THE HERALD.

BoardofWorks

VOL. III., NO. 17. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1892. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

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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.

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Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

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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.
6.20 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.

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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.

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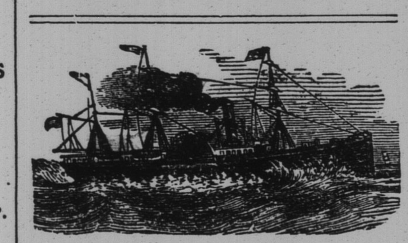
11-10-83

STEAMSHIPS.



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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
1892. Winter Service. 1892.

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10 Mar	*NUMIDIAN	31 Mar	2 Apr.
24 "	*PARISIAN	14 Apr	16 "
7 Apr	*MONGOLIAN	28 "	30 "

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10 Mar.	POLYNESIAN	Baltimore to Liverpool direct.
17 "	CARTHAGINIAN	
31 "	PERUVIAN	

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HIBERNIAN	18 "
BUENOS AYREAN	24 "
NESTORIAN	1 Apr.
SARMATIAN	14 "
HIBERNIAN	29 "
NESTORIAN	13 May.

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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

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Residence over Warerooms.
ADAMS BROS.

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JUST RECEIVED:
1 CASE Family Scales. Very nice and very cheap.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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50 BUNDLES Steel and Iron Snow Shovels.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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The Jewel Cooking Range, six holes, with a Tank and Warming Closet. Well named, for, indeed, it is a "jewel." Perfect in operation; elegant in appearance; durable in construction, and a general favorite with the ladies.
Several Now in Use in the City,
To whom intending purchasers can apply for a recommendation.
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312 Bars REFINED IRON
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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.
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PURE POWDERED 100%
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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.
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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.

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OUR FARMERS.

Professor Robertson's Address.

BUTTER MAKING.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 24.

The first business of the afternoon, according to the program, was a pratical illustration of the art of butter making. S. L. Peters, after putting a certain amount of cream into a Dairy churn, said, as he began to turn the handle, he felt very much pleased at the large and intelligent gathering here assembled to see and discuss the proper method of butter making. That gathering was a test that the farmers were alive to their own interests and that of the province. Prof. Sherley, under the advice of Manchester, Robinson & Allison of St. John, gave an impetus to the making of butter by proper methods. The speaker had himself given lectures and illustrations in different localities during the winter with good results.

This cream, he said, is as it should be, clear and well separated from the milk. His plan was to keep the cream as cool as possible till there was sufficient for churning. It should then be brought to the proper heat so that it has the right acidity and then churned. In winter it was difficult to make a sample that would please the taste and eye. The aim should be to make June butter all the year round, and to do this a little coloring matter is necessary. We use Wells & Richardson's or Thatche's butter color, as these assimilate only with the butter and do not in the least color the buttermilk.

The cows which had produced the cream in the churn, he said, had been fed on roots and buckwheat. He had seen a statement to the effect that buckwheat was equal to the cotton seed meal for butter making.

In the cream he was churning, he said, there would be five pounds of butter. To this quantity he added scarce a teaspoon of coloring. Customers liked good yellow butter.

Ladies would be much relieved if all butter making was left to the factories. He thought they should be relieved of the churning at any rate. In winter the cream should be at a temperature of from 63° to 67°, the higher the temperature as the cows are forward in milk. In summer the cream should stand at 60°.

In reply to J. S. Clark, he said that the churn should be worked as rapidly as he was doing it at that moment (about seventy revolutions per minute).

He had been churning fourteen and a half minutes and examining the churn, it was seen that the butter had formed. He then added cold water reducing the temperature to 50°, the proper temperature for washing. He then drew away the buttermilk and closing the churn set it in motion once more washing the butter. He said the gentlemen always churned when the old dash was used now they should be delighted to work the Dairy. Stopping the motion, he said, it was well to let the butter remain in the water for a time to harden.

Farmers sometimes waited till they found spare time to churn, but it was wrong, it should be done when the cream was fit. Men should be careful of their reputation as butter makers. They could not afford to see the whole business going by default. If the churning was put off for a day the cream should be kept as cool as possible. As a test of the washing, he said he washed the butter till the water showed no sign of the buttermilk; and it sometimes took four washings to complete it.

Answering a question he said that globules other than grains of butter were found in the strainer which did not color. He said this was a curdy matter and happened when the cream was too ripe the curd being formed by the acid. This would give a curd, which was first class in a cheese factory but out of place in a creamery. He said the cream he had been working was from an ordinary cow. In regard to a statement respecting Mr. King's cows, he knew for a fact that one of them made 500 pounds of butter in a year.

