Basking In the Sun.

"Basking in the sun" is in itself of real and considerable benefit, and it is no compliment to our human intelligence to find that cats and dogs understand that fact much better than we do. The love of sunshine is naturally one of our strongest instincts, and we should be far healthier and happier if we followed and developed it instead of practically ignoring and repressing it. How a sparkling sunny morning exhilarates us and makes us feel that "it's too fine a day to spend indoors!" And yet how few holidays are taken for that reason!

The wealth of the sunbeams is poured out lavishly all around us, and we turn from it to struggle for a few pitiful handfuls of something else that is yellow and shining, but not half so likely to bring us happiness and often has strange red spots upon it. Give nature a chance, and we shall find that there is more than a mere fanciful connection between natural sunlight and that "sunny" disposition which, after all, is the true "philosopher's stone."

Legends of the Owl and Raven.

In some parts of Europe an omelet made from the eggs of the long eared owl is believed to be an effective cure for drunkenness.

In Germany the raven is supposed to be able to procure a magic stone that gives invisibility to the wearer. It is apparently not a simple matter to obtain, for in the first place, after discovering the nest, you must satisfy yourself that the old birds are at least over a century old. Then you climb to the nest and must either take out an egg, boil it hard and replace it, or if there should be young you must kill a male nestling—it must be a male—and replace it also. After this the spot must be most carefully marked, for the parent bird, if he is old enough, will return with the magic stone, which will render the nest invisible, and it is apparently from the spot where you judge the nest ought to be that you must pluck the prize.

Nicknames of Kings.

France has been a seesaw nation—first up, then down—and its position may be reckoned by the kings it had. One was St. Louis, and another was Hutin, meaning "headstrong or murderous." Another king was the Long, while his successors were Handsome, Fortunate, Good, Wise, Beloved and Affable. France must surely have been on the top then and have progressed farther when two kings were respectively called the father of his people and the father of letters.

Denmark has had a most curious array of sovereigns, the Blue Tooth, Forked Beard, Simple, Hungry, Harefoot, Lamb, Pious and Cruel being among them. This latter, who was Christian II., belied his real name by gaining the additional title of the Nero of the North. There was probably little happiness in Denmark when he sat upon the throne.

Three Gateways to the West.

Since The Southwest Limited, the new electric-lighted train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, has been placed in service, Chicago to Kansas City, this company offers the best of train service to the West through three important gateways. Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul.

The Pioneer Limited, Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, for years has been the most popular train between these cities. The Overland Limited, Chicago to Omaha and Sand San Francisco, is the most famous of transcontinental trains through Omaha.

The Southwest Limited, Chicago to Kansas City, with its standard and compartment sleepers, library-observation cars and other excellent equipment, offers travelers to the Southwest better service than they have heretofore enjoyed, and in consequence has proved a success from its initial trip.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. No. 8 King St. East, Toronto, A. J. Taylor, C. P. Agent.

How It Spreads.

The first package of Hem-Roid, the infallible Pile cure, that was put out went to a small town in the State of Nebraska.

It made the cure of a case of Piles that was considered hopeless.

The news spread and although this was only two years ago the demand prompted Dr. J. S. Leonhardt of Lincoln, Neb., the discoverer, to prepare it for general use. Now it is being sent to all parts of the world.

It will cure any case of Piles. There is a month's treatment in each box.

Sold for $1.00, with absolute guarantee.

It is for sale by druggists.

Sold in Milton by Higginbotham & Field.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to begin building a new extension from Guelph to Goderich as soon as they settle the right-of-way.

After fifty years of experience in India, the British military authorities have now given up the attempt to prohibit drinking in the army. As Lord Kitchener says: "You might as well try to hasten the millennium," and for twenty years they have been using various measures, some of which have proven practical and others impractical, to promote temperance. The result is an almost unanimous conclusion that the most effective means of preventing intemperance and promoting discipline and morals are the soldiers' institutes and clubs, at which liquor is sold in small quantities under strict regulations. In other words, they have stopped trying to prohibit drinking, because they found it was impossible, and are now trying to reduce it to the minimum. The placing of the regulations of the liquor traffic very largely with the men themselves and removing the semblance of official interference of authority is one of the most effective arrangements, and very fact that drinking is not forbidden, and that liquor can be obtained at any moment within a few steps of the barracks, is of itself a most wholesome influence, because it takes away the desire and all the spirit of adventure and risk.

