THE HERALD.

VOL. III., NO. 23. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY MAY 14, 1892. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Board of Works

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

WILSON & WILSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

SOLICITORS and CONVEYANCERS

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON, M. P. P.
GEO. L. WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent. Loans Negotiated.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House.

Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES, B.A. JNO. W. WETMORE, B.A.

HUGHES & WETMORE,

Attorneys and Solicitors,

NOTARIE, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

OFFICES: WILEY BUILDING, Opp. Normal School, QUEEN ST. } Fredericton, N.B.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GASWORKS,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

☞ JOBBING a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY.

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL RAIL LINE } TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Nov. 30th, 1891.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15. A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

10.35 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West. St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

3.00 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6 00, 10.00 a.m., 4.30 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.25 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.50 a.m., 2.50 p.m.
Vanceboro, 10.25 a.m., 2.30 p.m.
St. Stephen, 9.00, 10.30 a.m.
St. Andrews, 8.00 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.35 a. m., 1.25, 7.20 p m

LEAVE GIBSON.

.20 A. M. — Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.10 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

D. McNICOLL, *Gen. Pass. Agent,* MONTREAL.
C. E. McPHERSON, *Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent* ST. JOHN, N. B.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

—COMPRISING—

Spring Overcoating,

Suitings,

and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY,

WILMOT'S AVE.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

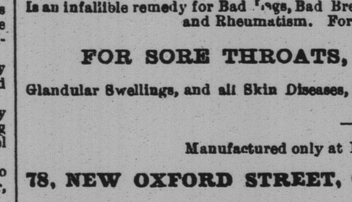
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

13-10-83

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service. 1892, Calling at Londonderry.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
April 21	SARDINIAN	May 7	May 8
" 28	*NUMIDIAN	" 18	......
May 5	PARISIAN	" 21	May 22
" 12	CIRCASSIAN	" 28	" 29
" 19	*MONGOLIAN	June 8	......
" 26	SARDINIAN	" 11	June 12
June 2	*NUMIDIAN	" 22	......
" 9	PARISIAN	" 25	June 26
" 16	CIRCASSIAN	July 2	July 3
" 23	*MONGOLIAN	" 13	......
" 30	SARDINIAN	" 16	July 17

And regularly hereafter.

*S. S. Mongolian and Numidian will only carry Cabin Passengers on the voyage to Liverpool.

Rates of First Cabin Passage, Summer Season, 1892, to Londonderry or Liverpool from Montreal or Quebec.

By S. S. Parisian—$60, $70 and $80, Single; $110, $130 and $150, Return.

By S. S. Sardinian or Circassian—$50, $55 and $60, Single; $95, $105 and $115, Return.

By S. S. Mongolian or Numidian—$45 and $50, Single; $95 and $100. Return.

Children 2 to 12 years, Half-Fare; under 2 years Free.

Intermediate, $25. Steerage, $20.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.

Liverpool to Baltimore via St. John's and Halifax.	Steamships.	Halifax via St John's, N. F., to Liverpool.
12, April	NOVA SCOTIAN	9 May.
26 "	*CARTHAGINIAN	23 "
10 May	CASPIAN	6 June
24 "	NOVA SCOTIAN	20 "

*The Carthaginian will carry only Cabin Passengers from Halifax.

Cabin Passage, Halifax to Liverpool—Single, $60 and $65. Return $110 and $120.

Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20.

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points to Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

GLASGOW AND HALIFAX LINE.

Direct sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

NESTORIAN	1 April
SARMATIAN	14 "
HIBERNIAN	29 "
NESTORIAN	13 May.

And fortnightly thereafter.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

(Late State Line Steamers.)

From Glasgow.		From New York.
1 Apr.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	21 Apr 4.00 p m
15 "	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	5 May 10 a m
29 "	STATE OF NEVADA	19 " 3 00 p m
13 May	STATE OF NEBRASKA	2 June 3.00 p m
7 May	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	16 " 2.00 p m

Rates of Passage New York to Glasgow.

