

**HAVE** you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart? Are you short of breath, nerves untinged, sensation of pins and needles going through your arms and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious.

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heart and nerve troubles they cannot be excelled. A true heart tonic, blood enricher and nerve renewer, they cure nervousness, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, smoker's heart, palpitation of the heart, after effects of la grippe, etc.

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The T. Milburn Co., Limited,  
Toronto, Ont.

**Raising Buffalos.**

It was feared a few years ago that the buffalo, which once roamed our Western plains by millions, was doomed to utter extinction. It has been evident, however, for some years, that this most characteristic animal of our native fauna may be kept alive.

Not only is the well-protected herd in the Yellowstone Park flourishing and multiplying, but there is also a fine herd, the result of private enterprise, in the valley of Mission Creek, in North-Western Montana. It has grown from a few animals, is permitted, within certain limits, to wander as it pleases, and is rapidly increasing in numbers. It is grazing on the Flathead Indian reservation.

Prof. Morton J. Elrod, who occupies the chair of biology in the University of Montana and is the director of the university's biological station, near Flathead Lake, has written an interesting account of these buffaloes, which has been published by the university. He says there is a noteworthy difference between the herd on the Flathead Reservation and the herd in Yellowstone Park.

The Flathead herd has a man with it constantly. The animals, therefore, are accustomed to man, and are not alarmed at his approach. On the other hand, the park herd is rarely seen by man.

It was placed at a high altitude, over 7,000 feet, where snows are deep, winters long and severe, and where it would be very difficult to give the animals aid in case of scarcity of food; but the Flathead herd ranges at an altitude below 3,000 feet, where deep snows do not occur and poachers cannot molest without fear of discovery. Moreover, hay or grain may be taken to the herd in a few hours, if needed.

Though the animals range in a treeless valley, there are coulees, morainal depressions, and river and creek banks, which offer shelter. Several high buttes give protection from the wind, while the rivers, creeks, and ponds supply abundant water.

In 1884 Charles Allard and Michael Pablo bought ten head of buffalo from east of the Rocky Mountains. They also purchased from "Buffalo" Jones in Nebraska forty-four head, eighteen of which were half-breeds, for the buffalo can cross with cattle. From this beginning of thirty-six full-blooded and eighteen mixed-breed animals the present herd has descended.

In February, 1902, the herd numbered 220 full-blooded and 65 mixed-breed animals. Not a few were sold in earlier years to zoological parks, circuses, and private citizens. In 1901 65 calves were added to the herd.

This short record shows what can be done by private enterprise. In twenty years a herd of 36 full-blooded animals has increased to more than 350, or ten times the original number, with no record of many sales that have been made in that time. In twenty years the number of calves is given at sixty-five a year, nearly double the original number of buffalo in the herd. The range on which the herd is kept does not exceed from seventy to one hundred square miles, and the animals might be maintained on a much smaller area of pasturage.

The cows do not have calves until they are four or five years old, and about half the cows have calves every year. The owners say that the fertility of the herd is not decreasing.

Some of the calves die, about the same proportion as among ordinary cattle on a range. Most of them, however, are remarkably bright and active. One calf made a record of standing up on its feet thirty seconds after it was born, and exhibited a desire to fight when twenty minutes old.

They usually range in two herds, but in

the winter of 1901 they were in three herds. With them are many herds of cattle and horses.

A herder is kept with the animals constantly. He knows where they are, keeps note of the increase, and looks after the calves and the herd generally. In fact, they are much more carefully attended than the range cattle.

As about half of the calves are males and so many bulls are not needed, a few of them are sold every year to butchers at Helena, Butte, and other neighboring towns, by whom they are sold over the counter as meat, the heads being retained as mounts. The chief profit from the herd is, of course, derived from sales to Eastern cities for parks and zoological gardens.

The price put on the animals for these purposes is very high, the freight haul is long, the cost of transportation is anything but cheap, and the danger of death before the end of the trip is large. The animals, therefore, which we see in our parks represent an important outlay.

When a visitor desires to see the herd he must either seek it on horseback or hire a buggy. If he is wise also he will secure the services of an Indian as a guide to find the animals and round up the smaller herds into one large bunch. There is no telling where they may be grazing.

The Indian starts out toward the high butte where they are most frequently found. When a herd is sighted he will ride toward it until he can determine whether the animals are buffalo or cattle.

In the latter case he takes another direction until another herd is sighted, and it frequently happens that one travels for hours before seeing the herd in the distance. Usually one may find it with little difficulty, and it is well worth a day's work and the slight expense.

The animals go in small squads of from two or three to fifty. The Indian guide races his horse after a squad approaching in the direction he wishes them to go. He will ride leisurely until he finally turns toward the animals, when he puts spurs to his horse, yells like a demon, and fires his six shooter again and again.

The squad is run in the direction of a larger group, and thus they are gradually collected. One may go within 20 or 30 yards of them.

If closer approach is made they slowly move off. If the pursuit is continued they begin to trot, then to gallop, and finally run at full speed with lowered head and straight tail, bellowing every few jumps. It is easy to secure any number of photographs of them.