ABOUT WHEAT GROWING

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO DISTRICT OF WESTERN CANADA.

Eternal Vigilance Is the Price of Keeping Up the Milling Quality of Wheat, and an Ottawa Government Bulletin Says That There Is Now Need for Its Exercise—Some Hints From the Seed Division.

Western Canada wheat has an enviable reputation in foreign countries, says Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa. It is in demand for American milling centres, as well as those of England and Scotland, because it is rich in gluten of exceedingly good quality. The crop of Western Canada for years hence will reach, it is estimated 500 millions of bushels. In view of the rapidly increasing production it is important that its present good reputation be maintained or improved in order that it may continue to grow in favor in foreign countries, where it must find a market.

But the high standard of excellence has already been appreciably lowered through the introduction of wheat of inferior milling quality. Through carelessness these mixtures are allowed to yearly increase, while

WHEAT GROWER AT WORK.

in other districts inferior varieties have been grown, that depreciates the value of the total crop.

The advantage of growing only hammed wheat may be judged from the difference in price between No. 1 Hard and the next two grades, as this difference is most commonly due to the prevalence of soft, starchy grains in the lower grades. "No 1 Hard" invariably has a high percentage of translucent grains indicating a high percentage of a good quality of gluten, as it is the quality quite as much as the quantity of the gluten that lends value to the superior wheat.

Red Fife is the standard variety and the hardest wheat grown in Western Canada. It will survive late spring frosts that are sufficiently severe to kill out most other varieties. Its milling qualities are not excelled.

Preston wheat is a bearded variety that has grown in favor among farmers in districts where Red Fife has frequently been injured by early frost. It is from two to five days earlier than the Red Fife. If the weather be unfavorable at the time when ripening takes place it may ripen even ten days earlier than the latter variety. Some Canadian millers claim to have made careful milling tests of Preston wheat and openly condemn it as much inferior to the Red Fife. Results of tests carried on under the direction of Dr. Saunders, who originated the variety, indicate that it is only slightly inferior to the Red Fife.

The comparative productiveness of varieties differs with localities and conditions of soil and climate. Again there may be quite as much difference between two strains of seed of the same variety as between two distinct sorts, so far as their capacity to give a large yield of grain is concerned. Whatever varieties are selected, they should be grown separately and each kept reasonably pure. On account of careless practices, in the matter of seed selection, mixtures of undesirable sorts have increased in the standard wheat of the West. These impurities consist chiefly of earlier maturing varieties that shell more readily than the Red Fife, thus having a larger proportion of seed from them to come as "volunteer wheat" in the next succeeding crop.

It is of much importance to the country, as well as to individual wheat growers, that these conditions be overcome. It is clear that, even farmers who are careless about keeping their seed pure are willing to pay fancy prices for ten, twenty or fifty bushel lots of good pure seed of wheat, oats and barley. But the supply of high class seed is limited. Although the demand for it is great, but little effort has been made by farmers to meet the demand. Appeals have been made to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to establish farms at various points for the purpose of growing pure seed of wheat, and other cereals, for distribution to farmers at the cost of production. That would entail a large expense and would be undertaking work that farmers are quite able to do themselves. The Department of Agriculture is willing to grant such assistance as may be necessary to encourage private enterprise in an endeavor to cope with the situation. In matters of this kind the best results are obtained from organized effort.

Wheat Growers' Association.

With a view further to encourage the production and more general use of seed of the best quality, an announcement was made in the spring of 1903, inviting farmers, who had been giving some special attention to the growing of seed grain, to unite and form an association of seed growers. Rules governing the association and standards of perfection for pedigreed seed will be controlled by an advisory board composed of representative men from the various branch associations. There are now thirty-five seed growers who are members of the Western Canada Association. Their work is supervised and inspected by a superintendent. Records are kept of the amount and pedigree of seed produced by them. According to the rules of the association, each member is required to give a definite guarantee as to the purity, vitality and freedom from seeds of noxious weeds, with all lots of seed sold by him. The association certificate will show the pedigree of the seed—the number of consecutive years during which hand selection has been followed.

