IED OF GOVERNMEN'S DRY DOCK REQUEST.

Session as Other Similar Matters wiust Be Delayeu important Amendments to Railway Bil -Halifax-Jamaica Steamship Subsidy.

Ottawa, May 9.—(Special).—The foremoon session of the house of commons was taken up with a discussion of the Yukon epresentation act. Mr. Sifton had the ill amended so that the appointment of he enumerator to prepare the voters' lists rould be made by the senior judge of the strict and not appointed by the governant.

The foreign built British ships into loce on Sept. 1, 1902.

The bill to incorporate the Maritime feet warm. Cold feet will affect a duck as a frozen comb does a third time.

At the evening session \$831,000 was read a third time.

At the evening session \$831,000 was read a third time.

At the evening session \$831,000 was read a third time.

The feathers of a duck are almost impenetrable and will withstand elmost any degree of cold. Again, a duck cannot stand the amount of confinement in a house that a hen can. She is more restted.

The afternoon session was devoted to bill tto amend the Manitoba grain act. he ame dments were for the purpose of

wate bills, nearly all of which were

The Bell telephone bill and the Canada ntral railway bill, which applies to the anscontinental road passed the house.

Mr. Blair's bill to amend the railway was advanced through its final stages

was advanced through its final stages. its gives a railway company power to propriate land for the right of way to gravel pit or water supply so that a ir may be built. The bill amending the coasting laws ood for a third reading until Monday at the minister of justice may consider suggestion by Mr. Charlton providing the forefiture of goods shall not apply to the cargoes of vessels or rafts in ly to the cargoes of vessels or rafts in ow of vessels infringing on the law. 'n committee, the minister amended it bring the imposition of the duty on

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Steamer I -ke Ontario Wins--Appeal of Mrs. Il vs Halifax Banking Com

9.—(Special)—At concluent before the supreme rical was dismissed in Coal Company with

was the Dominion Ontario ran into her. The that she had neither and tion. The appeal was dis for appellants, Newcomb,

Mrs. Ira Cornwall vs. wnership of \$1,000 paid 1 by an insurance co action on a policy in-usband against accident, she t it was paid to her person-nk that it belonged to her in case of death, but the e sum \$2,000 payable to the

Ottawa, May 9 .- (Special) .- The fore | foreign built British ships into force on

The government has made a contract with the Halifax and West India Steamship Company for a monthly service between Halifax and Jamaica which will continue in force until December 22, 1999 continue in force until December 31, 1906.

The steamer to be used is the Beta, of their grain at the railway for Better provision was made for treceive a subsidy of \$13,800 per annum or at the railway to farmers.

Polementary cestimates for 1903 reonsideration during the evenance of the house.

May 11—(Special)—Very good was made in the house yesterday obts as if prorogation would take denesday.

Continue in force until December 31, 1906.

The steamer to be used is the Beta, of the lockens.

The company is to receive a subsidy of \$13,800 per annum or at the railway to farmers.

George Robertson, of St. John (N. B.) that nothing would be done this session in regard to the dry dock scheme. This was not due to any lack of appreciation of the project, but as there were a number of other matters of a similar kind under consideration which also had to be delayed on account of the general desire to close parliament as speedily as possible. This no doubt and to be delayed on account of the general desire to close parliament as speedily as possible. This no doubt and the chickens.

In the first cut is shown a simple house that may be built at small expense. It is plain and the small expense. It is plain and the small expense. The company is to receive a subsidy of \$1,2800 per annum or at the railway to farmers.

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The steamer to be used is the Beta, of the company is to receive a subsidy of \$13,800 per annum or at the railway to small expense. It is plain and the beat of the form of the plant and the chickens.

In the first cut is shown a simple to the doubt of the plant and the chickens.

In the first cut is shown a simple to small expense. It is plant and the sma to close parliament as speedily as possible. This no doubt applies to the ship-building industry as well as to those who have been looking for railway subsidies.

in the Senate.

