

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

SUSSEX.

Oct. 11.—Fully eighty guests as at the residence of E. Ellison,holm, to attend the marriage of his daughter, Mercy A., to Ira L. of North Sydney, and formerly of St. Miss Sarah J. Keirstead attended bride and R. B. Lucas, of Sydney, ported the groom. After supper was served the happy couple drove to Sussex and boarded the midnight train for Sydney. The bride received a number of presents. Rev. B. H. Nobles, of Sussex, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. C. H. Hamilton, of St. John's. It is reported that the water supply did not come up to expectations when turned on this morning. The quantity of water obtained from the five wells was much less than the amount required to give an adequate supply.

CAMPBELLTON.

Oct. 10.—Miss Pauline Johnson gave an entertainment here last night. She still holds public favor as she had a full house. Miss Ray Muirhead, of Chatham, is in town visiting Mrs. Muirhead. The attendance at the Grammar school has increased to such an extent that an additional teacher has been employed. Guss Duncan fills the position. Mr. Tomlin, formerly of the Bank of Nova Scotia here, is in town visiting friends. Fred Henderson returned last week from North Sydney where he spent the last two years. There has been no move yet on the Restigoiche and Western Railway, although Contractor Malcolm was expected here last Tuesday. The season being so late it is doubtful if any work will be commenced this fall. Wild geese are plentiful. Dr. Doherty and James E. Keely, two local sports, bringing in large quantities from the Battery and Esplanade grounds. Miss Lizzie McNeil is visiting in Montreal.

BRISTOL.

Oct. 11.—Bert Boyer, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, is recovering. The lumbermen are preparing for their winter operation. Several crews have gone to the woods, some to the Miramichi and others up Tobique, within the last few days. Dr. Brown, Centreville, and Dr. Ross, Florenceville, each of whom owned a private telephone line through the adjacent parishes, have united their forces, and have made connection with Dr. Somerville's office in this village. Now the three doctors will use the system on equal terms. This is a great accommodation to the people of the outlying districts, as their lines cover a large area.

DIGBY.

Oct. 11.—A new fish firm has been formed in this county. They will carry on business at Shelburne. N. W. Hogg, teacher of the residential department in Digby, and with Harry P. Cousins, son of Capt. James Cousins, of Lyda & Cousins, wholesale fish dealers at Digby are the members. Mr. Cousins is at present gun instructor on the government cruiser Osprey. Mr. Hogg's position in the Digby Academy will be filled by Miss Robins, of Yarmouth. The new firm will begin business next week. At the annual meeting of the Digby Cornet Band the following officers were elected: G. S. Dunham, president; G. H. Chisholm, vice-president, and F. W. Nichols, secretary-treasurer. The leader is Hugo F. Talbot, of London, England. The band has had a successful year and is entering its second year with several new members.

CHATHAM.

Oct. 12.—(Special)—Jessie Macdaniel made her first public appearance in Chatham Friday night. Her grand voice was first heard in the March of the Cameron Men, which thrilled the large audience. Auld Lang Syne, Annie's Trust and Omin' Thro' the Rye were sung in a charming manner. In the selections W' a Hundred Pipers and Rule Britannia the enthusiasm was unprecedented. She told the legend of Loch Lomond, then, as she sang, her hearers seemed spell-bound. Will He 'e Come Back Again, the Minstrel Boy, Rory O'More and Whistle and I'll Come to You My Lad, and Home, Sweet Home were also sung. Robert Buchanan was accompanied during the evening he played several Scotch airs. While in Chatham, Miss Macdaniel and Mr. Buchanan were the guests of Rev. D. Henderson, St. Andrew's manse. They left today for Halifax.

MILLTOWN.

Oct. 11.—Saw mills, etc., are suffering through lack of water. The cotton mill is unable to run full time.

YARMOUTH BARK A TOTAL LOSS

The Bowman B. Law Destroyed by Fire at Java. Halifax, Oct. 14.—(Special)—Word was received at Yarmouth today that the bark Bowman B. Law had been burned at Java, Java, and was a total loss. The bark was owned by Mr. Law & Co. and was fully insured. She had part cargo of oil on board from New York at the time.

FREDRICTION.

Oct. 11.—(Special)—Jim Paul, the St. Mary's Indian hunter and guide, has received an offer to go to New York next month to fit up an Indian village in one of the big departmental stores. He is asked to take along several other Indians, and all equipment and remain in charge until after Christmas. He will likely accept. A large number of Frederiction people will go to St. John's next week to witness the reception to the Duke of York. It is rumored that the Barker House is shortly to change ownership and management. The hotel building is to be sold under foreclosure of mortgage held by the Central Fire Insurance Company, which is winding up its affairs. It is rumored that a St. John gentleman, who is in town today, contemplates buying the property, remodeling and refurbishing the house and running it under a new management. The presumptive purchaser has associated with him, it is reported, several Frederiction gentlemen of means.

