

LAND COAL
ORM A UNION.
Companies Come
an Agreement.

LEASE MODIFIED.

Company Assumes Certain Obligations—Will Issue \$5,000,000 at 60 to Shareholders—A

April 21.—Meetings of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company were held here today for the purpose of considering the bringing of the two companies under the terms of the Steel Corporation Act for the past two years on the property of the Dominion.

The original lease agreement between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company to pay to the Dominion Coal Company the interest on the preferred stock, and the dividend on the same, and to carry out of the balance of \$25,000 a year the Dominion Coal Company's expenses.

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Dear Mrs. B.—In reply to your inquiry as to which is the best tea to use, I would say that in my opinion it is the Blue Ribbon Tea. It is a very strong tea, and very flavory tea, then Monsoon is preferable. Personally, I drink Blue Ribbon for breakfast and Monsoon at 5 o'clock, but then you know I am a perfect crank about tea. Yours sincerely, SARAH GRUNDY.

The Coming of Gillian:

A Pretty Irish Romance.

He looks very happy and very handsome, as goodly a son as a father's eyes could rest on, as he stands opposite Sir Harry's chair, and the sunken blue eyes gaze up at him with a pitiable, wistful affection, an eager, trembling pleasure, that is touching to see.

"I'll tell everyone, George—everyone in due form—with Stacy and Mortimer to bear witness to what I say. They've had copies of my will and the certificates in a sealed envelope those twenty years ago. Heaven has mercy on me!" he mutters feebly, wiping away the tears that fill his eyes. "I am a poor gray-headed, broken-down old sinner now! I was young and handsome then, George, and she, Rose Macarty, your mother, was one of the loveliest girls in Ireland! Ay, she was! And she had a temper, and she was proud, and hot, and headstrong as I was! A pair of young fools! Happy fools, too, seven-and-twenty years ago! Lord! have mercy on me!"

"There is no use in distressing yourself now, sir," George interposes gently, but coldly, wincing at hearing the brief, miserable story of his hapless mother's youth. "She is dead, and you are living," he adds, bitterly. "There is no undoing what has been done."

"But I am trying to atone, my boy," the broken man says, humbly. "I know you'll never forgive me, George. I couldn't expect it, but I'm trying to atone for your own and your mother's wrongs. I'll do anything you wish, George—I'll give up anything or go anywhere you wish. You'll soon have the little, my boy—I'm glad of that. I hated it for myself, but I'm glad you'll have it. I wish I had more money to leave you to keep it up. I've very little, George, though I've scraped and saved—very little to leave you, my dear son, but do anything in the world you wish me to."

"The poor, feeble man is shedding tears, with trembling hands outstretched in supplication as he pleads with his wronged son, and George's heart, steel it as he may, aches to pity and forgive him and love him with the love he has robbed himself of all these weary years.

"I want you to do nothing for me, father," he says, gently, holding the thin, pale hands in his, "except to be happy and to grow well and strong again."

And at this moment there is a gentle click of the door-handle, and a soft rush of silken skirts, and Gillian enters the room, looking sweetly shy, and flushed, and starry-eyed. George's head turns in the direction of the door as the first sound, and he gazes at her as she comes forward.

to speak of the agency, sir. We must set the matter at rest. "We won't! I won't hear of it!" Sir Harry gasps, excitedly. "What are Lucy and Anne to me compared to you and your wife! Don't say you're going away to leave me, George; I won't trouble you, and I'll give a year of my life, if I had it to give, to see you and your little wife in the old castle yonder, and to see a child of yours—a son or a daughter of yours, my son—on my knee before I die!"

"And while poor Sir Harry is blinded with affectionate tears at the pleasing domestic picture that is drawn, Gillian wisely thinks it is high time for her to go before she is enlightened as to details of the future.

"I think I will say good-night now to you and my Harry, dear George," she says with downcast eyes, and hot red cheeks. "It is past 10 o'clock, and the doctor says Sir Harry ought to go to bed very early."

"He has frightened you away, my darling," George laughs. "Kiss him, then, and say 'Good-night, father,' it will please him so much."

"No, I can't," objects Gillian, but when she comes before his chair and bids him good-night with a timidly proffered kiss, Sir Harry clasps her in his arms and kisses and hugs her fervently.