Farmers of Western Canada, who have farms that are free from noxious weeds and otherwise suited to growing good seed of wheat, oats, rye, barley and other grain, are invited to become members of the association and make seed growing a special industry in their farm operations. They may commence by sowing a plot in the coming spring with the best obtainable seed. There will be a ready market for all the seed that can be produced by members, at prices that will pay handsomely for the extra trouble in producing it. There is now an annual demand for 75,000 bushels of seed wheat alone.

THE SHEPHERD.

Some Bad Results From Feeding Silage to Sheep Reported.

Replying to an inquiry made by Stockman and Farmer, Arthur Dunks of New Jersey says, regarding his experience in feeding silage to sheep: "We have fed silage to our sheep here for the past ten years, and, while we found that they would not thrive on too much, one feed a day was about the right amount to give. This year we commenced to feed Dec. 1, as usual, what we thought the nicest silage that we ever had—no mold or anything, so far as we could see, the matter with it. But about Jan. 1 a number of the sheep became partly paralyzed, and they had no control of their jaws, which would just hang down limp, and the sheep would sometimes live two or three days and sometimes would die within a few hours. After holding postmortem examination we found that the membranous lining of the rumen had practically all let loose. A purgative seemed to have no action whatever, and, although the sheep were getting some roots, the food seemed to be in a very dry condition. The sheep were also receiving some bran. Since quitting the silage we have not lost one, except two or three that were sick at the time. None of the sheep that were affected got well.

When a ram's constitution has been undermined by the rutting season, says a breeder, the horns cease to grow, nor do they begin again until the spring of the year, when the green vegetation brings nourishing food, and this is the cause of the rings, which, therefore, indicate the number of winters old a sheep is, says a western feeder.

This was my head man's theory and is, I believe, a correct one, for in the smaller heads which I have examined these rings coincided with the age of the sheep as told by the teeth.

Up to five years the age of a sheep can always be determined by the teeth—a two-year-old, four teeth, a three-year-old, six teeth, and a four-year-old or over, eight teeth, or a full set.

DEATH OF B. H. BULL.

Prominent Stock Breeder of Ontario Passes Away.

Bartholomew Hill Bull of Brampton died at his home, "Hawthorne Lodge," early Sunday morning, 10th April, after a very short illness. Mr. Bull was the eldest son of the late J. P. Bull, J.P., of Downsview and settled at Brampton in 1874. His mother was Caroline Amelia Carpenter, daughter of the late Samuel Carpenter of Wanona.

Mr. Bull was known throughout Canada as the founder of the firm of B. H. Bull & Son, proprietors of

LATE B. H. BULL.

the Brampton Jersey Herd, having been for years a very large breeder and importer of pure-bred Jersey cattle, and at the time of his death having the largest herd of registered Jerseys ever owned in Canada. He enjoyed the reputation of having bred and raised more prize stock than any other Canadian breeder. He was the second president of the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association, a director of Peel County Agricultural Society and of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association. His education was received at Weston Grammar School and at Victoria University.

A Gastronomic Feat.

Here is an extract from a recent novel: "Husband and wife ate on together in silence. There was manifestly an ill feeling between them. The husband devoured a plate of soup, half a fish, a piece of roast beef and a slice of plum pudding without ever once opening his mouth."

A Smart Witness.

Lawyer—Do you swear positively that you know more than half this jury? Witness—Yes, sir, and now that I have taken a good look at 'em I will swear that I know more than all of 'em put together.

Nature and Woman.

"Nature never grows old," said Barlow.

"Yes, she does," said Hawkins, "but she is enough of a woman to be able to conceal her age effectually."

Facts About Brass.

She—Is brass manufactured or is it a product of nature? He—Both. She—I don't understand. He—Some of it is made and some of it is born.

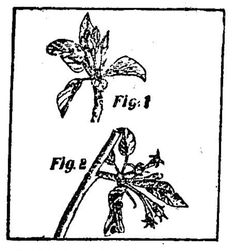
SPRING SPRAYING.

