

**CATTLE FORAGE CROPS—CROP ROTATION.**

(Farming.)  
The farmer who confines his operations mainly to grain growing has not now an equal chance with the stock farmer. Mixed farming and the keeping of cattle has become more popular than grain growing because more profitable. Cattle feeding embraces three considerable branches which may be more or less mixed: (1) the breeding and raising of cattle; (2) the feeding of dairy cows; and (3) the fattening of beef animals.

For the profitable feeding of cattle, forage crops are necessary and the following system has been adopted because it is found suited to the growth of winter cattle feed. It may not be the best, but certainly it has considerably increased and cheapened the amount of rough winter feed available when compared with plans in use a few years ago.

The farm is of moderate size—95 acres; part of this is taken up by small fields and paddocks near the barns for bulls and breeding stock. The soil is a sandy loam in good order and easily worked, slightly rolling with porous gravel or sand sub-soil.

The land for hoed crop—roots and corn—is ploughed the previous fall out of sod—a new clover sod. It is manured during the winter and spring with fresh manure direct from the byres spread broadcast when drawn. The land for roots is given about sixteen loads per acre. The ground for mangolds is manured in the fall and ridged up for the winter, and the seed is sown about the first of May, if the ground and weather be suitable.

The ground allotted for roots will be about one-third of twenty-five acres, the other two-thirds being for corn. An estimate is made of the manure available for the corn lands, and it is put in the same way on the frozen ground or snow in the winter, worked up in the spring with the disc harrow and the corn planted in drills forty-two inches apart, about the middle of May. These twenty-five acres are for grain the following year—oats and peas. The root ground is used for oats, either lightly ploughed in the fall or left till spring and worked over with the cultivator and disc harrow.

I have not yet been able to determine what is the best for the corn ground. I am inclined to think the fall working is the best, but it may be that the spring cultivation is desirable for the corn ground. I have tried both plans without definite results.

The part (one-third) for peas may be left and ploughed in the spring after the crops are in. The oats are sown with the drill, and seeded with 10 pounds of clover per acre, mixed, red and alsike. Clover seed is sown before the drill, and a portion mixed with the oats. I have tried seeding clover with the peas, but results have not been satisfactory, and the plan has been abandoned. In the fall, the pea ground is worked over and sown with wheat.

The oat ground, with its seeding of clover, is sown over with winter rye. If the catch of clover be but thin, two bushels of rye may be used; drilled in on top of the stubble in the last week in August or the first week in September, preferably after a rain. It may grow so rank as to need pasturing, which will be best done by calves or young stock, if they be available.

The next year, this rye field with the clover mixture is made into hay, being cut after the bloom is off the rye and just as the clover is coming into blossom. It may be handled and cured as hay or cut with the binder and shocked like grain. The former has given the best results.

As soon as the wheat is off, the land may be ploughed, and sown to a catch crop of rape; or it may be seeded to clover in the early spring to plough down in the fall for roots the following spring. In the fall the clover sod is pastured and afterwards ploughed down for a corn crop as before.

This, therefore, is a three year rotation—hoed crop, grain crop, hay and wheat. Of the larger crops, corn, oats and hay, the rotation comes every third year at one time and every sixth the next time. The smaller crops, roots, peas and wheat, may be managed to come only once on the same ground every nine years.

This plan may not suit every section, but with me it has given a large quantity of good cheap, winter food.

**Galloway Notes**

We are now having delightful weather after the recent thunder storm.

The crops are very good but slow in ripening on account of so much rainy weather.

The house in which Mr. B. Richard resides was struck by lightning Friday morning. Mr. Richard was left in an unconscious state, in which he remained for over an hour. The dog lying under the bench, on which Mr. Richard was sitting, was killed instantly, also the cat lying under the stove. The lightning passing through the side of the house killed a pig in the yard.

Mr. James Doige of New Scotland spent Saturday at James Parkhill's.

Mr. Thomas Vanstone continues his weekly trips to Chatham and also J. G. to Black River.

It is rumored that the sound of wedding bells is to be heard in the near future.

**GOLD PROPERTIES.**

(Montreal Star.)

HALIFAX, N. S., September 9.—A Star correspondent interviewed Attorney-General Longley on Monday relative to his recent visit to London.

The Attorney-General said that, as it had been known that he was a director of the British Empire Finance Corporation, started for the express purpose of putting capital into and developing mines in colonies, a number of properties were submitted to him by mine-owners to be considered by the board while in London. He continued: "I placed them with all the data before the board, and also received applications for information respecting Canadian mines from other operators in London as well. In judging the situation in respect to placing mining properties in London, a few things not generally known are to be considered. The general impression that is met with is that London capitalists are just waiting to put their own money into mining ventures. This is an erroneous view. Londoners are simply keen and active operators whose supreme aim is to have presented them a scheme which they can present with an expectation of selling an interest to the public at large, and make their profit in handling the properties."