"Good night, my dear! My own sweet little daughter—so you are," he says, and Gillian goes away meekly silent and very happy at the blessing and the epithet as well.

George goes out in the hall with her, of course, to light her candle, and then, doubly blessed and kissed, Gillian goes upstairs and George stands a moment looking up the dark stairway, and then, hurriedly, as he hurries back into the bright, warm dining-room.

It is an hour later, and Gillian—who has long since dismissed her attendant for the night—has just roused herself out of a trance of "maiden meditation"—sitting by the fire in dressing-gown and slippers, and knit down by her bed to pray the stairs to her room, a hurried knock, and she hears his voice for whom she has been praying, calling her in quick, agitated tones.

"Gillian! Gillian! It is—George! I want to speak to you, dear!"



EXPERIMENTAL FARM WORK.

The isolation of the farmer, naturally resulting from his occupation, in the earlier days of settlement in Canada, kept him out of touch with those best calculated to assist him in his work; but to a large extent this disability has been removed by a system of Experimental Farms, established in known centres, to which he can appeal for information when in doubt, and for co-operation when in difficulty. Object lessons of the most convincing character have been presented to the many thousands of farmers who have visited these farms in person, and the visitors have carried away with them information which has been put to practical test on their own farms with the result of increased profits in their business. Fifteen years ago both the farmer and farming occupied a much inferior position to that taken to-day. With advanced information the farmer's material prosperity has been augmented and his status dignified.

The systematic testing of promising varieties of grain, and of crops obtainable in different parts of the world has had an educational effect. Upwards of 30,000 farmers have participated annually in the distribution of seeds. During the past six years about sixty tons of seed have been yearly distributed for this purpose. And thus the Minister of Agriculture has, to use his own words, "placed Canadian farmers in the van as to knowledge of the best and most productive sorts of agricultural products."

Last Year's Work. During the past year, at the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, the work in field agriculture has principally embraced the study of rotations, the testing of methods of cultivation, and the determining of the cost of production of profitable dry crops in different forms, valuable data along which lines have been obtained. In animal husbandry experiments have been conducted, and are still being conducted to ascertain the values of different feeding stuffs, both coarse and concentrated, for the production of milk, beef, mutton and pork. An effort is being made, also, to gain some information as to the comparative economy of feeding rations of various kinds, and their effect upon the quantity and quality of milk produced. A series of experiments, being in view the determination of the influence of the time of milking upon the quantity and quality of milk produced by cows, has just been concluded, and the results are both interesting and conclusive.

Economy in Feeding. Comparative economy of feeding steers has been studied, and with certain the best conditions for the production of good mutton carcasses by breeding, as well as by feeding, it being well to know that both factors enter materially into the economy of feeding rations of various kinds, and their effect upon the quality of the finished product.

The entomologist has had a busy year in attending to some 3,000 letters concerning his branch, and special attention has been paid to investigations of the life histories of many injurious and beneficial insects, and the study of the improvement of remedies.

Horticultural Work. In horticulture, the principal experiments with fruits has been to determine the hardiness, productiveness, quality and freedom from disease of the different varieties; but experiments in different methods of propagating, grafting and cultivating have also been conducted. In the investigation and treatment of diseases of fruits much progress has been made.

At the Central Experimental Farm experiments with cross-breeding seedling crab apples, which have shown themselves hardy enough to endure the unfavorable climatic conditions of a winter in the northwest country, have added promising varieties which will be propagated for further distribution.

Illage in Feeding. The relation of cover crops and surface tillage to the moisture condition of soil was the subject of an experiment which included the estimation of the moisture fortightly throughout the summer and autumn in orchard soils, both under a cover crop and under a bare surface. The data obtained are of particular interest to orchardists and fruit growers.

In fodders and feeding stuffs, many inquiries have been made upon our markets, including the value of corn-starch as produced in Canada, have been analyzed, and their relative feeding value determined. Protein and fat are the two most important constituents, and it will be according to the percentages in which they exist that these feeds must be valued.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

The Story of Hart's River Battle Not Yet Told.

