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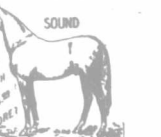


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venient, open the package, and put the plants in a well-drained trench, covering the roots well, so that the crown just shows above the ground. Place them close together, but in single rows. Firm the soil. These plants will have begun to form new roots by the time you are ready to plant. The matted row is the most satisfactory plan. The plants are set from 15 to 18 inches or more apart in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart.

PLANTING AND TILLAGE.

For a good-sized plantation, mark and cross-mark the rows. Long rows save time in cultivation. When planting with a spade, the man makes the hole, forcing the spade into the ground



Planted too shallow. Planted proper depth. Planted too deeply.
PROPER AND IMPROPER DEPTH FOR PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

and driving it forward and backward. As soon as withdrawn, a boy places the plant in position, and the man presses the soil firmly against the roots with his foot. A surer mode is with the trowel or dibble for opening the hole, whereby the plant is more likely to be set the proper depth, and the roots spread better in the soil. One person can do the job. Great care should be

taken to have the crown of the plant just at the surface when pressed in; if too high, it will dry out; if too low, it will be smothered. Our illustration shows the three ways of setting the plants. Keep the soil loose and free from weeds by horse and hand hoe cultivation. Pinch off all blossoms that appear the first season; place the runners where they will root well, and according to the plan (rows or hills) adopted. The plants should not form too dense a row if large berries are desired. With good care and growth, a row two feet wide by autumn should be secured, leaving an 18-inch space between for the pickers next year.

According to a table given, the average crops obtainable, as reported by nine different growers in Ontario and Quebec, vary from 3,000 quarts to 8,600 quarts per acre in a season. Strawberries are a costly crop to grow, but very profitable. A detailed description is given of 120 varieties out of the 596 named and grown at the farm. A post card to W. T. Macoun, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, would doubtless secure a copy of the bulletin (No. 62), by anyone desiring more complete details on the subject than given in the foregoing article, which is intended for immediate application in the farm garden.

INSTRUCTIONS IN BEE-KEEPING VI

Agricultural authorities are frequently asked how a few hives of bees can best be handled. It is not an easy question to answer off-hand, but in a series of articles, interspersed with digressions, as the humor takes me, I hope to answer "at" it.

The first things to be considered in attending the bees are to keep each hive strong in bees and free from disease, and to give them conveniences for storing honey in the most desirable form. The difference between strong colonies and weak ones is the difference between a honey crop and no crop. To have colonies in condition for the best work, one must attend to them the year around, have them strong all the time, and overflowing with bees at the right time. The year in the apiary really begins at the end of the honey crop. At that time each colony should have a good queen, preferably of that season's rearing. Each hive should contain all worker comb and have enough bees to cover six to eight Langstroth combs, and at least 35 pounds of well ripened sealed stores. Clover, basswood or even buckwheat honey will answer, if well-ripened, but the most satisfactory winter feed is sugar syrup, made of best granulated sugar and water, in the proportion of 50 pounds of sugar to 20 pounds of water. Boil the water and stir in the sugar till thoroughly dissolved, then add three teaspoonfuls of tartaric acid, previously dissolved in a little water. When bees are wintered successfully, they come out in the spring nearly as strong and quite as clean and healthy-looking as they were in the fall.

They should be looked over on the first day of spring that is calm and bright and warm enough for them to be flying freely. Such days often come at the end of March in Southern Ontario, or early in April a little farther north. If wintered in the cellar, they should be brought out at this time, and set in a place where they are well sheltered from cold winds, and supplied with water and artificial pollen right in the apiary. In this spring examination we must remember that the hive is an incubator, and that heat naturally ascends. On this account, do not keep the hive open at the top longer than is absolutely necessary, and have warm covers. A single thickness of board is not enough. It will pay well to use felt, carpet-paper, chaff, or whatever warm covering is most convenient to keep the tops of hives warm. The entrances should be contracted to form a half inch to three inches, according to the strength of the colony; better too small than too large. Successful management of bees requires a visit from the apiarist at least once a week, and careful inspection of every hive. If each hive has plenty of stores, it may not be necessary to open the hives again until the beginning of fruit bloom. In no case should the brood chamber be opened, except

The First Step

No one doubts that all physical life, animal and vegetable, is nourished and supported by food—which must be digested and assimilated. It follows, then, that the very first step backward in health is taken immediately when you fail for the first time to digest your food. If people would only bear that fact in mind and at once take a simple, helpful, curative remedy such as Mother Seigel's Syrup, they would never suffer the miseries, the weakness, the permanent ill-health, which Indigestion brings upon its victims. The first stages of Indigestion are just as easily recognized as the last—the windy pressure and distress, perhaps pains, in the stomach; the coated tongue; and bad taste in the mouth and the loss of appetite.

Look for example at the case of Mr. R. C. Welsh, Postmaster at Glenlea, Provencher County, Manitoba. In a letter of July 7th, '09, he writes:—"About 18 years ago I contracted a disease which my doctors failed to diagnose and from which, even in hospital, I found no relief. Everything I ate seemed to hurt me. I had pains in my back for days at a time and a rattling noise in my stomach. When I got a little better, my stomach was so sore I could scarcely move about."

"One day I read one of Mother Seigel's Almanacs and feeling convinced by the cures I read of there I

started using that medicine. A single bottle made me feel a great deal better, and after I had used up 3 bottles I could eat anything. I am now as hale and hearty as a twelve-year-old."

If Mr. Welsh had taken Mother Seigel's Syrup as this first step instead of a last step toward a cure he would have been saved much distress and some expense.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from the extracts of certain roots, barks and leaves which exert a remarkable curative and tonic effect on the stomach, liver and bowels, and has no equal as a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy. Take it daily after meals.

From the bustling old city of St. John's P. Q., Mr. Aubin Dube writes January 26, 1909:

"For over two years I suffered with Indigestion, and I have found Mother Seigel's Syrup to be the best medicine for this complaint. I have had experience in taking other medicines, but your preparation seems to be a conqueror of Stomach troubles."

"My case was as follows:—Acute pains after eating, severe constipation, occasional headaches, and sometimes bloating in the stomach. Rheumatism in the legs bothered me at times, and quite often I would become dizzy."

"After two months' treatment with your excellent preparation I was cured."



OUT OF THE DARKNESS OF INDIGESTION

Out of the miseries of biliousness and constipation; away from headaches and pains that torture the stomach after meals; leaving behind you all sickness and wretchedness, sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, palpitation, despondency and despair! If YOU want release from such troubles, put your digestion right. Mother Seigel's Syrup will bring you quickly, surely, as it has brought thousands, out of the gloom of indigestion

INTO THE SUNSHINE OF HEALTH

Myriads of people have proved that Mother Seigel's Syrup is a remedy of the highest medicinal value for all stomach and liver complaints. Made of roots, barks and leaves it is unequalled as a digestive tonic. If your stomach ails or is weak, Mother Seigel's Syrup will strengthen it, will stimulate your liver and bowels to healthy action, restore your digestion, purify your blood, cleanse your system, give you vigorous, buoyant health

"For two years I had pains after eating, with headaches, and arose tired in the mornings from loss of sleep. My tongue was coated. I became pale and thin, with spells of dizziness and heart palpitation. I took Mother Seigel's Syrup and now, after that two years of misery, I am as well as I have ever been." M'me. Louie Lessard, Quebec City. 7.7.09.

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