The Prompt and Proper Use of Bordeaux on Apple and Other Trees—Some Telling Illustrations.

Probably there is no spring operation more important to successful orcharding than the prompt and proper application of the first bordeaux and poison (Paris green or arsenite) spray. The objects in view at this spraying are, first, to prevent the development on apple trees of scab, orange rust and brown spot of the leaf, and on stone fruit, the leaf curl of the peach, leaf spot and the brown rot of the fruit; second, on apple trees, to poison the tent caterpillar, bud moth, occasionally the canker worm and, both on pome and stone fruits, the curculio.

As a brief and clear resume of this special process nothing better can be commended to orchardists than the instruction of Professor William B. Alwood of Virginia given in his Orchard Technique. It is as follows:

If there is much spraying to be done begin promptly at that stage

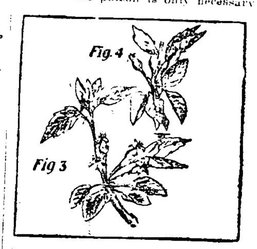


STAGES FOR THE FIRST SPRAYING.
Fig. 1, the best stage; Fig. 2, the latest stage.

of spring growth when the buds of a fruit cluster have pushed out so as to part the thick scales, partially disclosing themselves and the whorl of leaves which surround the cluster of fruit buds is appearing. If the weather is fine a few days will show the buds as drawn at Fig. 1. In this condition the spray will better reach the parts to be protected, and this may be considered the best stage for spraying. But the work may very properly be continued until the stage shown at Fig. 2 is reached. When this latter stage is reached a fine day or two bring full bloom. It is not advisable to spray during the active blooming period, because the poison is very apt to destroy bees which visit the flowers and play a very important part in pollination, and the spraying is inimical to pollination.

The second spraying with bordeaux and poison spray is a repetition of the previous application in every particular and is made for identically the same purposes, as to fungous and insect enemies, with one important addition to the latter, the codling moth. This is the well known apple worm and the most serious insect pest attacking the fruit of apple orchards. However perfect the first application of bordeaux and poison may have been, this additional treatment is very essential. By the time it is made the foliage is fully out and the new growth of the season well started; hence there is a large surface of leaf and young twig not covered by the first application. The second application should be made promptly to cover this new growth with a protective coat of bordeaux, and the poison will be needed for any leaf eating insects that escape earlier application.

The codling moth is of such importance at this time that this spraying of apple orchards is timed with special reference to it, but for the stone fruits it is made at the same relative time for the purpose of protecting them from fungous attack. The poison is only necessary



STAGES FOR THE SECOND SPRAYING
Fig. 3, the best stage; Fig. 4, the latest stage.

in case of curculio. On the peach it must be used half strength.

The general statement of time is to make this application immediately after the blooms fall. This is as near as one can come to a specific direction.

The parent codling moth deposits her eggs usually upon the young fruits soon after the bloom falls. From these eggs the larvae hatch and find their way into the "eye" of the fruit and there begin their depredations. As these larvae almost always eat down the core from the blossom end this gives the "key" to any attempt at poisoning them. Fig. 3 shows the young fruit of apple shortly after the bloom petals have dropped. The calyx lobes are turned back, exposing the "eye" of the fruit. If the spraying be well done at this period there will be some poison lodged in the "eye," and the larvae will be destroyed before entering the apple. The fruit develops rapidly at this period and in a few days will reach the stage shown in Fig. 4. At this stage some poison can still be made to penetrate the "eye," but it is not nearly so certain to do so.

Nitrate of Soda for Small Grains.

At the New Jersey Experiment Station a top dressing of nitrate of soda at the rate of 150 pounds per acre sowed broadcast about April 1 increased the yield of wheat, rye and millet and improved the quality of the crop.

Winnipeg has forbidden Salvation Army meetings in the city streets.

There is talk of starting a co-operative brewery in Hamilton, with a view to underselling the association.

Organs Lost by Disuse.

It is a suggestive fact not always sufficiently considered that "as soon as any organ or faculty fails into disuse it degenerates and is finally lost altogether." Through all the ages that man has had the power of speech this power has not been fixed in us in any degree whatever by heredity. It is regarded as definitely proved that if a child of civilized parents were brought up in a desert place and allowed no communication whatever with man it would never make any attempt at speech.