Saloon Passage to Glasgow or Londonderry .... $40 and $45

Special Railway Fares from Glasgow to Liverpool, $2.50; to London, $5.00; Londonderry to Belfast, $1.30; to Dublin, $1.85. Passengers have their choice of lines and are allowed 10 days stop over at Glasgow or Londonderry if desired.

For Staterooms, Tickets or further information apply to.

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,

ST. JOHN N. B.

4th April.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL

—AND—

FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins,

Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.
Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

BRUSHES. - BRUSHES.

Just Received our usual Spring stock of Brushes

3 LARGE Cases containing Whitewash, Kalsomine, Paint, Varnish, Tar, Hearth, Counter, Lime, Roofing, Paste and Paste Brushes. Sash Tools, Lettering, Marking and Artists Brushes.

For sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

PURE AMERICAN TAR.

JUST TO HAND:

350 TINS Pure American Tar, at special low price.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

In 1810

Originated by an Old Family Physician.

Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. Generation after Generation have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.

Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express paid. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worse cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.
H. C. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO ONT.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL

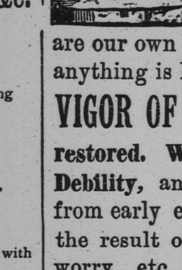
FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.

The Quickest, Surest and Best Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sore Throat, and all Stiffness, Soreness and Lameness. It stops all pain, and cures Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Deafness, Chafing, etc. For Croup, Colds, Quinsy, etc., from 10 to 30 drops on sugar taken internally, gives quick relief. Price 25c.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM

CURES COUGHS COLDS. HOARSENESS, ETC.

BE A MAN



All men can't be Apollos of strength and form, but all may have robust health and strong nerves and clear minds. Our treatment makes such men. The methods are our own exclusively, and where anything is left to build upon, the VIGOR OF MEN is easily, quickly, permanently restored. Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the result of over-work, sickness, worry, etc., forever cured. Full strength development, and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

3

OIL STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED:

2 CRATES round Oil Stoves, with two burners. 2 Crates Hand Lamps, one burner; very convenient for general purposes, will boil a kettle of water.

And for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and his Household.

CORN, THE SILO AND SILAGE.—There is probably no question says a Bulletin from the agricultural college, relating to the farm in reference to which there is so great a desire for information at the present time as to that of corn, the silo and the silage. This desire is manifest on the various aspects of the question, in the extent to which it is discussed in the public press, and in the relative importance attached to the discussions upon it at the meetings of many of the farmers' institutes. The principal object of this paper, therefore, is to furnish the desired information in a concise and practical form. This information is based (1) on our own experience, (2) on that of farmers who have made a decided success of the work, and (3) on the findings of various experimental stations which have given special attention to the various aspects of the same.

Crops for the Silo.

1. In this country, beyond all doubt, corn is pre-eminently the crop for the silo.

2. Nearly all kinds of other fodder crops can be cured so readily as to make it at least an open question as to whether the practice of making them into silage should become general.

3. Green rye and red clover should probably form exceptions to the general statement in paragraph 2.

4. Good rye silage was made at this station in 1891 by cutting the rye at the blossoming stage, tramping it down firmly in the silo and weighting it to some extent.

5. In feeding rye silage, some form of covering is requisite to prevent it from drying too rappidly on the surface.

Varieties of Corn.

6. In choosing varieties of corn the aim should be to secure the largest amount of stock and grain consistent with that maturity which is necessary to insure preservation.

7. It is impossible to name varieties that will give equally good results over all portions of the province.

8. For the past three years at this station we have obtained satisfactory results with Compton's Early and King Philip of the early varieties, Leaming Dent and Wisconsin Yellow Dent of the medium maturing kinds, and Chester County Mammoth and Sheep's Tooth of the later varieties.