NO DANGER.

There is no danger of heart burn or heart troubles from the use of Cheving Tobacco, if it has been properly manufactured. Great care is taken by the manufacturer of "OLD PAW" and "HOKS" Cheving Tobacco, to use only pure and wholesome ingredients, which will leave no bad after effects. If you are not already using these brands, try them. Even the tags are valuable. Save them, and ask your dealer for our new illustrated premium catalogue.

NO DANGER.

Wedding at Pembroke. Mr. Eliza Gray, of Pembroke, and Mrs. Charlotte Ross, of Middle Simonds, were married on Wednesday morning last at the residence of Mr. Snowden, at St. John, Carleton county. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. E. Brooks, of Bristol. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Gray held a reception at their residence in Pembroke.

ANARCHIST GOES TO JAIL.

New York, Oct. 14.—Johann Most, the Anarchist, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary today by Justice Hinds, presiding in the Court of Special Sessions, for publishing in his paper, the Freiheit, an alleged seditious article on the day following the shooting of the late President McKinley.

\$20,000 FOR MEMORIAL FOR HUSBAND.

Portland, Me., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Mary E. Wild, of New Jersey, has given to the city of Portland the sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting in Evergreen cemetery a handsome chapel in memory of her husband, who was buried there about five years ago.

AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

J. V. Russell has purchased from Mr. Webster, of the Amherst Hoot & Shoe Company, the stock of boots and shoes belonging to the Joseph Irvine estate. It is reckoned that a block of lava weighing 30 tons thrown out by Vesuvius during its last eruption took ten times the power of the largest ocean steamer's engines to eject it.

ONE ON THE PROFESSOR.

To give some idea of the size of Australia Queensland alone is half as big again as Germany Austria and Hungary put together. Its area is 688,497 square miles. A curiosity in the shape of an ear of corn was found recently on the farm of Arthur Stratton in Montpelier, Vt. The ear had four distinct tuffs, all forming into one cob at the base and growing from the same stem. To cure headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powders. Sir John Ramsden is the richest of all English baronets. His income is estimated to foot up \$80,000 a year.



A NOT-CENTIS-CAL REMARK.

"This perfume oil machine is a bunco game." "I suppose I am expected to say 'why'." "You are. I dropped in a nickel and only got a scent in return."



AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

"Do you think composition of the waist is harmful?" "It isn't dangerous if the fellow knows the girl pretty well."



ONE ON THE PROFESSOR.

OBITUARY.

James Hurley, Aged 104.

At Barnaby River, N. B., on the 25th September, James Hurley died, aged 104 years. He came to this country with his wife, Catherine O'Brien, from Cork, Ireland, about 67 years ago. Four of his children survive him: Daniel with whom he lived; Mrs. James Shea, Mrs. Richard Goggin and Mrs. David McCarthy.

Rev. J. W. Clarke.

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 12.—(Special)—Rev. J. W. Clarke, the beloved pastor of the Free Baptist church in this town, died this morning after a three weeks' illness of typhoid fever. The attending physician, Dr. Saunders, did all that medical skill could do for the sufferer, but it was of no avail. Rev. Clarke became pastor of the Free Baptist church here about two years ago, succeeding Rev. C. T. Phillips, who was transferred to St. John. At the Free Baptist conference, at Frederiction, on Tuesday of this week, Rev. Mr. Clarke was chosen as one of the executive committee of five members. Before taking up his residence here, he was pastor of the Waterloo street Baptist church, St. John. The deceased was born in Hampstead, Queens county, 44 years ago. The widow, who was Miss Emma A. VanWart, of Queens county, and two children, are left to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father. A burial service will be held at the Free Baptist church, Sunday afternoon, and the remains will be taken to St. John on Monday.

FOR THE MILLERS OF THE SOIL

FRUIT EVAPORATORS.

