FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

The trouble called gapes is caused by a small worm in the throat about a half inch long, and they often exist in such numbers and breed so rapidly as to kill the chickens in a short time. Some of them can be removed by making a loop of horse hair and putting down the chicken's throat, or by using the small end of a feather in the same way, by which means they are drawn out. This work is said to exist in the common earth worm or angle worm, but is probably not in all, as we have fed these worms liberally to small chickens for many days in succession, often giving a half pint at a time to a single clutch of chickens, and we never had a case of it. But removing them with a feather or horse hair is of but little use if they are not prevented from coming again. First remove the chickens to a clean spot of ground where poultry have not been kept. Be sure that it is dry and clean, and it may be well to turn some of it over with the spade. Scatter air-slacked lime in the coop where they are, and on the ground around them. Put about a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine in two quarts of water, and give them that to drink. Chop onions fine and mix with their food. All these are approved remedies, but the main point is perfect cleanliness of coop and grounds where they are. If it seems necessary as they grow older to return them to infected yards have the soil well turned over, and then sow air-slacked lime over it. We have seen bad cases of it in old fowls also, but it was always where little attention had been paid to keeping clean under the roosts and keeping the yards clean and dry.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

The most delicious hams and bacon are the toothsome country cured meat. With all packers' new process curing there is none so good as the farm cured pork. The Wisconsin Farmer gives the following :

We have a formula for a dry cure that has proved very satisfactory with us. We take for every thousand pounds of meat ten quarts of salt, one pound of black pepper, one pound of saltpetre and two pounds of brown sugar. Mix sugar, salt and pepper together in a tub. Dissolve the saltpetre in a quart of water, then pour in the other dry mixture and mix thoroughly. When the meat has all the animal heat out of it, but not frozen, put each piece in a tub and rub the mixture on until the meat has a very wet appearance all over, skin and all. After each piece is thus treated there is always some left, which I put on the protruding bones of the hams and shoulders, as they lie on the table for drying. It takes them from three days to two weeks to dry, according to the weather. Now after the meat has taken the salt as it should, I hang on twine string and give a coat of condensed smoke. After this is thoroughly dry we simply hang away, putting in sacks or not, as we please. The insects will not bother such a cure.

If you do not care to risk it put in flour sacks, tie them tight and put wood ashes in the mouth of the sack. Mice will not bother raw meat of this cure.

GOOD FEEDERS.

It is not hard to get the breeder, or even the buyer of pure-bred stock, to see that it pays to have the best. But many feeders seem to wholly disregard the fact. Whether the stockman who is picking up a bunch of cattle becomes careless, thereby disregarding laws well known to him, or whether his innate risk and venture carries him beyond his judgment, we cannot say. But certain it is that most feeders of cattle have in their lots a few animals that are always undesirable. If you should ask one why he bought that particular steer, he would probably have no reply, or say, "Because he was cheap." Poor stock never pays for feeding, and the longer it is kept the greater the loss. Now that the time is here to buy something to eat the grass, will it not be well to consider what to buy ? Is there not more profit in paying a few dollars more per head for good stock that are always ready for market than in allowing a few poor ones to get into the herd because they seem to be cheap?

SULPHUR AND SALT.

The fact that sulphur and salt in due proportions given moderately to all kinds of live stock is excellent is not new, but some recent uses of these in Iowa have brought the matter again prominently to public attention there. A reference to the matter in the Iowa Homestead elicited letters from live stock growers on the subject, one of whom contributes to that paper his own experiences, in which he says that the feeding of sulphur to young cattle, colts, sheep and swine in the proportion of one part of sulphur to three parts of salt is a splendid prevention of disease, as well as an eradicator of vermin. A little care must be exercised in feeding it to cows in calf, although for all kinds of stock it may be safely fed in the proportions mentioned to the extent of about one tablespoonful a day. It will clear cattle of lice, free sheep of scab, and drive off ticks and will correct impaired digestion when animals are being fed heavily on a fattening ration. It is simply surprising how quickly ticks on sheep will disappear if a tablespoonful of this mixture is fed to them daily for a few days. They will not only disappear from the animals, but will also leave their sleeping quarters. The feeding of it is so simple and the cost so small that it is somewhat singular that more farmers do not use it.