9. Of the other varieties that have done well here and also in other sections of the province we may name the Mammoth Cuban, Thoroughbred White Flint, the Mammoth Southern Sweet, Pride of the North and Smut Nose.

The Seed.

10. As the power of germination in the seed of corn is easily destroyed, care should be taken to secure that which may implicitly be relied on to start well under average conditions.

11. The purchase of seed should receive attention sufficiently early to enable the grower to test its germinating power some time before it is wanted for use.

12. The most satisfactory way of testing seed is to plant a number of grains chosen promiscuously in a box of average soil, which is kept warm and moist.

13. The character of the germination is more important than the ability to germinate.

14. As only the most perfect ears should be chosen in selecting seed corn, and as it must be thoroughly ripened before it can be relied on to grow, it is only in limited sections of the province that it will be worth while for farmers to raise their own seed from any but early varieties, but on the other hand there are some sections where the growing of seed might assume the dimensions of an industry in itself.

The Soil.

15. Corn prefers a deep, rich, warm, dry mellow soil, but will grow well in any ordinary soil.

16. Its favorite soils are rich loams, sandy or gravelly in texture.

17. Though not so well adapted to stiff clays, fairly good crops may be grown on them, providing a good vigorous germination can be secured.

18. As corn is a cleaning crop, it may with advantage be grown on fields that have become foul with weeds.

19. It will usually do well on clover sod and the sod of old pastures, but in the latter instance there is some danger of disturbance to the crop from the ravages of the cut-worm.

Preparation of the Soil.

20. The mode of preparing the land for corn will vary with the place given to it in the rotation.

21. When it follows a grain crop the land should be at once gang-ploughed, and again harrowed or cultivated before the final deep ploughing late in autumn to aid in the destruction of the weeds.

22. In spring thorough and frequent surface cultivation should be given to secure good tilth, the retention of ground moisture and the complete destruction of weeds.

23. When the corn is to be planted on an old sod the ground should be ploughed late in autumn or early in the spring, that the weathering influences may give it a good tilth.

24. When it follows a clover sod the ploughing may be deferred till near the time of planting the corn, that the decay of orfianic matter may be hastened.

Fertilisers.

25. Farm yard manure is probably the best fertiliser for corn where it can be obtained in sufficient quantities.

26. Not more probably than fifteen tons per acre should be applied in any case, and more especially where the land is leachy, lest some of it be lost.

27. Frequent applications of manure in moderate quantities are decidedly preferable to heavy applications but seldom given.

28. When available, the manure may be applied in the autumn on the surface or buried, according to the nature of the soil and the condition of the manure; but when incorporated with the surface soil in the spring, good results may be looked for.

29. Artificial fertilisers may serve a useful purpose in many localities.

Planting.

30. The time for planting corn for the silo varies with the climate, locality, soil and sometimes with the variety of the corn used.

31. In Ontario it will range between May 10th and June 5th, as it is considered more safe not to plant corn until the soil has becomed warmed to the temperature of 52° to 54° Fahrenheit.

32. All things considered, we favor cultivation in drills.

33. The distance of the drills apart may vary from thirty-six inches with the smaller varieties to forty-five including the larger.

34. The distance of the plants in the drill will depend upon the kind of corn, and to some extent upon the character of the soil.

35. The actual seed requirements will vary from six quarts per acre in the largest varieties to twenty-four quarts in the smallest.

36. Corn should be planted shallow in most seasons, on cold soils, and in any case when it is planted early.

37. At the usual time of planting, and under ordinary conditions, the average depth for planting is about two inches.

38. In some countries corn planters made for the purpose are used, but in Canada it is usually planted with the ordinary grain drill, when only such of the tubes are necessary.

39. In dry weather the land should be rolled both before and after planting.

Cultivation.

40. After planting, the harrow is sometimes used once and sometimes twice before the corn comes up, and it is usual to harrow twice after it is well above ground.

41. The harrows which are most suitable cover a wide space, are light of draught and possess numerous short teeth, with a backward rather than a forward slant.