Up to the last century it was not uncommon to find persons living in a wild state in the woods and forests of England, France, Germany and Russia who were utterly incapable of speech, though they could make sounds in imitation of the cries of wild animals. Certain parasitic insects have so completely degenerated that they possess neither eyes, legs, heads, mouths, stomachs nor intestines.—Leisure Hour.

A Queer Death Superstition.

A curious relic of the superstitious ideas of the middle ages still exists in many parts of England—the notion that when the death of a person is imminent the fastenings of the door of the death chamber or of the other rooms of the house hinder the departure of the soul from the body, thus making final dissolution doubly painful.

A gentleman writing about half a century ago for a collection of antiquarian papers states that when he was curator at Exeter he had a call to the deathbed of one of his parishioners. Upon arriving there the wife of the patient told the minister that she had expected her husband to die during the previous night and on that account had left the doors all open or unlocked. Upon asking for reasons for this odd proceeding he was told of the neighborhood superstition.

Grotesque.

Dumley—Smith is an awful coward. Why, he looks afraid of his own shadow. Lumly—I don't wonder at it—if his shadow looks anything like the original!

Think three times before you speak and then talk it over with your wife. A good wife has more wisdom than the supreme court.—Schoolmaster.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. If she would be all that she may, she must guard well against the signs of ill health. Mrs. Brown tells her story for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was; and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time, I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that, and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers Club.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

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"Wonderland 1904"
Published by the NORTHERN PACIFIC and sent by Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., to any address for six cents—the postage—describes the HUNTING and FISHING in the Northwest; shows what vast quantities of LIGNITE COAL, the poor man's fuel, underlie western North Dakota and how rapidly and easily it is now mined; has a long chapter on YELLOWSTONE PARK and the reduced rates now in effect and the many improvements made by the Government; recounts what others say of the N. P. R's Crack Train the "NORTH COAST LIMITED;" tells about IRRIGATION in the YELLOWSTONE and YAKIMA valleys, the two largest irrigable valleys in the NORTHWEST, and deals with some phases of the renowned exploration of LEWIS and CLARK across the continent 100 years ago. The book is descriptive, historical, wholesome, and good for pastime reading and for future reference. Suitable for office, library, school and class room, travel and vacation.
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The Heavens Seen From the Sea.

Every one who has been much at sea knows something of the peculiar splendor of the heavens when beheld from the deck of a ship. Celestial phenomena seem to possess an unusual impressiveness when viewed under such circumstances. The clearness of the air in fair weather and the flatness and distance of the horizon tend to heighten this effect.

Applying Her Information.

"Mamma," queried little Florence, "should I say pants or trousers?"

"Trousers, my dear," replied her mother.

"Then," said Florence, "I must give Fido some water for he trousers just awfully."

Where Rubies Come From.

The ruby mines in Burma are of four kinds, the most valuable being gullies formed by the action of water on the side of the hills. Next to these come the shafts, or tunnels, sunk in the hillsides; and then the wells. These last are sunk in the valley, and are of two sorts. The deep wells are sunk to fifteen or twenty feet, and the shallow ones only reach to four feet, where the first ruby bearing stratum is found. Rubies, or rather red stones of all sorts, are offered for sale in large numbers and at every conceivable price. The inhabitants are well off, the miners, being either Shans, in their enormous broad brimmed straw hats and baggy trousers, or Chinamen, in indigo blue.

STUDY BUGS AND WORMS.

The Critical Point Where the Farmer Drops His Money in the Dirt.

At the recent State Farmers' Institute of Illinois Professor Forbes of the State University gave a suggestive address on those insects of the farm which are most injurious and which the farmer should be able readily to recognize in order that he may find means to effectually cut short the acquaintance. The corn crop, for instance, said Professor Forbes, may suffer insect injury from the time the seed is in the ground until the ear is in the crib or until the meal is in the meal tub. The planted kernel may be eaten by the wire worm or the seed corn maggot; the young plant may be killed or grow because its roots are severed by the wireworm or the grub or because the sap is sucked from them by the corn aphis. Its soft stem may be bored by the stalk borer or cut off by the cutworms. Its young leaves may be eaten by the corn worm, which may mine through the kernels beneath the still green husks.