He had been at the churn up to this time forty-six minutes and now put in the salt, one ounce to a pound of butter. He said it was a matter of taste but this was the average quantity used. Samples of the butter were then passed round and much admired for its appearance and taste. It was a very fine illustration of butter making, simple and concise, and those present will be hard to please in this article henceforth.

Cream Testing.

W. W. Hubbard then explained the milk tester. He said it had been difficult to determine with any degree of accuracy the exact quality of milk. Chemical analysis was too slow and expensive, but this had been remedied. Milk was composed of solids and water. The solid part is the only food product and determined the quality of the milk. About eighteen months since, Dr. S. M. Babcock had invented the Babcock test. The solids in the milk are dissolved by sulphuric acid of a specific gravity of 1.82. Seventeen and a half centimetres of milk are put in the test bottle and the same amount of sulphuric acid of the above strength. The milk would then begin to burn and the sugar and cheese in it begin to dissolve. The test bottles are then set in the machine which was revolved so that the fat remaining undissolved would be pulled out of the solution by centrifugal force. The temperature should be warm so that the solids should be kept in a liquid state. The bottles are then filled with hot water. Then the machine is whirled for two minutes to divide the fat to the top so that it reaches the graduation in the neck of the bottle. Each space shows how many pounds of fat are in one hundred pounds of milk.

He said that the milk he was then testing were samples from three cows owned by Z. R. Estey of Kingsclear. One of them showed 4 per cent of fat, another 4.04 and the third 4 per cent. He said this was far above the average, and the cows were good ones indeed.

He could not get the acid that he required but had got the commercial acid which was said to have a strength of 90 per cent, but he did not think it was so strong. He believed the machine to be the best test and it was so accepted in all creameries. Three and three-quarter per cent is a good average for a cow. In reply to a question, he said, that four per cent meant four pounds of fat to the hundred of milk.

He was applauded for his address and the machine was critically examined by nearly all present. At this stage Prof. Robertson entered and went on the platform. His Honor, Sir Leonard Tilley, was present and evinced a very active interest in the illustration.

Prof. Robertson's Address on Economic Butter Making.

The professor said, after he had got his charts securely fastened to the wall, that he was glad to meet so many farmers. He had intended to speak on the economic value of ensilage, but as Mr. Peters had been giving a pratical illustration of butter making he would follow in the same line and speak on the economic production of butter. When he had first visited this province the meetings were small and little enthusiasm was given to the work, but there was a great change. He believed it was better in all cases to get a man enthusiastic than to load him with information. All should attend a meeting where the making of butter was explained. Some would say that he had no time to attend to farmers' meetings. Farmers require to have a clear head and good judgment now more than ever before. If he does not put enthusiasm into his work he is in a bad condition to do it. He, himself, had a workshop where he kept many chisels. He spent a great part of the time sharpening them but he could gain in his work by having his tools in order. He said our farmers have been working with dull tools. The farmers' meeting was a sharpening time. Going back to the substance of his speech, the production of butter, he first thought of the men who turn the product out. As they thought so would the excellence of their product be.

We have a fine climate, fine crops, pure air, but when we want good cattle we go to Ontario and they go to England. In the matter of horses and swine it is the same. Not because they have better capabilities, but because they have been trained in the work of producing them. Farmers in England have to obey the rulings of another class; here they are free to follow their own thoughts and so much the more should they think and acquire knowledge.

Good butter did not come by chance. We get nothing good without working for it. The Hindoo expression, "To labor the gods give all things," is a very true one. When the farmer learns more and thinks more, the value of his production will be enhanced. A man should be above apoligizing for his presence on earth. He is here and should make the best of it.

In a visit to Cookstown he had spoken of the value of corn fodder as a food for cows. On his next visit he found that he had made fifteen farmers think and fifteen silos had been built during the year.

There was no economy in making butter in small lots. No one should spend three hours in making five pounds of butter when one person in five hours could make one hundred and fifty pounds in a creamery. The farmers must have confidence in one another. It appeared that they had confidence in none but shapes. Farmers thought that their good milk was mixed with somebody else's bad milk. Now, however, we can tell all about the quality of milk and this cannot happen. Farmers should work together; one man could do little but a corporation would do what they undertook.

