 200 less caterpillars to prey upon the trees next summer.

California Prunes.

The first prune tree was planted in California in 1870 by a Frenchman, who brought the tree to this country from France. The first orchard-of ten acres-began to yield in 1875. In 1901 the state produced 159,000,000 pounds of prunes and the total crop of 1902 will be considerably larger. The center of the industry is the Santa Clara valley, which contains 3,567, 140 bearing trees.

Cures Drunkenness.

A traveler has made the observation that coffee-drinking people are very seldom given to drunkenness. In Brazil, for instance, where coffee is grown extensively, and all the inhabitants drink it many times a day, intoxication is rarely seen. The foreigne: who settles there, though possessed of ever such a passion, for strong drink, gradually loses his liking for alcohol as he acquires the coffee drinking habit of the Brazilian.

BUILT OVER.

Food That Rebuilt a Man's Body and Built It Right.

By food alone, with a knowledge of what food to use, disease can be warded off and health maintained, also many even chronic diseases cay be cured. It is manifestly best a safest to depend upon food to of rather than too much drugging.

A case in point will lilustra. A well known man of Readist, Pa., Treas, of a certain club thee, says: "I have never written a attimonial letter, but I have been ling Grape-Nuts about a year and hive recovered my health, and feel the I would like to write you about y for the case is extraordinary.

"For five year I was a sufferen It pays to have a good dairy barn.

Money is well invested in such an improvement. We have known farmers that were well-to-do and yet all their lives never owned a description and the ondition certainly was dis-

> drugs benefited me in the least and an operation was seriously con-sidered. In May, 1901, I commenced using Grape-Nuts as a food and with no idea that it would in any way help my condition. In two or three weeks there was a stendy gain from that there was a steady gain from that time on until now I am practically well. I don't know how to explain the healing value of the food but fur some reason, although it has taken nearly a year, I have recovered my health and the change is entirely attributable to Grape-Nuts food, for I long any quit medicine. I eat only Grape Nuts for breakfast and lanches, but at my night theater I have an assorted meat." From furnished.

NEVER SAW SUCH LARGE YIELDS

The Climate Is Healthy—The Winters Are Pleasant in Western Canada.

Writing from Stirling, Alberta, to one of the agents representing the Canadian Government free homestead lands, Mr. M. Pickrell, formerly of Beechwood, Ky., says of Western Casada: "In the first place we will say that

the summer season is just lovely indeed. As to the winter, well, we never experienced finer weather than we are now enjoying. We have just returned from Northern Alberta, and will say that we found the weather to be very mild, the air dry, fresh and invigorating. Conside ing everything we can say that the winters here are most pleasant, healthy and enjoyable to what they are in the States. Here it gets cold and continues so till spring -there are no disagreeable winds. In South Alberta it is some warmer-two to four inches of snow may fall and in a few hours a Chinook wind comes along, evaporating the entire snow leaving terra firms perfectly dry; in fact, we did not believe this part until we came and saw for ourselves and we now know what we herein write to be just as we write it. There has not been a day this winter that I could not work out doors. Farmers here are calculating on starting the plow the

first of March. "As to farm wages, we would not advise a man to come here with the expectation of living by his day's work, but all who do want a home I advise to have nerve enough to get up and come, for there never has been. and may never be again, such a grand opportunity for a man to get a home

almost free. "As to the crops. I have been in the fields before harvest, saw the grass put up and the grain harvested, and I never saw such large yields. I saw cats near Edmonton over six feet tall tnat yielded 80 bushels per acre, and 1 talked to a farmer near St. Albert who had a field year before last that averaged 110 bushels per acre and weighed 43 pounds to the bushel. All other crops would run in proportion-as to potatoes and vegetables, the turnout was enormous. I have such reports as the above from all sections that I have visited, and that has been every community between the Edmonton dis trict and Raymond, in the Lethbridge district.

"As to stock raising, I would ad-

vise a man to locate in this place, or any place, in South Alberta, but for mixed farming I would say go up farther north, say near Lacombe, Wetaskiwin or Edmonton, where it is not quite so dry and where there is some timber to be had. I will say that nowhere have I ever seen a better opportunity for a man, whether he has money or not, to obtain a home. Nowhere can be found a more productive soil, better water and a better gov erned country than Western Canada affords. Inducements to the homeseeker are unexcelled. I met two men near Penoka on the C. & E. R. R. who borrowed the money to pay for their homestead, and in four years those two men sold their farms-one for \$2,500, the other for \$3,000. I met a man near Wetaskiwin who landed here with 25 cents six years ago. He is now worth \$8,000. The advantages for ranching are excellent. In fact, I not believe this secti beat. Markets are good; as to living, a family can live as cheap here as they can in the States. The average yield of oats in this neighborhood last year was 70 bushels per acre; wheat averaged 35, barley 40, and the beet eron was good. In consequence of the successful cultivation of the beet a large beet sugar factory is being erected at Raymond, seven miles from

"In conclusion I will say that N. W. T. from Manitoba to a long distance north of Edmonton produces most per derful crops. Lakes and rivers and with fish, and game is plentiful. And that this is unquestionably the country for a man to come to if he desires to better his condition in life. I would advise the prospective ettler to look over the Lethbridge, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton districts before

locating. "I will locate id the Edmonton district next fall and several families from the State will locate with me. In the meant ae I will receive my mail here and will be pleased to give the interested all the information de-

For information as to railway rates, etc., apply to any agent of the Canadian Government, whose name appears elsewhere in this paper.

Berness of Kite Hawks. Kito hawks have become so bold about the garrison is Burma that the swoop down on the mess tables seizh food from the soldiere ates.

New Pipcess Means treat Saving. A new process for extracting of from olives by a centriugal machine, such as is used in sigar refineries. will effect an enormous saving to the olive growers of California.

Visitors to Spain Mut Register. The Spanish Government has revived the regulation requiring all foreigners resident in or laiting Spain to register their names at their consulates.

House Fly a Rapid Traveler. The house fly is very spid in flight its wings making 800 bets a second in which time it goes twaty-five feet When alarmed the rate isincreased to

that of fifty feet a secon New Trouble for Vnice. Venice has a new sourc of anxiety It has happened repeatedlyof late that when the tide went out iteft all the canals empty; and as thre are no horses, all traffic was supended for hours.

For Experimentation.

Two tables for experimentation have been taken by the tringle institute in the celebrated laboratory of Dr. Dohrn't at Naples, as one in a station which is to be established in the Bermudas.