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SHOE-NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS etc
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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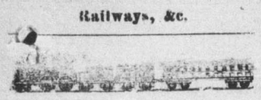

N. S. & P. E. I. Railway.

1894 -WINTER ARRANGEMENT -1895

EFFECT MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1894.

Train Run by Eastern Standard Time.

On and after Monday, Oct 1, 1894 trains will run as follows:

Leave Sackville daily (Sundays excepted) at 12.10 P. M., Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2.50.

Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 3.00 and Arrive at Sackville at 5.24 connecting with Evening Express Trains both East and West.

All Freight for the Eastward, to insure being taken on day of delivery, must be at Sackville Station or Wood's Siding before 11 o'clock A. M.

JOSIAH WOOD,
President.

Sackville, Oct. 1st, 1894.

Intercolonial Railway.

1894. Winter Time Table. 1895.

TO TAKE EFFECT OCT. 2nd

GOING WEST

	ARRIVE AT SACKVILLE.
Accommodation	8 12
Montreal Express	12.00
Express	13 15
Freight	15.25
Through Express	18.11

GOING EAST.

Through Express	6.33
Freight	9.50
Express	11.00
Through Express	18.11

PIANOS, ORGANS
—AND—
SEWING MACHINES!
—AND SMALL—
Musical Instruments, Fittings, Etc., especially fine grade Sewing Machine
OIL, NEEDLES,
for over 70 Kinds.
Special rates quoted on easy terms.

C. E. FREEMAN,
Music Room, No. 7 Eddy St, Amherst, N.S.

S. S. ANDRES,
Marble, Freestone & Granite Works
AMHERST, N. S.
Have a Choice Lot of Monuments, Tablets and Head-Stones of New and Elegant Designs.

The subscriber has taken pains in the selection of the best Quality of Stock for Durability and Fineness of Texture, and is prepared to attend to orders to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage. Designs furnished on application free of charge. S. S. ANDRES

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The Subscriber begs to notif his old patons and the public generally that he has re-opened his monument works at the old stand.

Red and Gray Granites a Specialty

All kinds of Cemetery work executed in e best style, and at prices to suit the times.

Dorchester, May 5th 892. 1

* MT. * ALLISON *
LADIES' COLLEGE,
Owens Art Institution
—AND—
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The Fall Term of the 40th year begins Aug. 30th, 1894

Courses of study are provided, extending from the primary branches through the whole University curriculum to the degree of B. A. The staff consists of 19 teachers in addition to the University Professoriate. Piano, Pipe Organ, Violin, Voca Culture, Harmony, Elocution, Physical Culture Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Commercial courses are all taught after the latest and most improved methods.

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The Conservatory of Music employs eight instructors, at the head of whom is an experienced teacher from the staff of the N Y College of Music, who has studied in Berlin, under Von Bulow and Joseffy After years successful study under some of the greatest masters in Germany, Mr. C L. Chisholm returns to take charge of the Violin department. Voice Culture is taught by an accomplished Swedish vocalist, who is a graduate of the Munich Conservatory.

Every care is taken to make the school a refined Christian home, where laily-like manners and nobility of character shall be cultivated.

For Calendar apply to

REV. B C BORDEN, D. D.

Sackville, N. B., Aug. 2nd.

Notice.

I hereby forbid any person or persons trusting my wife Fannie to any goods on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her after this date.

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North Shore.

March 18th 1895 Botsford.

DR. TAFT'S *Asthmalene* CURES ASTHMA Gives a Night's Sweet Sleep so that you need not sit up all Night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. address FREE will mail Trial Bottle
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Use Dr. Taft's White Pine Syrup for *CONSUMPTION.*

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WEDDING INVITATIONS
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Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
MONCTON, - - N. B.
Jan. 21—1y

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MAIN ST., SACKVILLE
Aug 14th, 18 2.

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Will visit Sackville on the 25th of every month and remain one week.
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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
OFFICE: at the old stand on Main St.

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Mill, Agricultural and General Machine Repairing a specialty,
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Also Pianos and Organs.
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GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
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Tuning and repairing a specialty. Old instruments taken in exchange for New. Over Twenty Years Experience.
The original maker of the Gates' Pianos and Organs.
Will visit Sackville twice a year.
Please address, TRURO, N. S.
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DEALER IN
WATCHES, Clocks, JEWELRY
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly Done.
Sackville, Aug 9th, 1892.