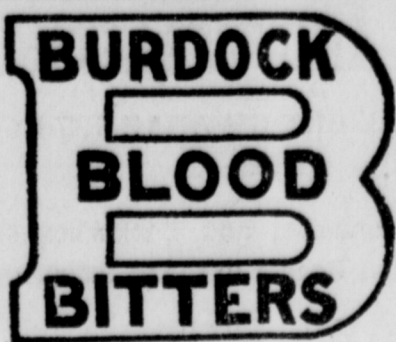
The New York Sun, which has always been regarded as the most anti British of the respectable dailies of New York, and a paper which had no love for Canada, has apparently had a change of heart, and in a very friendly editorial in its issue of July 4th voices what we believe to be the sentiment of the better classes of citizens of the United States.

In speaking of our proposed railway extension in the west it says:—"In these various plans and projects the people of the United States have more important interests than is generally recognized, and it is much to be hoped that the American view of them may be based upon broad lines. A narrow understanding of Canadian industrial development sees in Canadian progress only a menace of serious competition to American agricultural interests. This is as unwarranted as it is unworthy. The broad view is the true view. The more rapid the increase in Canadian population and the greater the increase in Canadian production the better will it be for us as well as for them. Nothing short of the erection of a very high 'spite fence' along the border could prevent this mutual advantage."

"If the Canadian Government and Canadian investors can see their way to converting those millions of acres of prairie land into wheat fields and cattle ranges, the American people may well glory in their neighbor's pluck and energy and yield any and all possible encouragement to the enterprise."

The New York Post which appeals always to the highest type of United States citizens has ever been a friend of Great Britain and of Canada.

In an editorial in its issue of July 1st the Post sees no reason for anyone to gloat over the possible "Americanization" of Western Canada. It says:—"In 1896 only thirty-six people were listed by the Canadian Government as having come from this country. In 1900, despite the good crops in the West, the number was 5,791; in 1901, 18,000, and last year it rose to 37,000. The immigration to the same region from the provinces of eastern Canada, from Continental Europe, and the United Kingdom was last year over 39,000. It is estimated that 50,000 English



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It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Pimples, Boils, Headache, Salt Rheum, Running Sores, Indigestion, Erysipelas, Cancer, Shingles, Ringworm or any disease arising from an impoverished or impure condition of the blood.

For Sale by all Druggists.

will this year seek homes in the new lands, and perhaps as many Americans."

"Upon such figures as these, Western statisticians build theories of the "Americanization" of Canada. They foresee a revolution of sentiment among the Canadian population by reason of the working of this leaven of farmers from the States, which will in the near future bring about annexation, or the establishment of a new republic. They forget, however, the rapid and increasing introduction, alongside the people from this nation, of many more from other countries, and that the whole trend of the influences among which the newcomers are to be placed is fully as likely to "Canadaize" the recent settlers as vice versa. While the interests of Western Canada are somewhat separate from those of the eastern provinces, and its development is still in the embryonic stage, the strength of the British sentiment is none the less notable. The population of the Northwest Provinces before the rush of immigration began in 1901 was 413,898, of which 246,892 was of British origin, with nine-tenths of the remainder European. It will take a long time for immigration from this country to catch up with such a lead."

Whatever our Western States think of this movement, it is an active factor in the development of the North American continent, and will remain so as long as the policy of keeping the new country before the public is maintained by the Canadian Government, by railways and land companies. The immigration which has followed their campaign shows no sign of diminution. While for commercial purposes, population in the Canadian West is not so valuable to us as population in the American West, it should not be considered that an imaginary boundary line can bar the currents of trade. A populous Canadian West is better for us than an uninhabited wild. It can scarcely be maintained that Canada's development is accompanied by any neglect of our own opportunities so long as a moving army of something like 400,000 homeseekers is occupying the unsettled portions of our own West. Some may be spared to "Americanize" the grassy plains of Canada, and yet leave us a surplus for our own upbuilding.

Though some few of our people are apt to think that the United States is jealous of Canada's prosperity and wants to absorb us we must believe from reading these two editorials that there are a large number of the best citizens of the United States who are glad to see Canada grow and prosper.

**Patriotism Begins at Home**

Why buy American Paper, when you can get Home-Made Paper as good and cheap? During the coming season I shall be pleased to supply Canadian Papers at reasonable price. Call and see my samples and select your own paper.

All the latest styles of Picture Frames. Mouldings and Hangings kept in stock. Let me frame your pictures and repaint your furniture in any style you like.

**H. CAREY,**  
(Formerly of England)  
**House Painter, Paper Hanger.**  
Graining and Marbling in all their branches.

Shop Next Wood-Working Factory,  
**BRISTOL.**  
Feb. 25-6m

**Russia and Japan.**  
A despatch to the London Standard from Tien-Tsin says it is the opinion in Russian circles there that war between Russia and Japan is inevitable. It is reported that Japan is mobilizing her forces, and it is thought in Tien-Tsin that the Japanese, in the event of war, would have everything in their favor, as they are certainly better prepared than the Russians. If war does come, Britain will, under her recent treaty with Japan, be obliged to support the latter power; and in accordance with arrangements arrived at during the Colonial Conference, Canada and Australia will be expected to furnish contingents to aid in the war.