In the senate in answer to Hon. Mr. Landry, Hon. Mr. Scott said no action whatever had been taken by the government in connection with the fast Atlantic

The immigration act was passed with amendments, a clause was introduced providing for a penalty clause upon the master of vessels refusing to take back unsuitable immigrants.

viding for a penalty clause upon the master of vessels refusing to take back unsuitable immigrants.

"Loathsome" diseases were added to those affected by the act.

The senate gave Dr. Roddick's bill to establish a dominion medical council its was notified by the government yesterday second reading.

The roof should be made water tight and covered with tarred paper, shingles or tin. The outside should be well drained around the bottom that it may not be damp. Some advocate board floors raised six to eight inches from the ground and covered from four to six inches with dry earth, straw or leaves. The writer favors the us-

brought on the policy, which the com-pany defended, claiming that Cornwall mmitted suicide and it was eventually omised by payment of half the amount the company testifying that it was paid as an act of grace to Mrs. Cornwas paid as an act of grace to Mrs. Cornwall personally. The probate court and supreme court of New Brunswick held be dampness in the house, as that the money belonged to Cornwall's estate. Judgment was reserved. C. J. they are given water on the cornwall's armstrong, K. C., they must have comfort for respondent.

Ottawa, May 10-(Special)-In the su preme court today the appeal of the ship Pawnee vs. Roberts was argued. This was an appeal from the judgment of Judge McLeod, local judge in admiralty for New Brunswick, awarding damages to the respondent for loss of his schooner, the Rojard, in collision with the Pawnee be rangement

Both vessels were entering the harbor for appellants, Newcomb, and Pawnee northwest when the latter ran into and sunk the Roland. The question. tions for decision were whether or not the Pawnee obeyed the admiralty rules by sailing at too great a speed in a fog, and by not stopping when the whistle from the Roland was fir t heard. The appel-ant claims also that the damages, \$4,000, were excessive for a schooner 13 years old. 50 tons, purchased two years ago for \$1,800. Judgment was reserved. C. J. Coster for appellant; McLean, K. C., for

It was stated to the court that Confed e. In the probate court company testified that the never named in the policy, as made to the person dication. An action was when the Quebec cases will be taken up.

What is

m is for Infants and Children. Casto nless substitute for Castor il, Parego as neither Opium, Soothing Syrups. It con phine nor other Narcotic subs Millions guarantee is thirty years' iers. Castoria destroys Worms

rhœa and Wi 1 Colic. Castoria cures Di hing Tron storia assii Iren, giving Bowels of Infants and Ch omach and d Children's l sleep. Castoria is y and natu pa-The Moth r's Friend.

Castoria. Is so well adapted to children tothers have repeatedly to

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

PEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

BREEDING DUCKS.

Plain Houses and Nests for Farm Use-Inclosures and Water Runs-Some Valuable Hints.

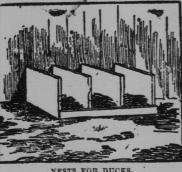
Houses for ducks are simple af-Houses for ducks are simple affairs. They are built plain and comfortable and have no furnishings whatever. A duck is differently constituted from a hen and must be cared for under different conditions. The hen needs warmen conditions. The hen needs warmer houses and drier surroundings than does the duck. A duck does not mind the cold if she can keep her



12 inches by 1 inch, and joints covered by strips, 3 inches by I inch.
The roof should be made water tight

The writer favors the using of board floors in all houses for chickens, but thinks it not essential for ducks. If the house is well floor is covered with hay, earth straw or leaves, it will be perfect they must have comfortable

quarters in which to "warm up"
"dry out."
The building shown may be structed of any dimensions desired, according to the size of flock to be kept. A house 12 by 14 feet will accommodate nicely a flock tolard, in collision with the Pawnee be-ward, in collision with the Pawnee be-floor space of the building. It raisers use a plain nest, as shown in the second cut. These nests are made of one inch boards twelve inches high and sixteen inches long set fourteen inches apart and held in front with a three-inch strip. The nests are nailed to the



back of the house. But more than the eggs are laid on the floor of the house or in the yard, and if permitted a duck will build her-When two or more breeding pens are to be kept, the plan of the house

may be extended to any desired and makes an excelbreeding house for the farmer o keep ducks in.