"IT SAVED ME DOLLARS."

Forcible Words from an Honest Man—Interesting Experience of a Millstream Blacksmith—A Happy, Well Man.

"If you are the boss I'd like to talk with you?" These were the words of Mr. S. I. Ellison, who called at our office yesterday, without invitation of anyone, prompted only by a thankful heart.

He addressed the manager of the Groder Co., with above words. Finding he was right he continued: "I consulted a physician for CHRONIC Diarrhœa, from which I suffered all summer. Somehow he did not help me. Just then I saw a testimonial from a man I knew who had been cured by your remedy. We got a bottle Thought it was no good—only syrup. Well, sir, the first half bottle helped me. I kept on taking it. The medicine kept on curing. Now I'm all right; can eat, sleep, work, and enjoy life. Guess it saved me a large doctor's bill; and I know others that it has cured. I took less than three bottles, and my case was a very bad one."

Such words come from the heart. Such a writing does good to other sufferers.

GRODER'S SYRUP CURES.
St. John, N. B., Jan. 27th, 1894.

FOR SALE BY AMASA DIXON.

AFTER HAVING BEEN KEPT
UP ALL NIGHT
With that COUGH, if you do not want to repeat the experience, buy a bottle of the
OLD STANDARD REMEDY
Gray's Syrup of
Red Spruce Gum
The best Cough Cure in the world. Sold everywhere 25 cts. a bottle.
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Sackville, July 15 1886

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$2000.00 on easy terms. Good Freehold security.
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Price $38.00
Apply at this office.

The Dead Arbiter of Fashion.

For thirty-five years Worth of Paris was the highest authority on women's dress in all the world, and to a great extent the Creator of the fashions which succeeded one another season by season. He died the other day in his seventieth year, and his passing away was noted and commented upon as though a great potentate had ended his career. And Worth was a king in a certain sense, as is every other man who attains the first place in his field of endeavour, and maintains that position against all comers. There is genuine eminence and real distinction in such prominence as this. Worth achieved this long ago, and he held the place easily against all rivals. There had been "man-milliners" before his time, but he was the first of them to make a fine art of his work and to fill the whole world with his fame. Indeed, through the length and breadth of the civilized world no contemporary French name is better known than that of Worth; no painter, no sculptor, no poet, no actor, no novelist, of the past three decades, has achieved so widespread a fame as that of this dressmaker of the Rue de la Paix.

Worth was not a Frenchman, but a native of Lincolnshire, in England, and the son of a solicitor. The father lost his fortune by a speculation, and at fifteen the son went to work, first in a printing establishment, and six months later in the dry-goods shop of Swan and Edgar in London. There he staid for five or six years, and then went to Paris where he entered the service of a famous silk house. While here Worth persuaded his employers to make up some of their materials and sell them in that form. They began with cloaks, and in 1855 Worth received a medal at a costume exhibition for a cloak which he had designed. His success emboldened him to ask for a partnership. This was refused, so in 1858 he set up an establishment, in a small way, at 7 Rue de la Paix, where he remained till he died When he began he employed fifty hands when he died twelve hundred hand were at work in the establishment, and during each year from six to seven thousand gowns were made, and from three to four thousand cloaks. This output, great though it was, did not represent Worth's whole influence on the fashion of the time. For twenty years past the leading modistes of Europe and America have bought dresses from Worth to use as models, therefore many of his gowns and cloaks were reproduced with slight modifications many times over.

Worth came into fashion very soon after he started business on his own account, and after that he might have imitated the king who said that he was the state, and said of himself that he was the fashion. The Empress Eugenie saw a dress worn by the beautiful Comtesse de Pourtales, and, admiring it, asked who had made it. She was told of Worth, of Rue de la Paix. The Empress sent for him, and thereafter he made all of her dresses of every kind. It has been said that every queen in Europe, save her Majesty of England, has at one time or another been fitted by Worth. At any rate, his business grew to enormous proportions, and long ago he was a personality in Paris, and one of the most noted men in the world. His fortune was also large, and the estate he left to his children, aside from the business, which will be carried on by his two sons, who were long in partnership with him, was great and valuable.