42. The cultivator should then stir the soil between the rows or hills not seldomer than once a week until the corn commences to tassel but not after that period.

43. It may be several inches deep at first, but should gradually become more shallow.

44. The cultivators used may be drawn by one or two horses until the corn becomes too high for the latter.

Harvesting the Corn.

45. The crop is in the best condition for harvesting when the corn in the ear has reached what is known as the glazed or roasted state.

46. In our experience in cutting the corn, a low home made sled running between two rows, with knives which have a forward slant firmly bolted to the sides of the sled, has given much satisfaction.

47. The sled is drawn by one horse and two men stand upon it and catch the corn as it falls and lay it off in sheaves upon the ground.

48. Practical men are now nearly all agreed that wilting is unnecessary, and that it is decidedly objectionable in wet weather, and this is in agreement with our experience at this station.

49. For drawing the corn to the silo any form of old truck with a flat rack upon it will answer well.

50. In our experience, good results have attended drawing on low, long platforms, made of two polls or scantling, with head pieces and boards nailed across them, the whole being suspended to the front and hind axles of the wagon.

Filling the Silo.

51. It is not considered profitable to cure corn in the silo without first running it through a cutting-box.

52. The cutting-box should be strong and of sufficient capacity to take the corn as fast as it is brought from the field.

53. Carriers are attached to the cutting-box to carry the corn into the silo to any desired height or distance.

54. Our practice aims at cutting the corn into lengths of three-fourths of an inch, and the results are satisfactory.

55. It is claimed that the short lengths pack more closely in the silo, are more easily handled, have less tendency to make sore the mouths of the stock, and are eaten more cleanly.

56. When the corn falls from the carriers into the centre of the silo, or of one compartment of it, it is more easily spread and intermixed.

57. Mixing the heavier portions from the centre with the lighter portions towards the sides equalises the feeding quality of the silage, and preserves an equilibrium of moisture.

58. When the corn is kept well spread that amount of tramping around the edges and in the corners is sufficient which secures even settling.

59. It is now pretty well decided that filling may be rapid and continuous or periodic, as may be convenient.

60. Our experience favors rapid filling, since it is economical of labor.

61. Of the several methods adopted in covering the silo no one has proved uniformly and completely satisfactory.

62. It is at least questionable if there is economy in using any kind of covering, all things considered, as the silo when left in this condition soon coats over with a white mould several inches thick, and so forms its own covering.

63. The waste in such instances has varied from six to twelve inches.

64. A favorite covering with many is old fence corner hay cut and wilted, as it lies compactly when put on in this way.

The Silo.

65. In locating the silo it is usual for those who have bank barns to utilise a portion of the basement along with a corresponding portion of the mow overhead.

66. Whether the silo is erected outside or in the stables or barn it should always be on the same plane with the live stock, and as near as possible to the central point of feeding.

67. The size of the silo will depend upon the wants of the stock, present or prospective, which are to be fed upon it.

68. A cubic foot of silage weighs about 45 lbs., and we have found that a mature cattle beast requires about the same quantity per day, when some other food adjunct as hay or straw are given.

69. Although it is usual to build silos rectangular in shape, there are some important advantages in having them square.

70. In deep silos, the silage settles more compactly, has less waste relatively on the top, holds more because of greater compression and is economical of roofing.

71. All things considered, the wood silos with tar paper between the two linings have given the best satisfaction.

72. It is probable that in the near future silos built of boiler iron and cylindrical in form will be used to some extent, and, viewed from the standpoint of durability, they should prove a success.

73. The foundation walls should be stone, and the wood sills which rest upon them should be firmly held in place by iron rods and bolts, coming up through at least a portion of the space.

74. The size of the sills and studs more commonly used is 2 x 10 inches, and the distance apart should vary from 12 to 16 inches, as the silo is deep or otherwise.