An inclosure should be given the eeding ducks, as they do better nfined than when at liberty. Give plenty of room and inclose the run with two inch wire mesh two feet If water is accessible. • it should be inclosed by the mesh wire tencing of the same width as for

A duck house with an arrangement of wire runs in the water is an mirable plan for farmers who have running water on their farms.

A good example is just about as catching as a bad one, and along agricultural lines we think more so. No man can go to work and inthe productiveness of ds. raise better crops and stock, his home grounds up and put into his home modern improve-ments but his less enterprising neighbors are stimulated to follow his example. For instance, where man of this progressive type teeps his side of the highway mown and trimmed free from weeds his neighbor across the road is almost compelled to do likewise else have his own slovenliness continually emphasized. There have to be pioneers in this good work of agricultural progress and development, those who set the pace and pave the way for better With such examples to conditions. With such examples to pattern after the masses are ready

to follow: What One Man Observed. Professor L. H. Bailey believes two year trees are preferable to ones for setting in an orchand and cites a case where two and six year old trees were set in an orchard, and after a very few years the young trees were as large as the old ones,

Creamery

In a paper read before the Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' association

M. E. T. Gill said in part: In the scientific production of representative Guernseys certain well known blood lines should be determin-ed upon, and, having selected such family or blood lines, the individuals' weak points should be sought to be over-come and modified and the strong points intensified in the selection of the mate to which it is intended to breed. For production of representative Guernseys probably the most important factor after having determined upon the family or blood lines is the selection of the foundation stock-

Such foundation stock must be clean bred upon the blood lines selected, the ancestors having a record of producing offspring which will meet the requirements of a standard as nearly as possi-The dam must be a typical animal herself, and, above all, she must prove herself capable of reproducing herself and the good qualities of the particular blood lines of her family. Give me a good brood cow. Twill then breed her to the poorest of bulls, and I will produce a better offspring than can be produced by the best bull in the world bred to an ordinarily, but not an extraordinarily, poor cow.

Having made the selection of the family or blood lines and having select. ed the dam, or the foundation stock, the next important question is the selection of a sire, the bull. If possible, the sire should be selected in the same blood lines and upon such lines as will make it possible to cross with the dam without producing the evil physical results which are often produced by care-less and ignorant breeders. There should be the greatest care taken to see that the bull is clean bred and bred upon the particular blood lines chosen, that his ancestors have nearly approached the standard and have been above all, that he should have prove himself capable of reproducing himself and the extraordinary qualities of his own particular blood lines.

Good Points of an Ayrshire. I believe the Ayrshire, like any other dairy cow, should show first of all a capacity for giving a large quantity of milk. A large udder when full which milks out well is therefore the first requisite, says M. A. Scovill of the Kentucky experiment station. In her general makeup she should show that she has a strong constitution and ability to turn her food above the maintenance ration into milk. She should be molded strong without being coarse, compact without being pony shaped and muscular without being fat. And with all she



and reports from those who fed silage last year as a soiling crop, and they each and all pronounce in its favor decidedly, and I begin to believe after preaching it far and wide for fifteen years that we have not as yet fully comprehended the importance of the corn crop as an all round farm herb, says an Ohio farmer in Hoard's Dairyman. True, it is low in protein, but in ance are all indications of consider its succulent state, or silage, it has able importance, as they are vast possibilities in it as summer soiling. This season as soon as the pastures became short we commenced feeding silage, a bushel a day, to the cows and dropped the bran ration down to one pound, and all through the drought and the terrible pest of flies the dairy, in milk from the fall before, kept right up to their messes, with little shrinkage.