He lived at Suresnes, near Paris, in a beautiful country-seat, the rooms of which were furnished and upholstered throughout from his own designs, even the carpets having been specially made for him. Indeed, he was also the architect of the house and landscape-gardener of the grounds. His hobby was the collection of china, and it is thought that he had one of the largest and most valuable of such collections ever made. At this country-place he entertained his friends with an Oriental lavishness; he threw off entirely the manner which he reserved for his establishment in Paris. There he was a most pronounced *poseur*, and his affectations were extravagant almost to grotesqueness. At times he was arbitrary, brusque, and even brutally rude. But there was, in all probability, a method in this manner, for through it he secured his own way in everything much more easily than he might have done had his ways been those of gentleness, his manners those of courtesy. He maintained that few women had a sense of fitness, and that therefore they needed to be bullied into approving what he designed for them. Indeed, he has often said that half of his time was spent in persuading his customers to abandon what their own hearts were set on, and to accept what he chose for them instead.

In his own dress this great designer was also most singular, but probably it was more fitting, considering the nature of his employment, that he should wear a cloak like a Roman toga than to be clad in the conventional garments of an ordinary shopkeeper. When the writer saw him, some eight years ago, he wore a cap of black velvet, and a cloak or gown of dark material relieved with touches of blue, and the edges richly trimmed with fur. The rooms in which customers are received in the Rue de la Paix establishment are quite plainly furnished, and the floors are covered with carpets in imitation of tiger-skins in gray and black, with scarlet bordering. Worth always had several beautiful young women arrayed in the latest style for morning, visiting, dinner, and ball toilettes, and these were paraded before the clients, so that they might get the effect of the garments when worn.—Harper's Bazar.

The Late Mrs. C. T. Williams.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINION WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Mrs. C. T. Williams, president of the Dominion W. C. T. U. died in Montreal on Friday morning, after a painful and lingering illness, brought about by an accident which occured last fall.

Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams was from old Massachusetts Puritan stock, and was in direct succession as a temperance worker, for her father, the Rev. N. S. Dickinson, a prominent Congregational minister in the Bay State, always took an active part in the temperance cause. He believed in preaching temperance from the pulpit, and that, too, when it was not by any means as popular as it is now. Mrs. Williams came to Montreal in 1876, and with her husband became at once identified with Christian work in connection with Emmanuel Church. Her temperance training had as yet no means of development, for few, if any, woman's temperance societies existed. But when, in 1883, the Montreal W. C. T. U. was organized, she formed one of the original board, having been unanimously elected corresponding secretary. In the same year the Quebec Provincial Union was organized, at which conference Mrs. Williams was appointed superintendent of Social Work. In 1887 she assumed the superintendency of the Flower Mission Department, and made it a channel for much good work among the local unions. At the convention of 1890 she was elected recording secretary. But a still higher position awaited her, when the Dominion Union at its convention held in Ottawa in 1892 elected her as president. This choice was a surprise to the delegates from her own province, who had not expected such choice to have been made by the Ontario delegates, who outnumbered those from all the other provinces together. This farseeing appointment proved eminently satisfactory, for Mrs. Williams made an excellent presiding officer. Her intimate knowledge of the rules of procedure and debate contributed to this success. She became a means of training Canadian W. C. T. U. women to take positions in deliberative assemblies. Still further, unions throughout different countries having become federated into a world-wide union, and Mrs. Williams having been elected treasurer of the 'World's Union,' she was able to extend her influence beyond the Dominion, and was known and revered wherever women are banded together for temperance work.

Hints in the Sugar Orchard.

The best sap, for color and flavor in results, lies at the surface of the tree. The deeper we bore the darker is the sap and sugar. I never bored deeper for sap than six inches, and this only for an experiment. The first two inches made very white sugar, the second two inches darker, and the fifth and sixth inches made very dark sugar; yet the saps were virtually all taken from the same hole on the same day. It took just double the sap from the two last inches to make the same amount of sugar that it did from the first two inches. Hence, quantity and quality lessen as we deepen. Still, the deeper we bore the more sugar we make (injuring the quality), from the fact that we get more sap, because the tree runs later, drying up at the surface first (where it begins to run first) and at the center last.