"About the time I arrived in London," said Mr. Longley, "the English dailies were filled with glowing despatches concerning Klondike discoveries, not only the Times, which is always more enterprising than other dailies in respect to Canadian news, but all great dailies every morning had despatches of the most glowing character in respect to the marvellous discoveries. This led at once to the formation of a great number of Klondike companies and so far was public appetite whetted by the daily despatches that thousands of pounds were subscribed to obtain an interest in these companies, although the persons who subscribed the capital had no assurance that they would ever own a single mining area."

"Under these circumstances it was quite impossible to successfully put upon the London market properties in a country where there was no boom and where it was impossible to impress operators with any condition of things that would fire the popular imagination. Nevertheless, in discussing the general scope and character of the gold mining industry in Canada, I was able to discover many men who appreciated the true character of the Klondike rage and who were ready to recognize the steady and promising character of the gold mines elsewhere in Canada."

To these gentlemen I submitted a considerable amount of data and being able to show that most of the mines had already a dividend-paying record, I felt reasonably sanguine that at no distant date English capitalists may be induced to acquire a certain number of most promising mines and work them upon a scientific and business-like basis. If that be done, the results cannot fail to be satisfactory to the investors, and one or two investments of this description will lead to the free investment of British capital in the mines of Canada."

"I might add that the London operator is the most wide-awake and progressive business man to be met with anywhere, and if you can once satisfy the London operators there is a good opportunity for money-making in Canada, the mines of the Dominion will become an object of attractive investment. A few misadventures which have occurred in the past do not seem to have produced any unfavorable opinion."

Mr. Longley said he looked forward to an early disposal in London of some of the properties which he submitted to the Corporation Board during his visit to Great Britain.

An old Dutchman had a beautiful boy of whom he was very proud, and he decided to find out the bent of his mind. He adopted a very novel method by which to test him. He slipped into the little fellow's room one morning, and placed on his table a Bible, a bottle of whiskey, and a silver dollar. 'Now, said he, 'ven dot boy comes in, if he dakes dot dollar he's goin' to be a beeznis man: ef he dakes dot Bible he'll be a preacher; ef he dakes dot whiskey he's no goot—he's goin' to be a drunkard,' and he hid behind the door to see which his son would choose. In came the boy, whistling. He ran up to the table, and picked up the dollar, and put it in his pocket; he picked up the Bible and put it under his arm; then he snatched up the bottle of whiskey and took two or three drinks, and went out smacking his lips. The old Dutchman poked his head out from behind the door, and exclaimed: 'Mine—he's going to be a politician.'

An exchange notes that Miss Alice Thomson, of San Francisco, owns a pet Maltese cat. Recently the cat's eyesight began to fail, and Miss Thomson took him to an oculist. By means of a picture of a natter with the feline's eyes and was able to fit it with glasses. The lenses were set in gold frames especially made, and now the cat wears glasses and looks tremendously wise. His eyesight is as good as ever too.

**A MOTHER'S RUSE.**

Saved Two Sons From Conscription, but Changed the Family Name.

A gentleman living in Boston told an interesting story the other day about how some of his blood relatives happened to have a family name different from his own. It seems that during the persecutions in Scotland these particular Kirkpatricks went over to Ireland and settled in Belfast. Subsequently the head of the family came across the ocean and as soon as he was established sent for his wife to join him, bringing with her their four sons, two of whom were old enough to make strippling soldiers had some exigency demanded such a sacrifice. The journey was undertaken in a slow going ship bound for New York, and while she was somewhere in mid-Atlantic the war of 1812 between England and the United States broke out.

The ship when nearing our seaboard was overtaken by a British cruiser, which put her about and escorted her to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The officer in command of the cruiser declared his intention of impressing sailors and soldiers from among the passengers. A mother having more than two sons would have to give up all over that number who might be available for military or naval service. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who was a quick witted woman, instantly planned a ruse which she justified in her own mind by calling it ruse de guerre (a trick of war). She stood two sons in one part of the ship and two in another and was accepted, without detection, as the mother of both pairs, though she called herself Kirkpatrick in one instance and Kilpatrick in the other.

After they disembarked the deception had to be kept up, as they were constantly under the eyes of British officers. The interception by the cruiser resulted in the family settling in Halifax instead of in the United States, but even after peace was restored the two Kirkpatrick boys found it much harder to get their name back than it had been to exchange it on shipboard. In fact, they never got it back.

