

station in the parish of Claredon and on our arrival at Four Paths station a pair of horses and a covered wagon was waiting for us. It was sent up from the Bath by Captain Price. On our arrival at the Bath the noble old matron Mrs. Tilly made her appearance and at once we were supplied with very comfortable quarters. On account of the Bath lodging houses being under repairs the governor's department was opened to us. We enjoyed a good dinner and at once proceeded to commence our bath taking. The following is a record of the Milk River Bath as near as I could find out.

Situated on the right and western bank of the Milk River, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the Round Hill in the southwest corner of the district Vere, in the parish of Claredon and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill the sides of which slope down to within fifty yards of the river's edge. The land on which this spring is situated was conveyed in 1791 by Jonathan Ludford the proprietor to Justice of Vere for the use of the public and in the following year a law was passed constituting the members of the council and of the assembly and of the custos and magistrates of Vere a corporation to erect buildings for the accommodation of patients and for the general management of the institution. On the abolition of the assembly and the amalgamation of the parishes of Vere and Claredon the management was by law transferred to municipal board of Claredon. When the land was first conveyed, a private subscription was started for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings but only a sum of money was thus raised which was insufficient to erect bath rooms and necessary lodging houses, the house of assembly granted the directors the sum of £720 for that purpose besides a sum of £120 for the purchase of more land. No land however appears to have been bought till 1830 when the directors purchased about a quarter of an acre for the purpose of erecting the new lodging houses. The two principle bath rooms were finished in the year 1794 and open to the public from that date but the necessary lodging accommodation appears not to have been thoroughly complete till the year 1804 when the institution comprised 1 lodging house, 1 matron's house, 1 hospital, 3 bath rooms and the necessary out houses. In that year the following notice was inserted in the Kingston and Spanish town Gazettes, all persons properly recommended by the custos or magistrates of any parish in the island as proper objects of the charity will be received at the Milk River Bath, where lodging and medical attendance will be afforded them, every other necessity to be furnished by themselves or the parish from whence they came. Between the years 1829 and 1834, two other lodging houses were erected, grants to the extent of £2,400 having been given by the house of assembly, and in the year 1838 the assembly made a further grant of £600 for repairing certain damages done to the buildings by the overflowing of the river after severe weather. No further alterations or additions of consequence were made till the year 1867, when the matron's house and the hospital had become so dilapidated that they could not be used. The government then granted the sum of £200 for the erection of a new matron's house the hospital remaining in a dilapidated state till it was finally washed away by the river in the year 1868. In June 1867 the government withdrew the help in addition to the permanent annual grant of £180 allowed by law which the house of assembly always afforded the directors in sustaining the buildings and maintaining the establishment and the buildings got gradually into very great disrepair, but in the year 1878 Sir Anthony Musgrave having visited the institution granted the sum of £500, which sum has converted the buildings into their present creditable condition. His Excellency was also pleased, on the representation of the parochial road commissioners, at the instance of the directors, to grant the like sum of £500 to reconstruct the road leading from the institution to the main road at the Rest village. The institution at present consists of the following building, 3 lodging houses, 1 matron's house, 2 bath rooms and necessary out buildings. The Milk River running immediately in front of the lodging houses presents a very pleasing and picturesque appearance and the several large logwood lighters which are continually passing and re-passing the baths, in conveying the wood from the wharves a mile above to the sea two miles below. There it is loaded in ships. It was my daily work to row once a day down to the sea. My friend and I enjoyed the sea shore much. The collection of shells of all sorts was indulged in, many of which I brought to my home and at this moment prize very much.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water viz:

- Chloride of Sodium 20.7
- Sulphate of Soda 3.40
- Chloride of Magnesium 4.12
- Chloride of Potassium 0.16
- Chloride of Calcium 1.50

Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica.

As my friend and I have taken the 10 baths we prepare to leave. I can say I enjoyed myself much during my stay. Whilst there we were amused by the natives coming down from the mountains with fruit to exchange for fish. There were a gang of coloured people living near the sea shore who made a livelihood from fishing. They were a filthy lot. These fruit carriers would come 12 and 15 miles with a basket filled with fruit. I should say some baskets would contain two baskets. This was carried upon their heads. I have frequently bought a bushel of lovely oranges for one shilling.

A message was sent to Captain Price to send his team for us in the morning, as we would go to Kingston to take in the opening of the exhibition. In a few hours we found ourselves at Four Paths Station waiting for the arrival of the train whilst there, we were amused in watching some 150 or 200 coloured women working on the railroad. Each woman was supplied with a box which I should say

would hold a bushel or earth or more. This she carried upon her head until she came to the dump. Each one brought back an empty box. It is a very easy place to build a railroad as the rocks and stones are almost as soft as white chalk. This rock is in many places carted out on to the roads and is easy crushed down and when exposed to the sun and air becomes hard as marble. This is why the roads in Jamaica are so fine and hard. I have seen a lot of men sawing those stones with a cross cut saw into any shape for building purpose. The sides of railroad cuts are made straight up and down. The ground does not cave or crumble as in this country, between Kingston and Spanish town I think there is a tunnel over a mile long which was easily cut I was told.