75. The studs should be carefully bridged, and should have double tenants at both ends.

76. There should be a girt for receiving the studs every 8, 10 or 12 feet, according to the height of the silo.

77. The plates may be of the same size as the girts.

78. The sheeting may consist of inch lumber jointed and nailed horizontally on the studding.

79. Inside the lining sheets of tar paper are tacked up and down to assist in excluding the air.

80. Over the tar paper another thickness of inch boards, tongued and grooved and planed on the inside, is nailed so as to break the joints.

81. All things considered, lining the silo on the inside with such substance as petroleum, paint, pitch and coal tar does not seem to be of any adequate advantage.

82. When the silo forms a part of the barn or stables, there does not seem to be any necessity for sheeting on the outside of the studs.

83. Where the silo is large it may be necessary to put in one or more partitions, temporary or permanent.

84. When the walls of the silo are high, advantage may be taken of the presence of the permanent partitions to strengthen them by running iron rods through the partition and within it, from side to side of the silo.

85. The partitions when permanent, may consist of two tiers of inch boards with tar paper between, or of 2 x 4 or 2 x 6 inch scantling placed flatwise on top of one another and nailed firmly together.

86. When the partitions are not permanent, they may consist of two-inch planks, kept in position at the ends with cleats.

87. The corners of the silo should have a board or plank, eight or ten inches wide and bevelled at the edges, fitted into them, and the air space behind filled with some substance, as sawdust.

88. The farm silo at the station has a succession of doors from the top to the bottom, both at the inside and at the outside of the studding, and they seem to answer the purpose well.

89. In filling the silo, the space between the doors is filled with sawdust.

90. A cheaper form of opening consists in having as many movable sections of the inner lining between two studs as may be required.

91. Of the different kinds of floors, none have proved more satisfactory, all things considered, than clay, providing the drainage is good, as it always should be.

92. Where there is apprehension of trouble from rats, a cement floor may be made by first using several inches of small stones or gravel, with a limited quantity of water lime over them, and above this a light coating of Portland cement.

93. From the data given, anyone who knows the cost of material will have no difficulty in computing the probable cost of that which he may purpose to build.

94. The feeding of the silage may commence at one, but usually the silo is not opened for some weeks after it has been filled.

95. The silage should be fed from the top, as feeding by this method is attended with little waste.

96. Silage makes an excellent food for milch cows, beefing cattle and store cattle of all ages when fed with other food adjuncts, as meal or bran and a suitable proportion of hay or straw, cut or uncut.

97. It has also been found highly useful as a part of the ration for horses not at work, brood mares and colts of different ages.

98. It has furthermore given good results with breeding ewes, store sheep and lambs that are being fattened when fed in varying quantities along with other food.

99. Our experience in feeding it to pigs in the different stages of fattening has not been encouraging, but it certainly has a place as a part of a maintenance ration for brood sows.

100. Silage is now considered the cheapest ration which the farmer can produce.

Lest parties should write for samples of seed for experiment, and so lose time at this late hour, we may mention that the only varieties that can be supplied for this purpose are the Mammoth Southern Sweet, Mammoth Cuban, Wisconsin Yellow Dent, Leaming, Thoroughbred White Flint and Compton's Early.

PEBBLES IN HIS EYES.

As Well as Needles, Teeth and Sundry Other Things.

For some time past a story has been told that an Indian named John Jacobs of Garden River, near Sault Ste. Marie, was bewitched and that he was suffering torments from the malevolent influence of a woman (a squaw) who is believed to be a sorceress.

Peter Degoche, father-in-law of the afflicted Jacobs, and Theophile Boissoneau, both Indians, say that Jacobs married his daughter about the first of the year, and ever since that time he has been laid up with an unknown illness and, at times, goes mad. His son-in-law, he said, was under the influence, since January, of a witch who is on the reserve, and they ascribe his disease and mad ravings to her influence.