The whole plant may be devoured by the army worm in May or June or it may be so blackened by chinch bugs in June or July, as these insects come out from adjoining fields of ripening wheat or oats, that it withers and dries up under the onslaughts of their tiny beaks as if it were scorched by fire. When it has grown tall and strong it may weaken and fall to the ground because its larger roots have been mined by the corn root worm or eaten by the ever present white grub or because the development of its brace roots has been prevented by chinch bugs sucking away the sap from the crown of the plant, and when its product has been harvested the ear in the crib may be peppered with the shot holes of the grain moths and their larvae and the meal in the sack may be made offensive and unwholesome by the meal worm.

Southdown Ewe Lamb.

The ewe lamb shown in the illustration is a Southdown. For years Southdown mutton has been the standard to which all breeders of mutton sheep have striven to attain. The sheep are adapted to rolling, hilly land, but are found in almost any part of the Province of Ontario. They are chiefly prized for their value as feeders.

GOOD FOR MUTTON OR WOOL.

are easily kept, fattened, mature early and can be marketed at an exceedingly early age. They are very quiet sheep with a finer fleece than any other British breeds now in vogue. They shear from five to seven pounds of unwashed wool. The mutton is exceedingly tender, fine grained, with good flavor and the sheep dresses a large proportion of mutton.

Keeping Black Horses Black.

It is a little trouble to keep a black horse black and it should be done, remarks a writer in Michigan Farmer. Never allow a horse to stand in the sun for any length of time, especially if he is a bay, as fades too easily. Five minutes in the hot sun when the horse is wet with sweat is sufficient to change color. At any time a bay horse will fade if allowed to stand in the sun's rays get fixed on that side. A heat puller, his black coat bleached a black team that is as black as January, and the one team does the work on an eight acre farm without the occasional help of the other in haying. My plan is to have a shade trees scattered around the field. Along the fences there is little room and grass grows where they stop. It takes only an extra time to place the horses in the shade when standing and the color, which is worth a great deal to a farmer to look at as it is to any other class of people. Any horse you wish to sell has to be made to sell him for more than pay for the extra trouble.

What the Robins Feed Their Young.

Awakening a little earlier than usual (I am generally up before past 1), I determined to devote an hour and count just how many insects the old birds (robins) brought to the nest during that time. Imagine my surprise when I counted no less than forty-six, consisting of a large white caterpillar, a few millers and a soft, quite large worm that looked in the distance like a cutworm, and yet not a trace of vegetable matter of any kind, though a half acre of strawberries was only a few feet away. In feeding the worm the old bird always stopped in a gravel walk by, held the worm in its bill, pulled it through the gravel with its beak, so that when it was offered it appeared like a soft, limp worm.—American Gardening.

Lime for Small Fruits.

Experiments have shown that the use of nitrate of soda increases yields of Fay and White Plums are produced than by sulphate of ammonia. Lime is tremendously helpful to each of these varieties. In raspberry growing it has proved beneficial when used in connection with both sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda, but the best results followed where it was used in connection with sulphate of ammonia.

Retailers of Fine Sawdust.

In the shop of a cabinetmaker in New York a sign announces "sawdust for sale." There is no evidence anywhere of the bags of coarse pine sawdust such as is used in butchers' shops, markets and saloons.

"We don't handle that stuff," said the proprietor of the shop. "Our specialty is in the sawdust of fine woods such as mahogany, boxwood and dalwood. We sell sawdust by the ounce or the pound, not by the bushel. The sawdust of fine hard woods brings good prices. There are about a dozen varieties of it, and each has its appropriate use.

"Boxwood sawdust, the most expensive of all, is used by manufacturers to burnish silver plate and jewelry. Sandalwood is used for scent and for the preservation of furs. There is no waste of sawdust in our shop."

Winnipeg's assessment is $84,000,000 and the population 67,000.

PATE
Scientific Ame
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway
JEWELRY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
"1847
Rogers Bros."
Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.