Economy was never mean. Economy was watching the charge of the markets and supplying the products the people wanted. Butter of Ontario was competing with that of New Zealand in the English markets. This was thought development. We should have a share in this market, and by making butter cheaper we can thus compete at a profit.

It was economy to sell butter more than to sell any other product of the farm. In the sale of products from the farm three constituents are carried off, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. All crops take these out of the soil. Two and a half tons of hay carry away more than two tons of beef. The hay meant $25 while the beef meant $200. So it did not pay to sell hay. Neither is it economical to sell mutton. We should, however, sell more swine as the waste milk will help to feed them, they are a bye product of butter. One ton of hay to a ton of cheese, $10 to $20, better to sell cheese than hay.

He said that last fall cheese were sent from this province to England to see if it could be made here for that market. The cheese were not as good as they might have been as the factories had not all the necessary appliances. It sold higher than the cheese from Ontario. It was proved that cheese could be made here at a profit and that it took well in the English market, so there should be 200 factories running in the province.

Referring to the chart he showed that the principal constituent of butter, nitrogen, comes from the air and does not rob the soil, that peas and beans got this constituent from the air and therefore an economic plant. Hardwood ashes makes the lands of plants green so that they act more readily and store up a greater quantity of nitrogen. A farmer could not afford to buy nitrogen at a cost of seventeen cents a pound, he should make the pea grafts gather it for him and by using ground bones and ashes he could secure the phosphoric acid and potash and thus fertilize his farm.

Referring to cows, the distinguished lecturer said that the farmer should expect a cow to pay for her board. If he kept a cow boarding house on the benevolent plan it was a different thing but it did not pay. There was no economy in keeping a cow unless she paid her cost. There was as much difference between cows as there was among men. It was a question of quality not quantity. A good little man was better than a big useless one. So with cows. There should be judicious selection. Good milkers should be chosen and bred from.

The old style cow did not make more than fifty pounds of butter per year and he believed there were some of them yet in Canada. Some of these if properly cared for should give 250 pounds.

Geo. Allen, of Ottawa, had a herd of four cows. The first year each cow averaged 78½ pounds. The next year he fed bran and hay and had 131 pounds. Next year he fed more succulent food and bran and had 204½ pounds. Cows must have bulky and succulent food. Rich foods will cost more than the butter made and could therefore not be had. Corn ensilage and meal pays a profit of one hundred per cent. Succulent food also prolongs the milking season. Cows at the experimental station milk 10½ months while some on the farms do not milk more than five months. Succulent food all winter gives a good quantity of butter and starts the cattle out better in the spring.

The butter sent from here to England as an experiment did not bring as high a price as it should. It was too high in color. Danish butter brought twenty-four cents while ours brought fifteen. We should send a large quantity of butter to that market, but they are prejudiced against our manufacture. They believe we follow the plan that the French do with their wine and believe that the older it is the better. Butter sent from Woodstock this year was allowed to be the best sample of Canadian butter put upon the English market, but instead of bringing 125 shillings per hundred it brought seventy. Butter from fresh calved cows takes the best there, and one fresh calved cow in twenty-five will add to the value of the product in that market, so that we should try and have the cows fresh during the winter.

It is said that if everyone were to produce butter the market would be glutted but there was nothing in that.

It was economical to produce good butter only, poor butter was a bad article to handle. In Manitoba the merchants give the bad butter to the Indians, and as a result bad friends were made of them at the same time.

There is economy in milking cows. Tests had been made as to the quantity of fat different milkers would get from the same cow. Some got one third more butter from the same feed. The elaboration of milk is a drain on the nervous system and means the operation of very delicate and strong machinery. If the nervous system was disturbed by a cold chill or by a dog the flow of milk would be changed. Men disturb this system in many ways and in some cases twenty-five per cent of the butter fat is lost. Gentleness and kindness would give the best results. A man who would strike a cow even if she deserved it was not fit to handle one.

He said the attention paid by the audience made it an easy matter for him to speak. It operated on his nervous system and roused his enthusiasm. He detailed lecturing to a report and said there was not much magnetism in that.

Milk set to cream, he said, should have perfect rest. Experiments made proved that more butter was got when the milk was put in shallow pans than in deep setting pails. Deep setting pails put into cold water left thirty-one per cent of the butter fat in the skim milk. There was a loss in this way at any time of from ten to twenty per cent while shallow pans gave a loss of but five per cent.