At a given hight of a bore and on a given side of the tree there are as many grades of sap as the tree is years old (or as many as there are rings), provided sap would run to the centre or heart. So, in boring 1½ inches, we will usually have fifteen grades of sap. Sugar-makers who do not understand this are apt to have molasses in their tub sugar. Sap from the fifteenth ring needs to be boiled much longer than that in the first ring. The molasses that we drain out of tub sugar comes from the deeper rings and was not sufficiently boiled, and this partially at least explains the dark color of the molasses, and also why we have molasses at all.

Virgin forests of maples are deficien in quantity and quality of their product, yielding from 2 to 3 per cent of sugar in the sap, while open sugar places will average from 5 to 6 per cent. I have found a few scattering trees, peculiarly located, whose sap contains from 7 to 10 per cent of sugar. Trees that give us the most and the sweetest sap, make the whitest sugar, having the best flavor. Trees standing beside cold springs make much and nice sugar. I am accquainted with one tree thus located which yielded 30¼ lbs in one season; two spouts and one tub were used. Individual trees and individual cows vary in their individual products, as to quantity and quality. Expert sugar makers ought to be able to select the best trees at sight, in an orchard that they are not acquainted with, the same as they can select the best cows from a strange herd. The sugar orchard needs thought, study, observation and experiment. Am. Agriculturist.

Personals

—The late W. F. Finlason, for a long time a law reporter in England, is described as having been the most rapid long-hand writer that ever lived.

—Miss Helen Gould, who is considered the most brilliant of Jay Gould's children, has been studying law for some time and has passed a very creditable private examination.

—Prince William of Hesse rescued a woman from drowning after she had tried to commit suicide by throwing herself into the River Woog, in Germany. The Prince had the greatest difficulty in swimming to shore.

—Secretary Gresham, who is the oldest member of the Cabinet, was sixty-three on St. Patrick's Day. The Secretary of Agriculture is less than six weeks his junior. Secretary Smith is the youngest man among the President's advisers, as he has just reached the age of forty. Lamont is forty-four; Carlisle and Olney are sixty.

—Lord Rosebery does not look like a man who would worry himself sick. He has, in fact, a rather phlegmatic appearance. Nevertheless he exhausts too much nervous energy on his duties as Prime Minister, and the result has been that he is in a very unsatisfactory physical condition.

—M. Gennadius, the late Greek Ambassador at the Court of St. James, returns to his native country with substantial proof that his fellow countrymen in London are in favor of the revival of the ancient Olympic games. They have given M. Gennadius $7,000 to add to the fund in Athens.

—James Voorhees, a son of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, who has done some creditable work as a sculptor, has been commissioned by the Committee on the Library of Congress to execute a bust of Col. Richard M. Johnston, of Kentucky, who was Vice-President of the United States from 1837 to 1841, and is popularly supposed to have killed the famous Tecumseh at the battle of Tippecanoe.

—Lady Thompson was the recipient the other day of a mark of most tender regard on the part of Queen Victoria, in the form of a letter written entirely in her Majesty's hand, accompanying two photographs—one of the room in which Sir. John was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, and the other of the room in which he died—which she had prepared for Lady Thompson. This act of womanly kindness, particularly when we consider the present state of Her Majesty's health, will necessarily endear her in an especial manner to Canadians—Casket.

—"Manual Garcia was a curious character," said a Cuban gentleman in speaking of the reported death of that revolutionist. "He was more like a character in a novel than a man living in the nineteenth century. His home was the mountains, and he led a regular bandit's life, every now and then holding up Spaniards on the road or carrying off one of them and holding him for ransom. He would write to a Spanish planter, 'Send me $6,000 or I shall burn your house,' and if the money was not forthcoming he would carry his threat into execution. He would even write to Government officials, signing himself 'King of the Mountains,' and demanding tribute. He never preyed on the native Cubans, only on the Spaniards, and gave most of his money to the revolusionary party to purchase arms."

The Money Grubber.

There is not in the world a more ignoble character than the mere money-getting American, insensible to every duty, regardless of every principle, bent only on amassing a fortune, and putting his fortune only to the basest uses—whether these uses be to speculate in stocks and wreck railroads himself, or to allow his son to lead a life of foolish and expensive idleness and gross debauchery, or to purchase some scoundre of high social position, foreign or native, for his daughter. Such a man is only the more dangerous if he occasionally does some deed like founding a college or endowing a church, which makes those good people who are also foolish forget his real iniquity.