It seems that the sorceress wanted Jacobs to marry her daughter, and for not doing so and, instead, marrying another, he has been stricken down by disease; at times he gets mad and lately the most extraordinary manifestations of the power of the sorceress have been displayed, when they have picked pebblestones, needles and teeth out of his eyes. When he is attacked by the spasms it takes five or six men to hold him.

The friends of the afflicted man say that the necromancer is in possession of the "medicine man" of the tribe and she is revenging herself upon the man who would not marry her daughter.

Mr. VanAbbott, Indian agent, and Dr. Reid, physician to the reserve, place no credence in the stories. The doctor says that the belief in witchcraft among the Indians is very strong. They are very superstitious and believe implicitly in old Indian fables.

NOTHING HUNTS OUT CORNS

Like tight boots. Corns are very small affairs, but apply to them a pair of tight boots and all other concerns in life sink into insignificance. Tight boots and Putnam's Corn Extractor (the great and only sure cure for corns) may go together, and comfort will be their partner; but don't fail to use Putnam's Corn Extractor. Frauds, cheap, poisonous and dangerous substitutes, are in the market. Beware of them. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

To tell a woman you love her without doing so, and then to love her without telling her so, is the Alpha and Omega of flirtation.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have a cold—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

Many a woman makes a man perfectly wretched because she loves him so much.

Toothache, every ache flees from Johnson's Anodyne Liniment as from a wrath to come.

SACRED RELIC FROM ROME.

St. Ann's Wrist Said to Have Wrought a Cure Here Already.

In the Catholic church of St. Jean Baptiste in East Seventy-sixth street, near Lexington avenue, New York, is a relic which has attracted devout Catholics to the little structure since last Sunday. Mgr. Marquis of Nicolet, Canada, brought the relic to this city last Saturday from Rome. Three months ago Mgr. Marquis went to Rome with a petition from Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec asking that the Pope bequeath to the Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupre a relic of St. Anna, the mother of the Virgin Mary and the patroness of the church.

Ste. Anne de Beaupre's is the most famous shrine in Canada. It is on the shores of the St. Lawrence, twenty miles below Quebec. It is in charge of redemptorist fathers, and for years it has attracted attention because of reported cures of the lame, the blind, and the halt that have been effected there. Mgr. Marquis took to Rome with him photographs of the interior of the basilica. The interior view showed piles of crutches that had been left in the church by patients who had come on them and gone away without them.

The Pope received Mgr. Marquis and listened with interest to his stories of the miracles wrought at St. Anne de Beaupre's. Among the relics in the basilica of St. Paul, outside the walls, in Rome, is what is said to be an arm of St. Anna, the mother of the Virgin Mary. The basilica is in charge of Benedictine monks. Ste. Anne de Beaupre's in Canada had already a small fragment from the finger. Thousands of pilgrims visit the shrine every year, and Cardinal Taschereau and the fathers in charge of it believed that they ought to procure a larger relic. When Mgr. Marquis had explained this to the Pope, the Pope instructed his private chaplain to write to Father Leopold Zelli Jacobuzzi, abbot of St. Paul's, and ask him to grant the wish of the Canadian prelate, if possible.

Armed with the Pope's letter, Mgr. Marquis visited the Benedictine Abbot. The Monsignor, who is in his seventy-first year, narrated to the Abbot the story of Ste. Anne de Beaupre's. He says that the Abbot at once agreed to give him a piece of the arm. On April 18 Mgr. Marquis left Rome with the relic. When he arrived in this city he determined to spend a few days with the Rev. Frederick Tetreau, pastor of the church of St. Jean Baptiste. He has been the French priest's guest at 1,081 Lexington avenue. Father Tetreau prevailed on Mgr. Marquis to expose the relic in the church in Seventy-sixth street. On Sunday morning the relic was first exposed, and every day since crowds have assembled in the little church to venerate it.