Those who had come to know them as Kilpatricks refused to know them as Kirkpatricks, and in the course of time the effort to reclaim the family name was abandoned as hopeless. The variation in prefix made expedient pro tem. by the intermeddling cruiser seems to have been ordained to continue sine die.—Harper's Round Table.

**OUR SMALLER COLLEGES.**

In Many Respects They Are Doing Better Work Than the Larger Institutions.

"There are a few striking facts about the small American college," writes Edward W. Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "One striking fact is that 60 per cent of the brainiest Americans who have risen to prominence and success are graduates of colleges whose names are scarcely known outside of their own states. It is a fact also that during the past ten years the majority of the new and best methods of learning have emanated from the smaller colleges and have been adopted later by the larger ones. Because a college happens to be unknown 200 miles from the place of its location does not always mean that the college is not worthy of wider repute. The fact cannot be disputed that the most direct teaching and necessarily the teaching most productive of good results is being done in the smaller American colleges."

The names of these colleges may not be familiar to the majority of people, but that makes them none the less worthy places of learning. The larger colleges are unquestionably good, but there are smaller colleges just as good and in some respects better. Some of the finest educators we have are attached to the faculties of the smaller institutions of learning. Young girls or young men who are being educated at one of the smaller colleges need never feel that the fact of the college being a small one places them at a disadvantage in comparison with the friend or companion who has been sent to a larger and better known college. It is not the college; it is the student."

**Tricks on the Teachers.**

The other day a pupil in one of the public schools asked the teacher to do a little example in grammar, and since then what seemed at first to be a simple problem has had the serious consideration of all the pedagogues in the community, and it has been unanimously agreed that there is no rule in grammar to cover the point raised. The youngster's proposition was this:

"It is two miles to Woodford. Now, please write under that sentence, 'There are two twos in the above sentence.'"

"That is what the boy said. He did not submit one problem in writing, and when the teacher tried to follow his injunction she found out the reason why. It dawned on her that there were not two twos, neither were there two twos, and how to express in writing what was easy enough to do verbally she ascertained to be impossible."

The boy responsible for the foregoing must be a near relative to the youth who asked his teacher how to spell paris green, and when she replied, 'P-a-r par, i-s, paris, g-r-e-e-n, green; paris green,' retorted:

"No; you're wrong. You can't spell paris green, or blue, or any other color. You can't spell it anything but paris."

**Taken Unawares.**

The Bank of France has a camera so arranged that the picture of any suspicious visitor may be secured without the suspected individual knowing that he has been caught.

**Happy Innocence.**

The Wife—What a sweet smile there is on the baby's face, John!

The Husband—Yes, he's probably dreaming that he's keeping me awake.

—Town Topics.

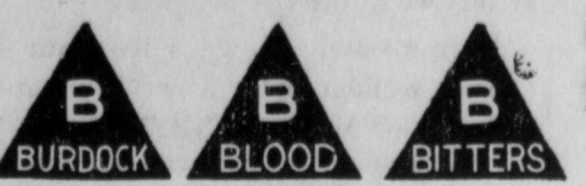
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Main Street, Moncton.

Next door to the K. Shoe Store.

Meals served at all hours.

Oysters, Roast Fowl, etc. Highest class cuisine.

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Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all the impurities from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore, and

**CURES**  
DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEARTBURN, SORE STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES.

**LAND IN ST. LOUIS FOR SALE.**

A meadow lot of 20 acres more or less on the west bank of the northern lagoon of Kouchibouguac River, also one-sixth part of a Marsh on the north side of Kouchibouguac River. The said lot and portion of lot being lately owned by Sylvester Maillet, also the lot in Saint Louis owned by Sylvester Maillet by Lawrence Maillet and wife, containing 50 acres more or less. Apply to

J. D. PHINNEY.

**NETS FOUND.**

The undersigned picked up four macrural nets off Richibucto Cape on Monday, 19th. The nets contained the same by paying a license and applying to

FREDERIC B. LEBLANC  
CYRIL P. RICHARD  
Lower Village.

**R-I-P-A-N-S**  
The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

**LOST.**

My pocket book, containing my pedlar's license for Kent and Northumberland. Order on W. S. Longley for \$43.00 Tax and Naturalization Paper. Will be returned for \$5.00 if delivered to the Postmaster, at Richibucto.

MAURICE LURRYE

**GOOD TRADE.**

Is secured by high class work. Such can be obtained at Mrs. C. B. Hannay's Kingston, as she has engaged a first class watchmaker.