TREE PAINT.

A great variety of washes have been used for preventing the female beetles from laying their eggs upon the trees. The following is probably as effective as any that can be safely used without danger of injury to the bark. Dissolve one-half gallon of soft soap or five pounds of whale-oil soap in one-half gallon of hot water, and add one-half pint of carbolic acid. When mixed, add five gallons of warm water and enough lime to make a whitewash of about the consistency of paint. Finally, stir in one-fourth of a pound of Paris green. Apply the wash in April, before the eggs have been deposited on the trees, and again in a few weeks. All cracks and crevices must be filled and the bark thoroughly and completely covered, a stiff brush being best for the work. It must be understood that the work has no effect upon the borers after they have once entered the tree, but is intended to prevent the depositing of eggs, or to kill newly hatched larvae before they have entered the bark.

Nervous Diseases

CURED BY

Munyon's Nerve Cure.

"I believe that more than 90 per cent. of business failures can be traced to ill-health."—Munyon.

Nervous disorders, especially among women, are becoming alarmingly prevalent. In their train are found insomnia, melancholia, neuralgia, epilepsy and insanity. I feel proud to think that in my Nerve Cure I have supplied a perfect boon to suffering humanity, and one that will live in the hearts and lives of the people long after I am gone. If you are troubled with nervousness, if you cannot sleep, if you feel irritable, if you feel weak and exhausted, I most earnestly ask you to try my Nerve Cure.—Munyon.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Nerve Cure, 25c a vial.
Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure relieves stomach distress instantly. Price 25c.
Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.
Personal letters addressed to Prof. Munyon, Philadelphia, U.S.A., containing details of sickness, will be answered promptly and free advice as to treatment will be given. 15B

PERSONAL POINTERS

Notes of Interest About Some Leading People.

The Duke of Devonshire has in his possession a copy of Claude Lorrain's "Book of Truth," the rarest book in Europe. It is an heirloom in the family, and the duke's father on one occasion refused an offer of $100,000 for it.

Sir Frederick Holder, the first Speaker of the Commonwealth House of Representatives, started life as a schoolmaster in South Australia, of which Colony he was Premier when federation was accomplished. He has been for many years a Methodist lay preacher, and he has never permitted any political work to interfere with his preaching engagements. The first Commoner of the Commonwealth frequently figures in the pulpits of the Melbourne Methodist churches.

Lord Spencer used to be known as the Red Earl, on account of his splendid beard, which contributed not a little to his great air of dignity and distinction. Even now the description may be found occasionally applied to him in the newspapers. But he might more properly be called the White Earl. During the last two or three years the ruddy hue of his beard has been gradually disappearing, and a few days ago, when he loitered for some time in the Commons' Lobby, it was observed that it had become almost white.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree tells a story about a dog named Argus, who used regularly to accompany him to the theatre, and particularly objected to sensational scenes. When Mr. Tree was playing in "Captain Swift" Argus used to take his place in the wings and follow his every word and look until the suicidal situation was reached. The moment Mr. Tree felt for his pistol Argus used to rush into the darkest corner he could find and, burying his head between his paws, listen for the thud of the actor's fall. After that the dog would crawl back to meet his master with a howl of joy at Mr. Tree's apparent return to life.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, keeps his fiftieth birthday this year, and Irishmen will be glad to know that he comes of Irish stock, though born far away in Milwaukee. He began his successful career in the office of a Chicago railway, and rose to be general store-keeper of the line. In this capacity he attracted the attention of the then manager of the Canadian Pacific line, who induced him to go to Montreal as general purchasing agent of the trans-continental railway. In two years he was assistant manager, and he has since become the head of the line.