These men are equally careless of the workingmen whom they oppress, and of the state whose existence they imperil. There is not many of them, but there is a very great number of men who approach more or less closely to the type, and just in so far as they do so approach they are curses to the country. The man who is content to let politics go from bad to worse, jesting at the corruption of politicians, the man who is content to see the maladministration of justice without an immediate and resolute effort to reform it, is shirking his duty, and is preparing the way for infinite woe in the future.

Hard, brutal indifference to the right, and an equally brutal shortsightedness as to the inevitable results of corruption and injustice, are baleful beyond measure; and yet they are characteristic of a great many Americans who consider themselves perfectly respectable, and who are considered thriving, prosperous men by their easy-going fellow-citizens. —Theodore Roosevelt in the Forum.

GENERAL NEWS

—It is said that sea sickness is rare on vessels fitted with bilge keels.

—It is estimated that tourists up the Nile spend $5,000,000 each season in Egypt.

—There are now eighty ships engaged in the business of carrying frozen meat to England.

—Al Evans and Dr. Babb, bedfellows in an Oklahoma hotel, quarelled over the proper division of the bed clothing and Evans shot Babb dead.

—The use of Telephone bells is about to be discontinued. They will be superseded by flash lights from an electric lamp.

—A bill has been introduced in the Maine House making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for women to wear large hats at places of public amusement.

—The Spanish Newspapers are accusing the American newspapers of fostering rebellion and hostility to Spain, and of partiality to the cause of the Cuban revolutionists.

—It is said that dew will not form on some colors. While a yellow board will be covered with dew, a red or black one beside it will be perfectly dry.

—The French idea that France is a good country to live in is illustrated by the fact that the French immigrants in the last fiscal year numbered only 3,662 persons—2,112 men and 1,550 women.

—The West Virginia house of delegates has passed a law forever disfranchising any man having been convicted of selling his vote or of asking money for it.

—Europeans do not take kindly to American confections. The man who kept the peanut and popcorn stall at the recent Antwerp exposition lost $5,000.

—The inventory of the estate of a miser, who died recently near Centre, Mo, shows $35,000 in cash, deeds for 720 acres of land and $8 in household effects.

—There are no telegraph poles in China. This is because the Celestials will not allow a shadow to fall on the graves of their ancestors, which are scattered thickly over the whole country. Consequently all the telegraph wires are laid underground.

—Niagara is a corruption of the Seneca word Neagara, meaning 'across the neck,' an allusion to the strip of land between the lakes. The name has been subjected to as many as thirty changes since the discovery of the cataract.

—A test of armored trains for coast defense has been favorably reported on in England. The idea is an old one, but in the new style of train the cars can be anchored in a moment and can shoot in any direction.

—There is a girl named Marguerite Rouyenvai at Thenelees, in the north of France, near Saint Quentin, who is reported to have been asleep for the past eleven years. Occasionally she has had hysterical cries, but did not awake after them.

—An analysis of the ashes which fell 150 miles away from Cotopaxi at the time of its last eruption shows them to consist mainly of fieldspar, quartz, maquetite and specular iron oar. One sample yielded silver at the rate of 200 grains to the ton.

—In the British House of Commons Sir Edward Grey, Under foreign Secretary, announced that the Government had learned officially that all of the Armenian ecclesiastics now in prison would be taken to Constantinople and all released upon taking an oath guaranteeing their future good behavior.

—Iron, through its use for electrical purposes, seems to have developed a new quality, magnetic fatigue. In tests made of transformers lately in London to ascertain the open circuit loss, it has been found that the loss increased steadily for the first 200 days until it reached a fairly constant value of 40 per cent. more than at starting.

"Arbitration Made Ridiculous."

[London Spectator.]

The House of Representatives in the United States, which has just expressed its platonic affection for peace and arbitration, has done its best to make arbitration ridiculous or impossible. The case of the sealers in Behring straits was decided by arbitration in Paris in favor of the Canadians. This was accepted by the Government of Washington, and it was supposed that the dispute was over. On February 25, however, the House of Representatives refused to vote the money, and the sealers, many of whom are in bitter want are reduced to despair. The British Government was asked to advance the money, pending further negotiations, but the Colonial office objects that if this were done the House of Representatives might never repay it, and thus upset the award. It should be added that both the President and the Secretary of State express the warmest regrets at the breach of faith forced upon them; but the conduct of the representatives must prevent arbitrations in future unless the stakes are previously deposited in third parties' hands. It is too humiliating to submit quarrels to the decision of a tribunal when the opposite side has made up its mind to accept no decision not in its own favor.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL GLORY.