This fall these cows, with two exceptions, had to be dried of to freshen, for I am still old fashioned enough to think that cows do better to be dried off and make bag the natural way than to milk them right up to calving, and a fine milker now in the stable that has just freshened is giving no larger mess of milk than she did five weeks ago. I have never had cows milk so satisfactorily as did these summer silage fed cows, and I know that cost was on the score of economy and yield of milk all on the silage side. One thing I would like some doctor of laws in feeding to explain-when the silage gave out and a change was made to all the well eared green corn the cows could eat once a day there was a decided falling off in milk. Two answers have been suggested-that a cow cannot eat as much substance in green corn as is contained in a bushel of silage and that the silage had been in part digested by the processes of the silo; hence the cow could make a better appropriation

of its material. The feeding value of good ensilage was never better appreciated than this winter, when corn is soaring so high feed it to cattle or hogs, says a Connecticut farmer in American Cultivator. Indeed the ensilage is this year one of the crops that will prove nutritious to the cattle, profitable to the farmer and satisfactory to all. My own silos have steadily increased in the last five years, so that today I contemplate with satisfaction the outlook for the winter feeding. There are good clover and good corn ensilage, which will keep the animals in thriving condition all through the winter.

BEEF CATTLE. Two Types of Beef Heads-The Hereford and the Shorthorn-What a Beef

In studying the respective points of the beef and dairy animals as outit is best to commence with ead. There are two types of beef heads as shown—namely. Here-ford and Shorthorn, says farmers' bulletin No. 143, issued by the Un ited States Department of Agriculture. The beef head should be short and compact, medium in size, refined in appearance, clean cut in contour, broad, with wide forehead, indicating a good supply of nervous force; the eye large, clear and limpid; the ear fine, active and covered with soft, silky hair; the mouth large; the muzzle medium in size, dewy and free from coarseness; the jaw medium heavy, well fleshed, with a good opening between the submaxillary space; the poll rather broad and flat, and the horns

The eye is a very important fac-tor in the makeup of any animal. It receives its nerve supply directly from the brain, and its clearness, brightness and size indicate the degree of nervous energy and disposition of the animal. An animal showing a large amount of white around the eye or with a small pupil and a suppressed eye is gen-



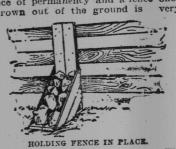
HEADS OF BEEF CATTLE.

erally of a nervous, irritable tem-perament and is on this account a poor feeder. A broad and high forehead gives ample space for the housing of the brain, which, o course, directs and controls the ner vous energy and influences diges-tion, assimilation, circulation and functions of the animal organization.

The nostril of the beef animal should be medium in size, with a should be attractive and pleasing to the clear, bright lining membrane. If eye. disposition to scrofulous diseases and the unnecessary oxidation and waste of food. If it is small, there is not sufficient room for the proper development of the air passages, and this is an indication of hereditary weakness. Under such circumstances sufficient air will not be drawn into the lungs to complete the oxidation of the food, which must proceed rapid-

ing large quantities of "roughness."
As the chief function of cattle is to consume large quantities of food for the formation of flesh, fat and milk it is necessary that the mouth be large and the teeth firmly set. A medium sized horn, a refined ear and an intelligent, active appearant and intelligent, active appearant with the size of considerations of c sociated with good breeding, suffinerve energy, freedom from sluggishness and gentleness of dis-position—all points of great importance to the cattle feeder.

There are rods of fence on almost every farm that are thrown every spring when the frost comes out of the ground. Stakes cannot be driven into such soil with any assurance of permanency and a fence once thrown out of the ground is



hard to get back into place. cut shows a way to build a fence upon the surface of such ground. Enough stones can be put in to anchor the fence very solidly. If the ground heaves and inclines the fence somewhat, it will come back into place when the ground settles.