The late Dean Farrar was an indefatigable worker. His working day when he was at Westminster began at half-past eight o'clock and lasted until ten at night, when he used to allow himself an hour or so with a novel or some other form of recreation. A good deal of his work was done in the library of the Athenaeum Club, where he was secure from interruption ; when he wrote at home in Dean's Yard he used to sit at an upright desk near the window, with his constant companion, a parrot, close by. Polly used often to break in upon her master's train of thought by insisting upon perching on his finger, and her antics lent a curiously humorous touch to the bookish interior.

An amusing incident is told of King Victor of Italy, one of whose chief amusements is motoring. One day when out with the Queen they were passing through a small village when a breakdown occurred. Amongst the crowd attracted to the spot were two English motorists, who, unaware of the identity of the occupants, carried on the following conversation :—"Pretty motor-car." "Yes, and the lady is pretty, too." "More than can be said of the man. Did you ever see such a little man in such a big car ?" "I am out of brandy. I wonder if he can supply me. Shall I ask ? Perhaps he speaks French." "I shall be most happy to oblige you," said the King, in perfect English, turning and holding out his flask. Then, as he prepared to leave, he added : "Can I be of any further use to you ? My kingdom is at your disposal, and it is not so small as its monarch."

The death of Mr. George Clunie Ross, commonly known as King Ross, draws attention to the almost unique British possession in the Indian Ocean—the Cocos or Keeling Islands. The grandfather of King Ross found them uninhabited in 1825 and hurried back to Scotland to induce his fellow-countrymen to go out as settlers. Many went ; but in the meantime a notorious adventurer named Alexander Hare had taken possession of the islands with a number of natives from the Straits Settlements. The majority of Ross's followers returned to Scotland, but some remained to support him. For some time the two factions lived on bad terms ; but Ross's influence gradually asserted itself, and Hare, deserted by his followers, left the place and died at Singapore. Since then the prosperity of the island has been assured, and it has yielded a fine revenue to the Ross family, chiefly from the products of the cocoanut. There is no legislation, no rates or taxes, and nothing really disturbs the serenity of the inhabitants but an occasional cyclone or earthquake.

ST. THOMAS MAN GIVES ADVICE.

TELLS HIS FRIENDS TO USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR KIDNEY PAINS.

Lew Dake Well-Known Hotel-keeper Gives His Experience With Canada's Great Kidney Remedy.

St. Thomas, Ont., April 20.—(Special.)—Everybody in St. Thomas and the surrounding country knows Lew Dake, proprietor of the Dake House and one of this railway center's most popular citizens and many people know that for years he was the victim of a very aggravated form of Kidney Disease. To-day he is a sound, healthy man. He used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Speaking of the matter recently, Mr. Dake said'

"I had been troubled for over five years with my Kidneys and pains in my back. Nothing I used could give me any relief till finally on the advice of a friend I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"By the time I had finished one box the pains and Kidney Disease was gone. That is over five years ago now, and as I have had no return of the trouble since, I think I am safe in concluding that the cure was permanent.

"I advise all my friends who are troubled in the same way to use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all stages of Kidney Disease from Pain in the Back to Bright's Disease.

A CHANCE FOR CLEVER PEOPLE

It should be easy for people who drink delicious Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea to say something that will induce their friends to try it.

$545.00 in Cash Prizes

Twenty-five cash Prizes will be awarded in order of merit to those sending in the best advertisements for Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea.

First Prize - - - -	$200.00
Second Prize - - - -	100.00
Third Prize - - - -	40.00
4th to 13th Prizes, $10.00 each	100.00
14th to 25th, $5.00 each - -	60.00
	$500.00

In addition, beginning with the week ending April 4, a special weekly prize of $5.00 will be given to the one sending in the best advertisement during that week, making for the nine weeks $45.00 in special prizes, or a grand total of thirty-four cash prizes, $545.