ALL CANADIANS ARE INTERESTED

(Toronto Star.) There is a lack of coherence in the reports so far received of the Hart's River battle, in which so many Canadians were killed and wounded. The whole story has not been told, and people in Canada are wondering why. The man in the street wants to know, for instance, why it is that the complete list of wounded was not sent forward at once. Does it mean that some of the Canadian rifles were captured or that the ground where our wounded men lay was occupied by the Boers? The despatch tells us that a release man reported the death of Corp. Kuley, and another Canadian. This would suggest that some of our men had fallen into the hands of the Boers, if so, why is the fact not mentioned? Why shall reports contradictory and confusing come from a battle such as this is said, in the discomfiture of the enemy, and reflecting credit on the British, and especially on the Canadians? Canada has received the compliments of Lord Kitchener and Mr. Chamberlain, but that does not make up for the lack of an intelligible account of how it happened.

According to the first story, the Canadians were left five miles in the rear in charge of the convoy, while the regulars pressed on after a small body of Boers, and into a body of the enemy, was not sent forward at once. Does it mean that some of the Canadian rifles were captured or that the ground where our wounded men lay was occupied by the Boers? The despatch tells us that a release man reported the death of Corp. Kuley, and another Canadian. This would suggest that some of our men had fallen into the hands of the Boers, if so, why is the fact not mentioned? Why shall reports contradictory and confusing come from a battle such as this is said, in the discomfiture of the enemy, and reflecting credit on the British, and especially on the Canadians? Canada has received the compliments of Lord Kitchener and Mr. Chamberlain, but that does not make up for the lack of an intelligible account of how it happened.

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A TALK WITH GIRLS.

How to Obtain Bright Eyes and Rosy Cheeks

Pale Anemic and Easily Tired Girls Often Fail a Prey to Consumption.

In young girls we look for abundant health and strength. Bright cheeks, bright eyes, firm, plump flesh and constant cheerfulness. How often, however, we meet young girls who seem prematurely old, feeble, pale, listless, thin and irritable. This abnormal and dangerous condition is due to a general weakness of the blood, and should be cured just as promptly as possible, or the whole life of the patient will be ruined. If, indeed, neglected, consumption will speedily follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the natural, logical and sure cure for weak girls. These Pills make rich, red blood with every dose. They strengthen the nerves, act upon the whole system, and bring health, strength and happiness to those who use them.

Mrs. Hiram Rinkler, South Pelham township, Wetland County, Ont., says: "I was with a young girl that I give this tribute to the health-restoring virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When my daughter Lena began the use of your medicine she was in a most wretched condition. In fact, we were seriously alarmed lest she might not recover. The symptoms were a feeling of languor and weakness, gradually growing worse. She became pale, lost flesh, had little or no appetite, and a general going into a decline. Finally the trouble became complicated with a persistent sore throat, which gave her great difficulty in swallowing. She was placed under the care of a doctor, who, after a course of poor and watery, and her whole system badly run down the doctor's treatment did not help her much, and then, acting on the advice of a neighbor, I began to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The order with which this medicine was urged upon us was not misplaced, as I soon noticed a distinct improvement in my daughter's condition. The use of the pills for some weeks completely restored her, and from that time she has been a cheerful, lighthearted girl, the very picture of health."

These pills never fail to restore health and strength in cases like the above. Through their action on the blood and nerves they also cure such diseases as rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, indigestion, kidney trouble, partial paralysis, etc. There are many so-called tonic pills, but they are all mere imitations of this great medicine. Be sure that you get the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on every box. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Breach of Professional Etiquette.

(Canadian Law Review.) A lawyer while bathing was attacked by a shark. He managed to beat off the assailant and struggle back to shore. Once in safety on the beach he shook his fist at the retreating and disappointed shark, and gasped: "You brute! That's the most abominable breach of professional etiquette I have ever known."

A GENTLE HINT.

Guest—This steak is remarkably fine.
Waiter—That so? You must have gotten the steak intended for that gentleman what feed me.

IN DOUBT.

Boy—Paper, sir?
Citizen—Um—yes, I will take a paper.
Boy—All right, sir. Which one?
Citizen—Um—let me see. Which one is offering the house and lot or a grand piano this morning?

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
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