Cream in the fall of the year should be at a temperature of sixty-eight to seventy degrees and the butter is not spoiled by having the cream too hot. The churning should be done in three quarters of an hour. He had received samples of cream that had been churned for two days, had sent samples to a butter maker who had got the butter in three-quarters of an hour because the cream was at the right temperature. There are no witches at present, he said, no use to put a five cent piece in the churn.

He said that this province was fortunate in having a governor who took such an active part in the improvement of the dairy industry.

THURSDAY EVENING.

At eight o'clock the discussion of papers read in the morning was taken up. S. L. Peters broke the ice in remarking on the natural results of a depletion of the soil.

Corn was the Natural Solution

of the question of how to carry more stock in better shape than formerly. To winter a cow on ensilage, five tons, at $2 per ton, and a half ton of hay as against two tons and a half of hay, at $8 per ton, made a large saving in favor of ensilage. He thought cattle should be housed all day in a warm stable in preference to letting them out for four or five hours to keep the barn yard warm.

The Silo.

In reply to a question: Will Mr. Peters give his experience in growing and stowing corn in a silo? Mr. Baxter said he grew corn last year, and his first and greatest trouble were the crows. The next difficulty was to build the silo. He built it, however, put his corn in and on top of that put a crop of green oats. He opened the silo the 24th day of December. The oats were roasted but the corn was all right, except at the corners where the rats got in.

Mr. Reid thought that perhaps it would be better to grow turnips than corn.

Mr. Stopford, of York county, gave his experience in growing corn. His was the first silo in this county. He thought that where the land is not adapted to corn it is better to put grass, clover, oats and peas, vetches, etc.

Thomas A. Peters, of Hampton, gave his experience. He thought the silo was the greatest friend of the upland farmer where it is hard to grow hay. He had better crops of corn following sod than after any other crops.

Talk on the Formation of a Dairymens Association.

Mr. Baxter then put forward the question: Should we form a dairymens' association in addition to the provincial farmers' association? He thought not.

J. B. Hamn thought in the way of getting assistance from the government we should commence at the fountain head and elect farmers to represent us in the legislative of assembly.

J. W. Stout thought that a dairymens' association should be started independent of the farmers' association, otherwise dairy work would be greatly neglected.

J. W. Robinson was in favor of making a dairymens' association independent.

Mr. Hubbard spoke in favor of a separate society. If the farmers meet to enjoy themselves the present association was sufficient for their needs. But as they were here for business and to help the dairying industry of the province, and as this association was general in its proceedings, it was right that they should have a dairymen's society to do special work; and that they should have assistance from the government to make it a success. He thought that the public schools should have a good text book on agriculture for this province.

The meeting adjourned till two o'clock Friday afternoon.

FRIDAY, March 25th.

A number of farmers of the province met in the council chamber to consider the advisability of forming a dairymens' association.

The meeting was called to order at quarter to ten o'clock by Mr. Owens. On motion, Mr. Mills, of Sussex, took the chair.

Mr. Hubbard gave in detail the preliminary proceedings carried on by himself and others during the past year; also suggestion given by Professor Robertson.

It was moved that S. L. Peters act as secretary. Carried.

Mr. Hubbard read a long list of names of those who were in favor of starting a dairymens' association in New Brunswick. There were over one hundred names on the list.

Julius L. Inches made a few remarks cautioning the meeting against forming two associations.

Mr. Hubbard gave a list of provisional directors of the proposed association: Geo. E. Baxter, Herbert Manger, Victoria; Jas. N. Sloat, J. A. Baxter, Carleton; Thomas N. Colter, M. P. P., and Chas. Murray, York; Chas. Burpee, W. W. Hubbard, Sunbury; S. L. Peters, Queens; Mr. Slipp, T. A. Peters, Kings; J. D. Grimmer, Judge Stevens, Charlotte; Edgar Stevens, Albert; S. S. Hall, Fred Hatheway, St. John; J. R. Taylor, H. Trueman, Westmorland; J. B. Snowball, Northumberland; Wm. Brait, Kent.

John E. Slipp said that if a dairymens' association was formed it should be their business to present their claims to the government.

Thos. Colter, M. P. P., said that he was under the impression that the $10,000 was to be given to a dairymens' association, but to be under the control of the government.

Mr. Sloat was of the same opinion as the last speaker.

S. L. Peters said that he did not think the provincial farmers' association should be sacrificed for a dairymens' society, but rather to amalgamate the two; that a dairymens' society would shut out everything except matter bearing directly on dairy work, whereas the work of the farmers' association covered all the ground, and as was just, took up the horse, horticultural and other branches in their turn and excluded nothing.