Mgr. Marquis said yesterday that the arm of St. Anna has been in Rome for many centuries, and that the Popes have refused to consent to the removal of any part of it. The arm, he said, was in a good state of preservation when he saw it. Mgr. Marquis went with the Prior of St. Paul's to the place where the relic is kept. The Prior began to saw a piece off the wrist. The saw broke, and Mgr. Marquis had to use a saw he himself brought. The fragment he secured is one half of the wrist, about three inches long, and to it the skin and flesh, darkened and shrivelled by time, still adhere. This was put into a casket of bronze, lined with gold. The casket is about six inches long. It has a glass cover, through which the relic can be seen. Around the relic is a slip of paper on which is printed, "Ex brachio S. Annae, M. B. M. V.," which means, "From the arm of St. Anna, mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary." The Abbot of St. Paul's put a seal on the casket, and it is still unbroken.

Father Tetreau announced to his congregation on Sunday that the relic would be exposed every morning from 6.30 to 10 o'clock until Mgr. Marquis's departure. Every morning since Sunday his little church has been crowded. The relic is placed on a small table inside the sanctuary rail. A priest stands by it. The people come up to the rail and kiss the glass covering.

Vicar-general Farley and Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, the biographer of Pope Leo XIII., saw the relic on Wednesday. On Sunday there are to be special services in the church. Mgr. O'Reilly will preach a sermon in French in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in English in the evening at 7.20. On Monday night Mgr. Marquis will start for Canada with the relic.

So large a crowd visited the church last Monday that the relic was exposed all day. It will be exhibited every day until Monday. Father Tetreau said that his church is to receive a small fragment of the arm from Rome shortly, and that he will expose it for the veneration of devout Catholics in the chapel in the basement. Father Tetreau told a Sun reporter that last Monday morning a woman entered the church on crutches, hobbled to the altar, kissed the relic, and touched it to the part of her body affected. Then she knelt in prayer for a long time. When she picked up her crutches she found that she was able to walk without them. She left the church, he said, praising God and completely cured.

Last Sunday evening the relic was exposed at vespers. The church was crowded. Father Tetreau invited the people to step up to the altar rail and kiss the relic. A line, was formed, and men, women and children walked up the middle aisle to the rail. When fifty people had kissed the casket, which Father Tetreau held in his hand, a weak looking young man stood at the altar rail. Just as he was about to press his lips to the relic he fell to the floor in what appeared to be an epileptic fit. Men and women crowded up to the rail. Father Tetreau told them to go back, and they went. The priest sprang over the altar rail, with the relic in his right hand. The man on the floor was shaking convulsively. Father Tetreau took the man's right hand in his left hand and touched the relic to it. It is said that the man's convulsions ceased at once, and that he immediately became himself. The young man was Pacific Charbonneau, the twenty-one year old son of Amabile Charbonneau of 185 East Eightieth street. Mr. Charbonneau is a member of St. Jean Baptiste's church. Nine years ago, when the church was established, he was its sexton for a few months.

"My son," he said, "has been subject to epileptic fits for nine years. He usually has one every week, and often twice a week. Ordinarily he is prostrated for a long time when he has a fit. On Sunday night he recovered as soon as the relic was applied to him. Whether a permanent cure will be effected I cannot say yet. He had another fit since, but it was a comparatively mild one. I believe it was brought on by medicine which he took. I have great faith in the relic."

Sunday night's incident has occasioned a lot of talk among Father Tetreau's parishioners. They believe the relic restored young Charbonneau. Father Tetreau himself will not say that he believes the incident was miraculous.

FAIRVILLE SCORCHED BY FIRE.

Thirty-seven Buildings Burned, Causing a Loss of $75,000.