Now we take the train for Kingston, leaving the Milk River Bath behind us. We arrive in Kingston. On the evening of 24th Jan. '91 we join our friends at the Hotel called the Exhibition Hall. Here we met a nice couple hailing from Toronto. On the following day I was told by the landlady that she had to eject them as they were short of funds. A very poor place, to be in a strange country and no pocket book or bank account. On the following day a trip to the exhibition building was made. Almost everything was in readiness for the opening, that was to take place on the 27th Jan. 1891 by Prince George. We were all in great tune to witness the opening of the great exhibition. The crews began to gather and make for the Harbour. The landing of Prince George was to take place at 10 p. m. In a little while standing room was out of the question. As Canadians we had a fine chance on board a steam ship, and saw all the performance of landing the Prince. I can say if there is any loyalty to our Queen it is shown in Jamaica. After the Prince was landed he was driven through the most notable streets. Bands of music from all nations followed, coloured men screaming to the top of their voices, shouting "Welcome our Prince." Directly, we all reached the Exhibition Building and after all was in or about so, a hush came over the crowd. Prince George delivered a very appropriate speech and the Governor handed him a gold key, the Prince then pronounced the exhibition open. Then the bands of music struck up with ten thousand people singing "All people that on earth do dwell, sing to the Lord with cheerful voice," then "God Save the Queen," after that the Doxology "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The coloured peoples' voices were charming. I have never heard since or before such singing. Ten thousand people all singing at once was something rare. It was rather a notable thing. In 1860 I met the Prince of Wales in St. John, N. B., and in 1891 I met his son, Prince George in Jamaica. I should advise any one who goes to Jamaica to take in the Blue Mountain Peak which, is a trip worth making. Until very lately the ascent of the Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,500 feet at the highest point, was somewhat arduous undertaking owing to the circumstance that as there was no riding-road to the summit the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track, through the generosity of the late Governor Sir Henry Norman who had a riding road to the peak constructed at his own cost, the ascent can now be made in good weather with comparative ease and comfort on horseback. Two days are quite sufficient for the trip. Visitors might leave Kingston early on one day so as to arrive at the summit before dark and sleep on the peak. They could then have a good chance of getting a view from the top early on the second morning, after which they could return by easy stages to Kingston. The first part of the journey from Kingston to Gordon Town a distance of nine miles can be performed in a carriage, the remainder must be done on horseback. At Garden Town riding ponies can be procured from the livery stables of Mr. Bolton or Mr. Duval at a charge of 8 shillings per day. There is a hut on the peak for the accommodation of visitors who should provide themselves with rugs and blankets as a protection against the cold and with all necessary refreshments. There are many other places of interest to be seen in Jamaica, as the public museum. This was established in 1879. Among the objects in the museum may be mentioned a collection illustrative of the geology of the island made by the officers of the Geological Survey between the years 1860 and 1866. A collection of woods of the Island fills one small room. The herbarium contains complete sets of the ferns, the grasses and sedges and the orchids of Jamaica all scientifically named. There is a large cabinet of Jamaica shells including the type collection made by the late Mr. Chitty. The insect cabinet of 60 drawers contains an interesting collection of Jamaica specimens. The birds and fishes of the Island are also well represented each specimen having its scientific name attached. Besides the above there are large exhibits of the natural and commercial products of the Island including specimens of Jamaica fibers, in their raw and prepared state. There are also interesting Archaeological relics, among them the bell of the old church of Port Royal submerged during the earthquake of 1792 and an old iron cage in which a more barbarous, though not very remote age, criminals were hung to die of starvation. The inscription on the bell is as follows, "Jesu Maria, Et Verbum caro factum est et abita."

Then the public gardens and plantations are worth visiting. The Botanic Garden is situated in the parish of St. Mary on the junction road connecting Kingston with Annotte Bay nineteen miles from Kingston. These gardens contain a large collection of

native and foreign tropical plants. The chief features are the Palmetree, a collection of economic spice and fruit trees, a fine collection of East Indian and West Indian orchids, an experimental ground for new industrial plants, and large nurseries containing about 40,000 plants, such as cacao, rubber plants, nutmegs, cloves, black pepper, mango, vanilla, cardamom, sarsaparilla, cinnamon and Liberian coffee &c. The Hill Garden and Government Chinchona Plantation, is situated in the parish of St. Andrews, on the slopes of the Blue Mountains, about 21 miles from Kingston. These plantations were commenced in 1868 by Sir John Peter Grant, and now consists of 143 acres, under Chinchona, with small areas amounting in all to about 7 acres under tea, and nurseries for timber and shade trees. The Hope Garden of about 220 acres is situated near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plains, five miles from Kingston. It has been determined to make this garden the chief Botanic Garden of the Island. Until lately only about 13 acres were cleared and of those 7 acres were planted with teak, the remaining six being under cultivation with varieties of sugar cane, nutmegs, cacao, &c. The Palisadoes Plantation occupies the long narrow strip of land enclosing Kingston Harbour, about five miles long, planted with about 23,000 cocconut and palms. King's House Gardens and grounds contain about 177 acres, of which about 20 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor.