Howard Truman was of the opinion that we could not run two farmers' associations in New Brunswick.

Mr. White, of Carleton, thought we had better start a good dairy before we undertake to form a dairymens' association.

Mr. Baxter moved the following resolution:

"In the opinion of this meeting it is not advisable to form two associations in the interests of agriculture in the province, but in order to combine all interests we advise that the name of the provincial farmers' association be changed to the farmers' and dairymens' association of New Brunswick, and that a corresponding charge be made in the constitution to serve all interests."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Alward.

Professor Robertson gave his opinion that it would not be wise to form two associations under two names for the same ends. But to act under one name, such as the above resolution suggests, to become incorporated, and thereby be able to handle a grant of real estate and be in a position to do business and carry on dairy work for a few years, but not forgetting other branches of farming, such as horses and sheep.

The following was added to the resolution and the motion passed unanimously:

"And that steps be taken to obtain letters patent from the provincial government to form a corporate body."

It was moved and seconded that the chairman report the proceedings of this meeting to the provincial farmers' association this afternoon.

Professor Robertson then took the floor and addressed the meeting on subjects of general interest. He said, among other things, that as the government of New Brunswick would probably help the dairymen in a local capacity, so the Dominion government were ready to assist in a federal capacity. The professor's remarks as usual were full of interest to the farmers, very pithy and interesting. He said that he would be willing to send down an instructor again this coming season, and explained to the meeting the proper way to carry on the work. He showed how the addition of three quarters of one cent per pound in cheese added over $400,000 annually to the amount received for that product in Great Britain. He said that to all farmers sending their names to the Central farm, Ottawa, there would be sent a three pound bag of corn which was thought to be the best for ensilage purposes; also enough seed potatoes. On behalf of Professor Saunders of the Experimental farm he wished to say that he wants the province to make a good display at the international exhibition to be held in Chicago in the near future and by so doing induce immigration to this country.

The closing proceedings of the session will, for want of room this, be published next week.

THE BALAKLAVA CHARGE.

The Russian Version of the Gallant Six Hundred's Death.

Reuter's special correspondent now in Russia, met in the course of his investigations a steward, Ivan Ivanovitch, who had been through the Crimean War. He was wounded at Balaklava, and gave me (the correspondent writes) a vivid description of the charge of the Light Brigade:

"We were so sorry for them," he said, "they were such fine fellows, and they had such splendid horses. It was the maddest thing that was ever done. I cannot understand it. They broke through, our lines, took our artillery, and then, instead of capturing our guns and making off with them, they went for us. I had been in the charge of the Heavy Brigade in the morning and was slightly wounded. We had all unsaddled, and were very tired. Suddenly we were told, 'The English are coming.' 'Confound them!' we said. My colonel was very angry, and ordered his men to give no quarter. I was lying at some distance with my wound bandaged when I saw them coming. They came on magnificently. We thought they were drunk from the way they held their lances. Instead of holding them under their arm-pits they waved them in the air, and, of course, they were easier to guard against like that. The men were mad, sir. They never seemed to think of the tremendous odds against them, or of the frightful carnage that had taken place in their ranks in the course of that long, desperate ride. They dashed in among us, shouting, cheering and cursing. I never saw anything like it. They seemed perfectly irresistible, and our fellows were quite demoralized. The fatal mistake we made in the morning was to receive the charge of your Heavy Brigade standing, instead of meeting it with a counter shock. We had so many more men than you, that had we continued our charge downhill, instead of calling a halt just at the critical moment, we should have carried everything before us. The charge of your Heavy Brigade was magnificent, but they had to thank our bad management for the victory. We liked your fellows. When our men took prisoners they used to give them our volka. Awful stuff it was, more like spirits of wine than anything else. Your fellows used to offer us their rum, but we did not care for it; it was too soft and mild. The Russian soldier must have his volka."

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S
Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil. If you have a Cough — Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents a bottle.

The barber is a sort of bellicose individual. He has his little brushes right along, he lathers people and occasionally smashes their mugs.

FINE HORSES.

A Result of the Government Importation.

A fine colt by the government stallion Aurora, bred by E. Lundon of Canterbury Station, was shipped to a horseman in Rhinelander, Wisconsin. This colt was large, finely gaited, and with little handling was showing considerable speed.