The heart of Fairville, St. John, was burned on Sunday. There was the same wholesale sweeping of buildings from the streets, the same deep red glare shivering in the rushing wind and a gloomier side of the picture was the running hither and thither of men and weeping women and children, the hurried gathering together of and lining of untouched streets and fields with such articles of household use as could be saved was reproduced in all its pitiable features. The flames held undisputed sway from 12.30 to 7 p. m., in which time thirty-seven buildings were destroyed. Fully fifty families were made homeless and a loss of some $75,000 was entailed, the insurance on which does not reach one-fifth that amount. Among the structures swept out of sight were the Methodist church, temperance hall, Mealey's foundry, school house, Watters' dry goods store and Masson's carriage factory. The heaviest loser was Robert Fair, who had four buildings and one in frame burned. The burned district comprises both sides of a large portion of Front street, about half the area of Station hill and part of the thoroughfare which goes under the name of Brick street. This conflagration, which was the most disastrous since the Portland fire which followed the greater calamity of 1877, teaches a lesson. It is but a repetition of the sad story many times repeated in the history of rural towns and villages. Such towns are built almost entirely of wood and they are strung along the sides of one Main street and they have no system of water supply. When to these are added a gale of wind like that of Sunday and the fire starting on the windward side of the town, the situation is almost hopeless This was the case in Fairville. The fire department made perhaps most of the means and appliances at hand with but one line of hose connecting with a distant hydrant furnishing very limited pressure. With no other source of water supply than that afforded by the wells and buckets and without engines to throw water upon the burning buildings, what more could be done. So the fire cut its broad swath of ruin through the town from the railway station at the north to the green fields at the south. One engine was sent from the city, but when another was sent it was cut off by the flames which prevented it from reaching the fire. Most of the people who were burned out lodged in the Baptist church and temperance hall. E. M. Brundage, principal of the school, on being asked how he accounted for the fire, was unable to offer any theory, stating there had been no fire in the building since Friday. The matter therefore remains a mystery for the present, although there is a strong belief that incendiarism was the cause.

The following persons with their families lost everything: John McFarlane, James Moore, John Greig, Wm. McKinnon, David Dunham, George Reid, John Martin, Robert Martin, Henry Carr, Wm. J. W. Wain, Thomas Robb, Jacob Arbow, Chas. Arbow, Wm. Terry, Jos. Compton, Morgan O'Regan, —— Henderson, Wm. Miller, James Lawson, and John Harrington.

Oh, this ringing in the ears!
Oh, this humming in the head,
Hawking, blowing, snuffing, gasping,
Watering eyes and throat a-rasping.
Health impaired and comfort fled,
Till I would that I were dead!

What folly to suffer so with catarrhal troubles, when the worst cases of chronic catarrh in the head are relieved and cured by the mild, cleansing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It purifies the foul breath, by removing the cause of offence, heals the sore and inflamed passages, and perfects a lasting cure.

If I were as rich as my right-hand neighbor, I should have his faults; If I were as poor as my left-hand neighbor, I should have his. Being myself, I have mine.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

We refer to such rascals as dyspepsia, bad blood, billiousness, constipation, sick headache, etc., infesting the human system. Turn them out and keept them out by using Burdock Blood Bitters, the natural foe to disease, which invigorates, tones and strengthens the entire system.

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.

FEW people have any idea of the care with which tobacco has to be attended after it is grown. It will imbibe odors of almost any kind if placed near the source of them. A pig sty, for instance, near the place where the planter stores his crops will impart a disagreeable flavor, which no care afterwards will divest it of. Among the many precautions taken to obtain a faultless leaf for the "Myrtle Navy" brand, is to ascertain carefully the methods which every farmer adopts with his crops in the sections of Virginia where the "Myrtle Navy" leaf is grown.

Miss Tomax—Do you think it possible for a man to love two women? Van Cure—Not if either of them should catch him at it.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have Asthma—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

He who despises mankind will never get the best out of either others or himself.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites is the surest and best cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis and asthma. Price $50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

For slight burns dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed cover with varnish.

NO MORE BOTHER.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for my chilblains and it cured them. I have never been bothered with them since.

REGIE KEOWN, Victoria, B. C.

Remove matter from the ear with tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have consumption—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

In case of poisoning excite vomiting by tickling the throat or by warm water and mustard.