

Dooley on Maneness.

Hinnissey, the Scottish are a mane lot, and English are quite right to soak them for it. We have had some striking maneness in Ameriky, and it's high time this maneness should be exposed and put forinst the public in its true light. There is Andrew Carnagy, who is a type of a mane Scotchman. He is apprehensive that he may not be able to spend all the millions that he has made before he dies, and may die worth somethin'. So he flings the stuff away from him as fast as he can, in Ameriky, in Canady, in the United Kingdom, any ould place; for all I know the Hottentots and other dirty nagars may be indebted to him for a livelihood. He has founded more libraries and musayums than you can shake a stick at and kapes on founding. There is another mane Scotchman of the same kidney over the bordther. He has a lot of titles tacked on to his name now, but the name he started out wid was Donald Smith. He lived for a number of years in the City of Monthryal, and it was the divel's own luck for Monthryal, for he hes spent money like water on the place, and by right it should be called Smithville. He is like Carnegy, apprehensive that he may die worth somethin'. The Boer war gave him a great chance to unload. There were no private gifts from the English for though they are generous they are deliberate, and they were afraid the war would be over before they had time to plank out, but the mane Scotch Canuck took his chances and paid out a million with as little fns as we would light our pipes. He raised a regiment of horse and sent out to Africky 500 western Canucks, broths of boys, who could ride, shoot or swear wid the best of them. They do tell me, Hinnissey, that it was the best found regiment in the whole shooting match. When you get a real mane Scotchman, Hinnissey, there's no limit to his maneness.—The Loungeer.

Maybe it Happened: But—

It tell to the lot of a Chicago city editor to sit, verbally, upon one of his reporters. The reporter in question was an Englishman, slow of thought and action and sparing of speech. Through the tirade to which he was subjected, he said nothing, and when it finally ended, he left the presence of his superior without any comment. City editors when "riled" are not particularly choice or economical in the language they bestow on their staff, and among other things the Englishman had been told that he was a crazy man, and that his proper habitat was a lunatic asylum and not the hall bedroom of a Chicago boarding-house which he occupied. The Englishman took this part of the city editor's remarks as his text for action. He promptly went to an asylum, had himself thoroughly examined by three or four alienists and secured from them an official certificate to the fact that he was sane. With this he appeared at the office of his paper the next day, and, entering the city editor's sanctum, he slapped it down before his astonished and dismayed superior.

"Now, you go and get one," was his only comment, and for once that city editor capitulated.

Artichokes.

The tame artichoke is as easily grown as corn. On ground that will produce 50 bushels of corn per acre, 500 to 1,000 bushels of tame artichokes can be grown. Their value as a conditioner and as cheap and valuable stock food is fast becoming recognized. The tubers are not only healthy, cheap food for swine, but excellent food for all kinds of stock and poultry. They are good milk-producing food for cows. I feed them to my horses in connection with grain and sunflower seed from October to June. After a horse learns to eat artichokes he prefers them to either corn or oats. Poultry almost live in an artichoke patch during the summer and autumn, where they hide from hawks and scratch out and devour the young tubers.

Many farmers object to artichokes because they are difficult to exterminate. A patch of tame artichokes may be completely exterminated in one year. Ploughing under the growing plants when one foot high, when the old tubers have rotted and the new ones have not had time to form, will kill every one of them. Sowing an artichoke patch to oats will result in complete extermination. When the oats are harvested, the artichoke taps are also harvested before they have formed their bloom. If the artichoke is not allowed to bloom it will form no tubers.—Contributor American Agriculturist.

Manurial Value of Corncocks.

A ton of average corncocks will contain 10 pounds of nitrogen, 12 of potash, and 2 of phosphoric acid. These fertilizing substances are worth only a few cents less than those in a ton of horse manure, yet it is clear that the corncocks ploughed in as they are would not produce a good crop. It would not pay to try to rot them with lime. It is more economical to burn them. True, by burning you lose the nitrogen, but the fuel value will more than make up for it. A ton of the corncocks will produce about 17 pounds of ash, which is very rich in potash.—Rural New Yorker.

Subscribe for THE DISPATCH.

Denuding our Forests.
(Maritime Merchant)

The denuding of our forest lands has been carried on in a very reckless manner. Our lumbermen have very naturally and quite rightly (so far as they are concerned personally) cut down trees to such an extent as to lay waste great sections of the country that were formerly covered with trees. When the country was all forest, this could be carried on up to a certain limit with impunity. But there is a point beyond which it is not safe to go without being careful how things proceed, and we think that that point has been reached in these provinces. We have been cutting down our trees and still proceed to cut them down as though the supply were simply inexhaustible. At the same time we are at a point where we can figure just about how long it will take us to strip every tree off the face of the country. At this point it is necessary and only wise to commence to take steps that will prevent the entire depletion of our forests, and preserve for future needs some of the wealth that is in many cases being wasted today.

We can carry on the lumber industry profitably, and at the same time take these necessary precautions. It is possible that people do not fully realize what the destruction of the forest means. It is not merely to be estimated by the value of lumber destroyed that might as well be left for future use; but we have to take into consideration the fact that the destruction of the forest means an approach to a condition of alternate flood and drought. This would be exceedingly injurious to the land. It was this very danger that prompted India in 1844 to adopt protective measures for her forests.