The brave old ships that Nelson steered
To conquer England's foes,
To every British heart endeared,
In harbor now repose,
The sailor youth in passing reads,
Illum'd by sunset's flame,
The records of his fathers deeds,
And vows to do the same.
So long as the mighty waves shall roll
We'll tell the old, old story,
And keep unstained the wondrous scroll
Of Britain's naval glory.

II.

The British oak is obsolete
And ships are steel to-day;
Our men like those of Nelson's fleet,
Are made of British clay.
Young Jack you may indeed depend,
Like Jack of long ago,
Hath aye a hand to clasp a friend—
A fist to thrash a foe.
So long as the mighty waves shall roll,
etc.

III.

So, Bo'sun, pipe all hands to grog
And pass the word along,
Inscribe it big in every log,
And turn it into song.
Whilst Britain finds a foe to beat
That foe shale beaten be;
Whilst there's a sea to hold a fleet
Our fleet shall hold the sea.
So long as the mighty waves shall roll,
etc.

FARM AND TURF.

—Dairying in Canada can be carried on to the greatest advantage by co-operation among farmers. Co-operative dairying helps to reduce the cost of production and to secure a uniformly fine article of produce. In dairy products there is room for the personal element of superior labor to raise the price of the article by making it of attractively fine quality. Butter has a larger capacity for holding and becoming a medium for the selling of skilled labor than almost any product from the farm. Every farmer should have a silo for the economical storage of Indian corn ensilage. The stables where milking cows are kept should be warm, clean and light, that the cattle may be comfortable and healthy and yield a product wholesome and abundant. Those cows kept in milk a long period each year acquire enlarged capacity for milk yielding and instead of being weakened are strengthened for the business of their lives. The food of milking cows should be nutritious, bulky, juicy, cheap, palatable and in variety. An excellent ration may be composed of 50 lbs. of ensilage, 25 lbs. roots, (mangels and carrots,) 5 lbs. hay and 5 lbs. mixed meal, partly of cake or bran. On such a ration reckoning the value of the fodders at prices above the actual cost of production on the farms, a milking cow may be fed at a cost of about 12c per day.—J. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissionei.

—Col. Blair in his remarks at the meeting of the Farmers' and Traders' Association, among other good things in his address, said, that different Associations for the benefit of farmers had been organized in the past and with very indifferent results. The Granges organized some 25 years ago were in theory, magnificent Societies. Their ritual was beautiful and a noble study for anyone, but there was too much machinery for the busy farmer to become acquainted with, and hence their mission, though productive of good, had not been the success anticipated. About eleven years ago, the Farmers' and Dairymens' Association had been formed, and although very good results had come from this well-worked Association, yet all felt it was too local in its scope of action to be of the great advantage to the agriculturists that it should. The province generally had not taken hold of it as was expected. He was glad the Nova Scotian Farmers' Association had now been incorporated and he believed with the Government aid promised of $1,000 a year, an institution had now been organized that would have a beneficial effect upon the work and welfare of those who tilled the soil all over the province. The Farmers' and Dairymens' Association would amalgamate with this new Association and he believed all the smaller agricultural Societies and Associations would send delegates to the larger Provincial Institutions. It was a decidedly forward step.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The first instalment of the Persona Recollections of Joan of Arc, having shown the environment in which the heroine's childish years were passed, the second (in the May Harper's) will carry forward the marvellous story to the beginning of Joan's efforts to take to the Dauphin the message she had received from Heaven; 'It is appointed that I shall drive the English out of France and set the crown upon your head."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The thirtieth anniversary of Lincoln's assassination, falling in April, will be commemorated by the publication in Harper's Weekly of two noteworthy articles, of which the first will discuss the sources of Lincoln's eloquence, and the second will be devoted to the Lincoln genealogy—tracing the line back to New England stock. The second article will be contributed by Lucius E. Chittenden, Register of the United States Treasury during the period of the Civil War, and an intimate friend of the President himself, as well as of many of the leading men connected with that administration.