25 cents cures Catarrhal headache
 " Incipient Catarrh
 " Hay Fever
 " Catarrhal Deafness
 " Cold in the head in 10 min.
 " Foul breath caused by Catarrh.
 25 cents secures Chase's Catarrh Cure with perfect blower enclosed in each box. Sold by dealers.

A Cricket Story.
 Phil May, the clever London illustrator, knows more about drawing than he does about cricket, judging from his picture of a cricket match in Punch's Almanac. This drawing so preyed on the mind of Jerome K. Jerome that he determined to protest. So, when Phil May arrived at The Punch dinner the other evening, he found a square awaited him: "Why, oh, why! does square-leg wear wicket-keeping gloves? Jerome K. Jerome." At about midnight Phil May came out into Fleet-street and thought he would send an answer. "Jerry" was staying with friends near Bristol at the time, but Mr. May decided to send the telegram. The clerk, seeing the address, remarked that it was some miles from Bristol and a special messenger would be required. "All right," said Mr. May "send it off at once." At about 2.30 on a bleak January morning the humorist was awakened from his sleep and dragged from his bed to read this reply: "To keep his hands warm. Phil May."

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and by over-work and trouble. Hall's Renewer will prevent it.

AYER'S Hair VIGOR



Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says: "A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for three years, and it has restored my hair, which was fast becoming gray, back to its natural color."—H. W. HASELHOFF, FATERSON, N. J.

AYER'S Hair VIGOR
 PREPARED BY
 DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
 Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction in front of the post office, in the town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick, on THURSDAY, the FIFTH DAY of MARCH next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, in a certain cause therein pending between Mary McCafferty, Plaintiff, and Matthew McCafferty and Elizabeth McCafferty, Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the lands and premises directed to be sold by the said Decretal Order, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Simonds and County of Carleton and described as follows; commencing at the west side of the road running through the McCafferty Settlement, at the angle formed by the northern line of lot number sixteen running south along said road thirty-six rods, thence westerly in a parallel line with said north side line of lot number sixteen until it strikes the rear line of said lot sixteen, thence northerly along said rear line until it strikes the north line of said lot, thence easterly along said north line to the place of beginning making fifty acres more or less. Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining.

Dated the 28th day of December A. D. 1895.
 STEPHEN B. APPLEBY,
 Referee in Equity.

FISHER & A. B. CONNELL,
 Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Cheap Remnant Sale.
A Large Lot of
REMNANTS
 To be sold out Regardless of Cost.
McMANUS BROS.

Why Don't You Change Your Ad?

We have often been asked this question and to save time and trouble we will make one answer do for all. We advertised 24 Threshers for sale, and thought we were going to sell them all, but we didn't, HAVE GOT THREE LEFT. Now, for the last five months we have been m-rlting 6 to 7 tons of iron per week and our stock has not increased sufficiently to make it worth while changing our ad.

We have on hand but little more than samples of the various STOVES and PLOWS that we manufacture. We have under construction one of our ROPE FEED ROTARY MILLS, SIX SHINGLE MACHINES, TWENTY FEED MILLS, THIRTY THRESHING MACHINES, FORTY WOOD CUTTERS, and a few PULPERS ready for sale.

SMALL & FISHER CO.
Woodstock, N. B.

WHEW!
But It's Cold.



Yes, because you need a
Good Warm OVERCOAT

—OR—
ULSTER.

WE HAVE
 Fine Lines of Beavers, Meltons, Friezes and Cheviots,
 —IN—
 English, Scotch, German and Canadian Makes.
ORDER BEFORE THE RUSH.
W. B. NICHOLSON,
 Merchant Tailor,
 Cor. King and Main Streets.

C. A. McKEEN.
Taylor's Cordial Syrup
 For Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
Taylor's Wine of Rennett.
Taylor's Carminative Mixture,
 or, the Infant's Preservation.
HARNESS
Made & Repaired
 GREAT VARIETY OF
HARNESS FITTINGS
 ALWAYS IN STOCK.
H. V. MOOERS, Main Street,
WOODSTOCK.
BUSINESS COURSE
 —AT THE—
FREDERICTON - BUSINESS - COLLEGE
 At about 25 per cent. less than other business colleges. Instructions thorough in all commercial branches. Circular and specimens of penmanship mailed free. Before going to business college write for our circular.
 A. W. YOUNG, Principal.
 Fredericton, Box 295.
BUTTER TUBS.
 The Finest Ever Seen.
 Farmers wanting anything in this line will do well to call on
W. R. WRIGHT,
UPPER WOODSTOCK.

SPEND 35 Cents
 FOR THE
POCKET SIZE OF K. D. C.
 and be convinced of its great curative power for
DISTRESS AFTER EATING, ==
ACIDITY, HEARTBURN
 And all other forms of
Indigestion.
FREE SAMPLE
 Of K. D. C. and Pills mailed to any address.
 K. D. C. Co., LTD., NEW GLASGOW, N. S.
 127 STATE STREET, BOSTON.