Beside this colt Mr. Lundon has several other good ones. A handsome yearling filly, Lalla Rookh, standard and registered half-sister to the celebrated Rosalind Wilkes, record 2.14½; this ought to be a good one. Her full sister Molly Bawn, now owned by W. S. Saunders, of the firm of Saunders Bros., Woodstock, N. B., can make some of the older ones hustle. Mr. Saunders can sell her any day for five hundred dollars.

Besides the above mentioned are two well bred mares in foal to Elation. One of these mares is by Membrino Charta 868, record 2.30¼. The other is the standard bred mare Norah Wilkes, by Harry Wilkes 1396, sire of Rosalind Wilkes, record 2.14½.

Mr. Lundon made no mistake in breeding to Elation, as he is by the King of trotting stallions, Electioneer. Electioneer has to his credit one hundred trotters in 2.30 or better, among them the fastest two year old record, the fastest three, four and five year old records, and the fastest record in the world. His dam is by Volunteer, sire of the greatest family of race horses that ever lived, among them St. Julian 2.11¼, and over 30 others with records from 2.11¼ to 2.30.

Mr. Lundon has also invested considerable money in draft stock. As there is always a demand for large horses of Clydesdale breed, the investment will prove profitable. The heavy stock at present consists of two imported Clyde mares, five years old, pure bred, weight 1600 lbs.

A magnificent two year old, sire Knight of Chester (imported), dam Miss Ramsey (imported).

Two yearlings, one a stallion, sire Gipsy Boy (imported), dam Charming Beauty (imported).

The other a filly from a pure bred dam, and by an imported pure bred sire.

But requiring special notice is the celebrated sweepstakes stallion Jamie the Laird 3704, G. B. & I. Stud Book 600, Canadian Registry. Jamie has made an enviable reputation in the prize ring, having one first and the sweepstakes prizes at Maritime Provincial Exhibition, in 1889, and the winner of two first prizes and the sweepstakes prize at Canadian International in 1890. He took first at Whitby, Ontario, in 1885, and at Windsor and at Pictou in 1887, and at Fredericton in 1891. In color he is a dark brown, 16½ hands high, and weighs 1660 lbs. He was foaled in May 1885, and imported from Scotland by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ontario; the noted breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses. But his value does not consist so much in his triumphs in the show ring, his individual excellence or royal breeding, as in his ability to produce good stock of the right stamp. His colts shown at the Maritime Provincial Exhibition in 1889, and at Canadian International Exhibition in 1890, show Jamie to be one of the leading sires of draft stock in Canada.

MEDICAL HINTS.

Cure For Dyspepsia.

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc. The food should be thoroughly chewed and never bolted or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible. A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures, even in the most obstinate cases, is Burdock Blood Bitters. It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system. As a case in point we quote from a letter written by Miss L. A. Kuhn, of Hamilton, Ont: — "Two years ago life seemed a burden. I could not eat the simplest food without being in dreadful misery in my stomach, under my shoulders and across the back of my neck. Medical advice failed to procure relief and seeing B. B. B. advertised, I took two bottles of it, and have been entirely free from any symptoms of my complaint since."

This gives very conclusive proof of the efficiency of this wonderful remedy.

Oculist — "There is nothing whatever the matter with this eye. It suffers only through sympathy with the other eye." Sufferer — "I wouldn't mind it sympathizing a little, doctor, but it makes me tired to have it shedding tears over it all the time."

THE "Myrtle Navy" plug correctly represents the whole plan upon which its manufacture is conducted. There is not a fractional part of a cent expended upon it for mere appearance. It is neither wrapped in tin foil nor worked into fancy shapes, nor put in fancy cases, nor subject to any kind of expense merely to please the eye or captivate the fancy. The manufacturers rightly believed that tobacco was not purchased for ornament, but for smoking, and therefore all extraneous expenses was avoided and added to the quality of the tobacco. The public have testified in its case that they prefer paying their money for a high quality of article than for ornament out of place.

Ethel — Father is afraid he will not be able to get rid of this place if you come here so often. George — What has my coming got to do with it? Ethel — He thinks it may get to be known as a haunted house.

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.

A Poser.— Jimmieboy (viewing a baldheaded baby) — Papa, aren't we going to plant any hair on him?

Accidents will happen in all families. Use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; it acts promptly.

Customer (in cheap restaurant): "I hope you don't call this a square meal?" Waiter: "Well, we'll call it square when you settle for 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.

Indubitable Evidence—Wilkins—Were you ever in love? Kneeland — Don you see the bags on these pantaloons?

Long standing cases of asthma are relieved by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment taken internally.