The best and cheapest potash manure is that neglected home product -wood ashes. These contain an average of 5 per cent. of potash besid a sensible amount of phosphate and a very large amount of carbonates of lime and magnesia, They are an all round plant manure so far as mineral matter is concerned, supplying each ash element. Unless the farmer can bring into active form the great store of potash in his soil, he will then have to buy

the German potash salts, the muriate or sulphate. These salts are yearly coming into greater prominence as potash fertilizers. The influence of potash on plant life is masterful. No plant can grow without it, and its influence in developing the carbohydrates and mater-ing fruits is marked and apparently controlling.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT FACE.

By Janey Hote Marr.

slowly laid her book aside. Very slowly she put her dainty property where she had been bidden to place it when she first came in, then flounced back into her chair. 3"Why, my child," expostulated mamma, "you are sitting in a poor light. Move into

"'Oh, this is good enough!" came the un gracious reply. 1988 A 28 2538

Mamma regarded the small speaker for a noment and then she sighed. The moments ticked themselves away. Oncetwice the cuckoo called. Mamma folded upher sewing Cousin Emily rose, basket

very toe, but the dark curls that swept the hand, Nan's "O-h!" sounded. pages were not lifted. WE "Come!" called mamma, "com: and get ady for dinner."
"Oh, dinner isn't ready yet!" and Nan ready for dinner." did not look up as her mother left the

Presently a cheery whistle sounder hrough the house, and with a startled ex-lamation and a sudden upwhirling of mall skirts and boots the enthralling vo ame was cast aside and the youthful reader dashed away. Down the staircase she spec, but midway tripped, and would have fallen but for the strong arms that caught

"Ha, ha, Flyaway!" began papa, and hen with a downward glance, "Shoestrings untied again! and, oh, my girlie strings divided again, and, on, my girle such a tousle! Even little people can be seat. No, you can't escort me in till you look like my daughter. Run and get brushed up." All

At that very moment the dinner bell cang. Cousin Emily was picking up the Fairy Tales." She shook her head over he orushed pages and stood a while, as if leep in thought. Presently, however, a mile flickered over her face, and she murnured. "At at any frate, it may be wo th trying."

s the morning might have disapproved of. pen?" mpatient that they turned whimparing vielded tardy obedience.

Cousin Emily.

"Yes, I've brought my budget, but"tis a ou can wo k if I unpack?" For Cousin Emily's trim figure was broaded in a big black painting apr n, and

she wa intent upon the almost finished por. rait of a most stately dame. "Fire away!" was her command, empha sized by a flourish of the brush. "I think [know that -it's Nan."

"Nan," assented mamma. he is such a happiness to us, till she gets nto a mood like this that has hurt me all ay. At these times it s:ems as if her oump of reverence is as flat as a pancake, and bright as she is, it appears impossible to teach her obedience. Now I feel too o teach her obedience. Now I feel too people healthy, in deeping much with children not to realiz. that there ance of health, gives it the ing, but there are also occasions when in stant, unquestioning obsdience is simply mperative, and my failure, after all my patient efforts, to make Nan understand this necessity completely dis pirits me to lay. Because, you know, Emily, that it has been the aim of my existence, not to be social or literary success, but a success as

a mother, and --The pause was so full of sad meaning that Cousin Entity who led away from her envas and said, with an encouraging pat on the shoulder:

"And a success you are certainly, in the main. B cause you fail at one point-and I think fatigue makes you judge yourself vrongly- does not mean complete failure; have witched your methods with Nan, and I think they are excellent; only be patient a little long r. I find all children ess reverent and more alert in th se days, and Nan's mind is naturally analytical. She and even with that loving little heart of hers, the mind often gets the lead. She is by nature experimental. She doesn't want to take the evidence of others. She must ouch and taste and see for herself, and the play of her intelligence is so swift and keen that perhaps she has darted off from the subject of obedience without properly considering it. We must plot a little, you and "," added Cousin Emily, lightly "Give ne leave to see if I can present the subject to her in a novel way. Let me] try to ffix her attention suddenly, and hope for the

Mamma nodded approval. She was smi ing, too, now at the pretty enthusiast, who was returning to her easel, when all at once she was run into by a small person that burst into the r om like a cannon ball. The next moment, mingling belated requests for admission, with breathless apologies, Nan rescued a paint brush from the floor-

result.