It is high time for us in the Maritime Provinces to take a leaf from India's book; for if our forests have had great demands upon them in the past, the prospects are that the demands will be greater in the future; and unless we can have forestry reserves and forest supervision to prevent unnecessary destruction and provide a means for rejuvenating our lumber lands, and it will not be long before we shall have to face a much more serious problem than is presented us today. The action of the Annapolis Board of Trade in calling upon the Boards of Trade throughout the provinces to unite on this question, is eminently wise, and we hope that before long the governments of the three provinces will be led to institute departments of Forestry. Such departments, we may say, would be profitable in more ways than one; for they would not merely preserve the forests for future generations, but would themselves be revenue producers and might help to swell the government surpluses of the future.

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In cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give more certain and speedy results than any other medicine. They act directly on the blood thus reaching the root of the trouble and driving every vestige of disease from the system. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cent a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Every person is responsible for all the good within the scope of his abilities and for no more, and none can tell whose sphere is the largest.—Gail Hamilton.

Bedrooms and Breathing.

While no scientist, I think, will recommend less than seven cubic feet of air each minute for an adult, Dr. Reed gives ten as the smallest amount that will meet the wants of the body. All of this, of course, is not absolutely used, only needed that purity may be secured. The average room—12 by 10 and 8 feet high—even if the room is empty, will contain only 960 cubic feet, or enough to supply air for one person for about two hours. Now, when two or even four persons occupy such a room, the doors and windows closed to keep out the supposed "poisonous night air," it is not strange that the stench of vitiated air is overpowering to one who enters the room after breathing the pure air of heaven, such as the good Father intended for use.—Weekly Bouquet.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that R. Willoughby Richardson of the Parish of Brighton in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, doing business at the Parish of Brighton, did, on the seventeenth day of June instant, pursuant to the provisions of 58th Victoria, chapter sixth, of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick aforesaid, intitled:—"An act respecting Assignments and Preferences by Insolvent Persons," and amending acts, make and execute an Assignment for the general benefit of his creditors of all his property and effects, to the undersigned, William A. Hayward, of the said Parish of Brighton, High Sheriff of the said County of Carleton; and also that a meeting of the creditors of the said R. Willoughby Richardson will be held in the office of Thane M. Jones at Hartland in the said County of Carleton, on Friday the twenty-eighth day of June instant at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the estate and the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before such meeting.

And further take notice that all creditors of the said R. Willoughby Richardson are required to file their claims, duly proven, with the said undersigned Assignee, within three months of the date hereof, unless further time be allowed by a Judge of the Supreme or County Court; and all claims not filed within the time limited, or such further time, if any, as may be allowed by any such Judge, shall be wholly barred of any right to share in the proceeds of the said estate and that the Assignee shall be at liberty to distribute the proceeds of the said estate as if any claim not filed as aforesaid did not exist, but without prejudice to the liability of the debtor therefor.

Dated at the Town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton this seventeenth day of June, A. D., 1901.

WILLIAM A. HAYWARD,
Assignee Sheriff of the County of Carleton.

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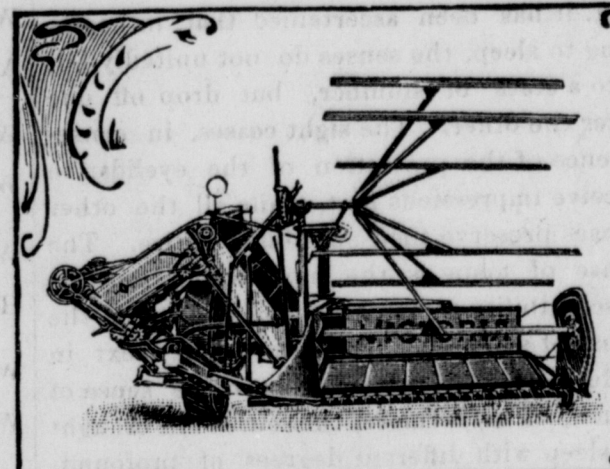
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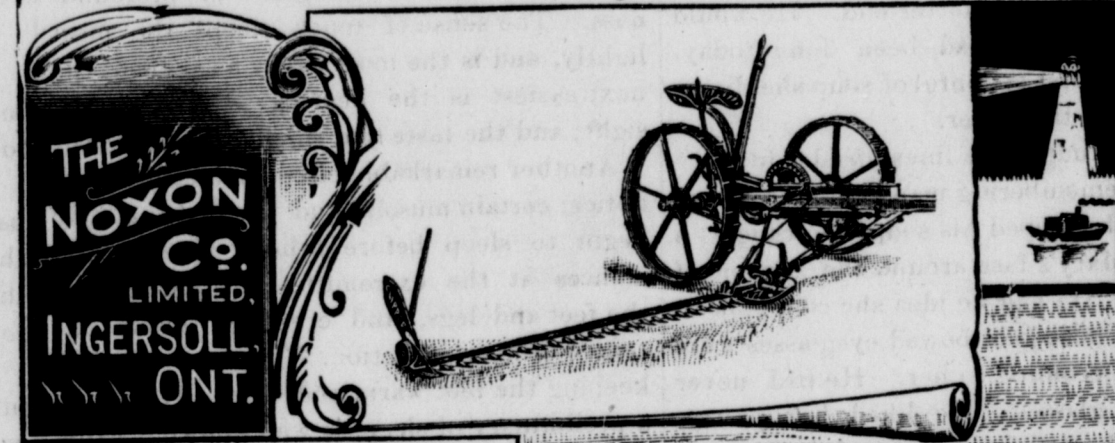
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