**Changed Conditions Regarding Reciprocity.**

Springfield Republican: Cuba is reported to be losing interest in the adoption of reciprocity by the United States. It is finding itself able to get along very tolerably without reciprocity. One of the Minnesota Congressmen says the people of that State are becoming more and more concerned about reciprocity with Canada, but Canada's interest in reciprocity, under repeated rebuffs from the United States, has been decreasing as interest on this side has been increasing. Our high tariff worshippers are proving wonderfully effective in alienating neighboring markets or preventing the development of larger commercial relations.

Our esteemed, though misinformed, Southern contemporary the Montgomery Advertiser gleefully announces that Yankee ingenuity has again triumphed through the invention of a new kind of door lock with the keyhole in the knob—"the latest invention to fill a long-felt want of which we have heard so much." Any fellow, it says, can find the knob, and, once he gets hold of it, the keyhole is, so to speak, right within his grasp and the task of gaining admission becomes easy.

As it happens, this invention is not new, but it is inadequate, anyway. What is needed is a lock with a keyhole that must and will assert itself on the darkest of nights and under all circumstances—an electrically illuminated keyhole, it may be, or a magnetized keyhole which will draw the key toward it the instant it comes within a given radius. What unfortunate wants to hunt around for the knob, when every door has a top and a bottom and two sides and the knob never stays in one place!

**FOR SALE.**

**Corn Meal AND Cracked Corn.**

Just Received—A consignment of Manitoba Seed Wheat, which is for sale at the mill.

**Meduxnakeag Roller Mill, J. M. FRIPP.**  
Woodstock, April 1st, 1903.



**Homeseekers Excursions!**  
To the Canadian Northwest.  
Second-Class Round Trip Tickets will be issued FROM WOODSTOCK, N. B., on June 3rd and 17th, and July 8th, 1903.

- To Winnipeg, Estevan, Moosomin, Swan River, \$28.00
- To Regina, Moosejaw, Yorkton, \$30.00
- Prince Albert, McLeod, Calgary, \$35.00
- Red Deer, Strathcona, \$40.00

Good to return two months from date of issue. General change of time June 7th. Further particulars on application to C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

**HOTELS**  
**VICTORIA HOTEL,**  
ST. JOHN N. B.  
D. W. McCORMICK, - Proprietor  
**JUNCTION HOUSE,**  
Newburg Junction  
Meals on arrival of all trains First-class etc.  
R. B. OWENS, Pr. ortho.

**Rare Perfumes, Perfect Pipes, CHOICE SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds**

**CHAS. A. McKEEN, DRUGGIST,**  
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**The Old Reliable Remedy**

for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. The use of a single bottle may double the selling price of your horse.

**GOOD FOR EVERYTHING.**  
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,  
Dear Sirs—  
I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure for some time. I use from twelve to fifteen bottles a week and find it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Sweeney, Galls and all Cuts and Swellings. I have two hundred head of horses in my care. I enclose a stamp for your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases."  
Yours very truly,  
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Thousands of Men report equally good or superior results from its use. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address  
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**I. C. CHURCHILL,**  
Connell Street, Woodstock

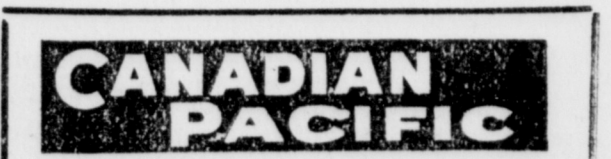
**Intercolonial Railway.**

Tender for Building for Baggage and Express Rooms at Levis, P. Q.  
Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Building at Levis," will be received until  
**WEDNESDAY, the 22ND DAY OF JULY, 1903,**  
for the above mentioned work.  
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Assistant Engineer at Levis and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained. All the conditions of the Specification must be complied with.  
D. POTTINGER,  
General Manager.  
Railway Office,  
Moncton, N. B.,  
2nd July, 1903.

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I have taken the paint shop in the Marcy building on Connell street where I will do all kinds of carriage and sign painting in the best manner and promptly.

**F. L. MOOERS,**  
Marcy Building,  
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Through Fast Express leaving Halifax at 8.45 a. m., St. John at 6.00 p. m., daily except Sunday. First and second-class Coaches and Sleepers Halifax to Montreal.  
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The Fast Train leaving Montreal every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 11.40 a. m., making the run to Vancouver in 97 hours. Carries Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars.

**Pacific Express for Canadian North West and British Columbia Points.**  
Leaves Montreal daily 9.40 a. m., carrying first and second-class Coaches, Palace Sleepers, and on Thursday carries Tourist Sleepers. Reaches all points in Canadian Northwest and British Columbia.  
Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to  
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D.P.A., C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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