CONDITIONS

1st. No professional ad. writer, nor anyone connected directly or indirectly with the Blue Ribbon Tea Company may compete.
2nd. Advertisements must not contain more than 50 words, and shorter ones are preferable.
3rd. One of the cards used in packing Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea—there are two in each package—must be enclosed with each batch of advertisements sent.
4th. The competition closes June 1, 1903, and all competing advertisements must reach one of the following addresses on or before that date.

Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Toronto, Ont.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Vancouver, B.C.

5th. No person shall be awarded more than one of the main prizes, but may also take one or more weekly prizes.
6th. In case of a tie, decision will be based on all the advertisements submitted by the competitors in question.

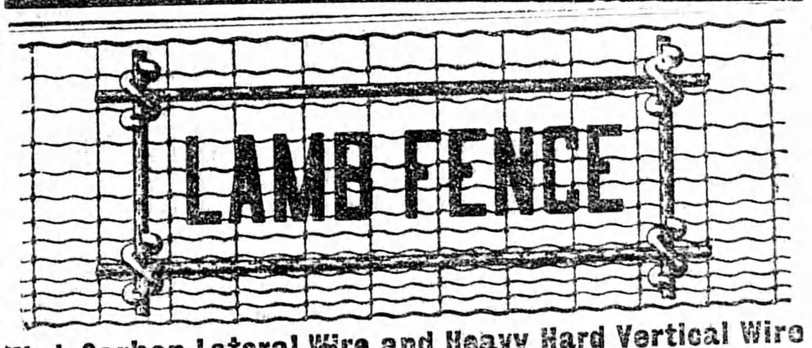
Mr. H. M. E. Evans, of the Winnipeg Telegram, has kindly consented to judge the advertisements and award prizes.

All advertisements that fail to win a prize, but which are good enough to be accepted for publication will be paid for at the rate of $1.00 each.

Unless expressly requested to the contrary, we will consider ourselves at liberty to publish the names of prize winners.

A good advertisement should be truthful and contain an idea brightly and forcibly expressed. A bona fide signed letter with address and date from one who has tested the tea, is a good form. An advertisement for an article of food should not associate with it, even by contrast, any unpleasant idea. The best advertisement is the one that will induce the most people to try the article advertised.

Seek your Inspiration in a Cup of Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea and the Money is yours.



High Carbon Lateral Wire and Heavy Hard Vertical Wire

Not the cheapest but the most quality for the money.

If your Dealer does not keep **LAMB FENCE** write us direct.

The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Limited, London, Ont

That label is only put on the best paints made—Ramsay's **Paints.** We make them and guarantee them for value, strength, beauty, durability and economy.

Send post card mentioning this paper and we'll send our booklet showing how some beautiful homes have been painted with our paints.

A. RAMSAY & SON, Paint makers, • MONTREAL.
Estd. 1842.

14—26

THE M. P. GETS NO PAY.

Members of the English Parliament, unlike the members of the other parliaments of the world, serve without salaries. The labor party's representatives in parliament and the Irish party's members are the only ones who are paid to serve in the House of Commons. They draw their salaries not from the Government, but from the funds of their parties. There are so many able men willing to serve their country and their party for the honor of it that all agitations to secure salaries for members of commons have failed. It costs the average member from $3,000 to $25,000 in election expenses to get into commons if his election is warmly contested by a candidate from the opposing party, so that, as a rule, the average member of the House of Commons is a man of fortune.

FEMALE JACK SHEPPERD.

While awaiting trial on a charge of theft Carrie Smith, a domestic servant, made an all but successful attempt to escape from New Brunswic, N. J., gaol. She had become possessed of male attire, and was just leaving the prison when her slouch hat became disarranged, allowing her long hair to fall, and thus disclosing her sex.

When the French General Bourbaki retreated into Switzerland from the Germans in 1871, he sold 10,000 horses to the Swiss. One of these is still alive. It is owned by a butcher in Berne.