**CURES**  
COLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA-MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,  
And all SUMMER COMPLAINTS of Children or Adults.  
PRICE, 35c. Beware of Imitations.

A London woman has been killed in a crush at a bargain sale at which twenty-two policemen were employed to hold the crowd in check. The verdict of the coronor's jury was: "Disease died from syncope caused by the exertion and excitement of getting into a bargain sale and that such death was due to natural causes."

**\$500.00 in GOLD!****20 PRIZES.**

1st Prize	\$200.00	200.00
2nd Prize	\$100.00	100.00
3rd Prize	50.00	50.00
2 Prizes of	25.00 each	50.00
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To the Twenty people who solve this Puzzle, if there are so many correct, we will give the above Prizes IN CASH.

**SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ANSWER.**

If more than Twenty should be correct, every correct one will (in addition to the Money Prizes) be awarded our famous "Faithful Times" keeper Silver Watch of which the net factory price is \$10.

If preferred, the winner can choose a genuine Gold cased Watch of same value.

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A word which here means "The quality of our Watch which are acknowledged to be the foremost in the English and American Markets."

As this wonderful offer is only made to advertise our far-famed Silver Watches, every Competitor must read the following conditions and comply with them.

1. Send your answer "International Post-Card" which can be bought at the post office (price 2 cents). There is no entrance fee or charge whatever.
2. In addition to the Cash Prizes, everyone who sends the correct answer will thereby win one of our "Faithful Timeskeepers" Silver Watches which we sell in England for \$10 each, and could be sold retail in America for \$15 to \$25 each.
3. Every winner of the watch is required to purchase one of our SPLENDID VALUE inexpensive Solid Silver Albert Chains to wear with the Watch, as per our unprecedented offer which we will send. These Chains are Hall-marked on every link by the English Government. If the same Watch is required with Gold-filled case instead of Solid Silver, a Chain to match may, if desired, be chosen.
4. With our Watch and Chain you will receive our mammoth Catalogue quoting Wholesale Factory Prices for Jewellery, Plats, etc. The first prize will be given to the one who solves the Rubeus, receives the Watch and Chain, and orders altogether the largest amount of Goods from the Catalogue; the Second Prize to the winner who orders the second largest amount and so on. If not more than twenty win and receive the Watch and Chain, and if these do not buy anything from the Catalogue, the whole of the prize money will be equally divided among them, giving \$25 each. All amounts in this advertisement are taken at the exchange of 85 to 41.
5. A form will be sent free to you which must be filled up and forwarded to reach us by December 25th of all Goods ordered on account of these Prizes.
6. The names and addresses of the cash prize winners will be printed in the Times, Daily Telegraph and Standard, of London, on Dec. 31st next, and subsequently in the New York Herald. Drafts for the Prizes will be posted same day.
7. Write your name and address in full every time you write to us to avoid mistakes.
8. Orders for these Prizes may be sent in separately from time to time, and you will be credited with the total of all when you send in the report from us above.
9. When sending Orders please remember that the letter postage to England is 5 cents per half ounce and if insufficient postage is used the letter is liable to go astray.

Send your answer at once! You are sure to win a prize if correct, while even if not correct it cost you nothing.

**ADDRESS—The Watchmakers' Alliance & Ernest Goode's Stores**

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**Klondyke Gold**

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Buy a bottle and keep it by you and there will be money in it for us and many blessing for you. It speedily cures all troubles for which Liniments are generally used.

Read what people are writing to us about it:—Mrs. Robinson, Hopewell corner, writes:—Dear Sir, I have used your British Liniment for one year and must say it surpasses all the Liniments I have ever used for Sore Throats, Lane Back, Pain in the Side, and all complaints for which a Liniment is needed. I had a pain in my side so bad that I had to give up work. I gave my side a good bathing with your Liniment and it gave me immediate relief, so that in twenty minutes I was able to go about my work.

Mrs. A. Hamilton, Brookfield, writes:—Dear Sir, I cannot speak too highly of your excellent Liniment. There was a lump growing on the inside of my eye for nearly two years; it grew as large as the end of my finger. I tried to drive it away with iodine, to no purpose; the doctor said that their were no remedy but to cut it out. I told him that was the last alternative, as it would destroy my eye. I then tried the British Liniment; after applying it one month the lump entirely disappeared, so my eye is as well as ever. I have found it to surpass anything for cramps and diarrhoea.

Captain Bishop, Hopewell, writes:—Dear Sir, I have suffered with a constant pain in my breast day and night for nine months. I tried every Liniment I could get, to no purpose. By three applications it was perfectly cured.

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