Man was reading, and her mother's gentle Nan, who, sent an hour ago to prepare for tones depend in o positive ones as she reminded her little daughter for the third time that her coat was affording Cousin Emily's pet cat an all too luxurious bed, and that her hat and gloves lay upon the floor. At last Nan rose, but slowly, and Cousin Emily had substituted for her canvas something toward which Nan leaned with a long-drawn "O-h!" of delight.

"Do you like it?" In answer came another "O-h!"

"I is almost done," said Cousin Emily. She broke off to mix more colors, then she remarked over her shoulder to mamma: "What embroidery is to you busy sewers these little light clouds that float across our fancies are to painters of portraits." Then as a butterfly might flit she put a touch here and there, there and here, every movement of her head, as she surveyed her effects, repeated by the curly one close to her in hand, and a spool rolled out, on to Nan's elbow. Once more as she paused, brush in

It was a dainty, wee conceit. Mame a said as much as she glided up behind the rapt pair. From out of cloud of forgetme nots, shading from the blue of summer skies to its reflection, paled in waves that lap the shore, looked a child's face, fair as summertide itself, serene as pace and trusting as only happy childhood trusts. The chaim of all unblemished loveliness was its own, and after a little mamma said:

"Why, it's like Nan! It is Nan! Or is

"It is me. I do believe it's me," whispered Nan, in awestruck tones. "But, nq. Do I look like that?" 'Toat," answered Cousin Emily, "is the

Nan who believes -- who does not question. She obeys those who are older and wiser than she. She does not know yet. She trusts. She respects. She does not wait.

Nan's eyes were fast fixed upon the picture as the speaker continued. softly "That is the lovely, lovable Nan, and

She paused. There followed the downvard sweep of a brush swift as a swallow's dipping wing, and at the same moment a sharp cry from Nan.

"Oh, its ruined! What a dreadful, dreadful pity!" she exclaimed. "How did

nurse was below stairs she was so dull and eyes, too, now as she gazed at the ugly smudge right upon the forget-me not en way from her. Every request she fulfilled shrined face. "It's ruined!" she repeat d, ingraciously. She asked the why and brokenly. She turned to meet Cousin Emiwherefore of every command b fore she ly's gaze. At first dismay gave place to surprise; next, surprise to indignation, and At last mamma had slipped away to then indignation to re entment. Her cheek Cousin Emily's "Rest Cure" as she called flamed. A torrent of angry words rushed she little studio in the top of the house. to her lips, but when they were checked by the sank back against the cushions placed the gaze which compelled her to read its for her, and looked around, as she always meaning to the end. As she read her lip tid, upon effects so full of harmony and quivered, tears again filled the big blue elusive charm that the uninitiated beholder eyes, and the curly head drooped. The never dreamed how eyes and brain and call of the cuckoo from the clock seemed to fingers had wrought that which suggested out into the silence, and still they stood wealth and lei ure. Even as she looked, without words, the young girl and the child, with eyes that saw and valued all, the the child with her tears now falling fast. rieved expression upon her tender face was At length, with a glance over her shoulder. hanging to a pensive one as she answered Cousin Emily stepped noiselessly out of the room, and as she closed the door softly be hind her she saw the child throw he budget of comp'aints. And you are sure into her mother's arms. She drew a breath. Then she smiled, though he lashes were not dry.

"It was worth trying," she i and Time proved that she was ri

It has been truthfully as be too careful on sicknes are sea ons when explanations are due them, and when they can be managed by reason. Its early use has illustrated the wisdom of the old saying that a stitch in time saves Take Hood's for appetite, strength

In Moscow a money lender, the owner of several houses and stables, was sentenced recently to four months' imprisonment for lending money at the enormous rate of 182

THE HACKING COUGH.