Necessary if One Would Make the Most of Cull Fruit.—Two samples for setting on a stove. One of the best uses to which cull fruit can be put is to dry it or evaporate it. Formerly the home manufacturer of dried apples, dried peaches, dried pumpkins, etc., was common in all the farming districts, and home-dried fruit was to some extent an article of barter in the country stores. That day has passed, and the man or the stock company that makes a business of drying fruit on a large scale can do the work

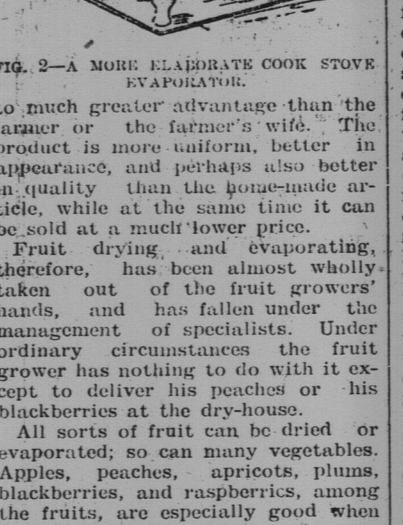


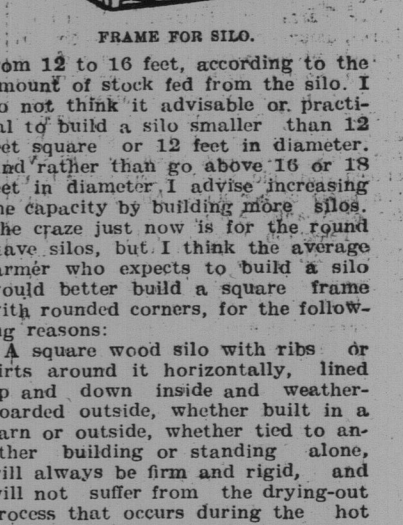
FIG. 2.—A MORE ELABORATE COOK STOVE EVAPORATOR.

GRAIN FOR THE COWS.

A Profitable Feeding System Which is Gaining in Favor. The time will soon come when many a dairyman will be asking himself whether it will pay to feed grain to his cows while they are in the pasture. Some will not be worried about the question at all, having already decided that it is folly to give cows grain when they have grass, and being very sure that their grandfather never thought of such a thing. In fact, they are a little doubtful whether it pays to feed grain in winter, and they usually do not give milk more than seven months in the year, anyway. During those seven months they are mostly on grass till they begin to dry up, and after that, of course, it will not pay to feed out good grain. These are the men who are farming does not pay, and that there is no profit in keeping cows, which is very likely to be true, as these cows seldom yield more than 2,000 pounds a year. There is another class who will not be a moment in doubt about it. They will feed grain both summer and winter, excepting during about a month when the cows go dry before calving, and possibly will give a little bran each year. During the eleven months they are in milk they expect each cow to produce at least 6,000 pounds of milk, which will be rich in butter fat, for a fat cow gives fat milk more surely than she has fat calves. They will get more income from one cow than the other class do from three, excepting possibly the manure from one well-fed cow is worth about as much as that from three that are poorly fed. It will be less work to handle it, even as it is less work to take care of one cow than three. Those who are in doubt about grain feeding have only to decide which class they prefer to belong to. For ourselves we have no doubt. We knew that when we fed grain to them every day in the year, if we do not get more milk from each cow in June than those who trusted to pasture alone we got more in the fall, and our cows were in milk three or four months longer and smooth, and when we wanted to fatten one that had grown old we could do it with but a little increase in the grain feed, as she began to dry off, and the beef was better than that of a cow that had been kept in poor condition, having the fat better mixed with the lean meat.—Cultivator.

SILCO CONSTRUCTION.

Observations and Experience of an Ohio Farmer Who Says He Has No Ax to Grind. Before binding my silo I examined silos of different construction, some of stone, some of cement and others of wood, some round and some square. Then I built my silo of wood, square, with corners well rounded. I aimed to make my silo strong and cheap. There are many methods of construction, some complicated and costly. But I still think that the simplest, strongest, cheapest air-tight pit that will preserve the silage is the best. I believe that for the best practical results the diameters should range



FRAME FOR SILO.

from 12 to 16 feet, according to the amount of stock fed from the silo. I do not think it advisable or practical to build a silo smaller than 12 feet square or 12 feet in diameter. And rather than go above 16 or 18 feet in diameter, I advise increasing the capacity by building more silos. The craze just now is for the round silos, but I think the average farmer who expects to build a silo would better build a square frame with rounded corners, for the following reasons: A square wood silo with ribs or corrugations, lined up and down inside and weather-boarded outside, whether built in a barn or outside, whether tied to another building or standing alone, will always be firm and rigid, and will not suffer from the drying-out process that occurs during the hot weather, when the silo is empty. And this, I think, is a strong point in favor of the frame silo. I have learned of round silos that went to wreck, like an old barrel, in the dry weather. In the Wisconsin bulletin No. 63 the writer says he visited a number of stave silos that were badly damaged and wrecked in this drying-out process and by the wind. In my judgment this wrecking process would be worse in a silo where the staves had been spliced, for they must be made weaker in splicing the staves. As I am not a draughtsman, I enclose an illustration from the Wisconsin bulletin that exactly indicates the frame of my silo, except that my silo is 30 feet high and that the ribs are closer or segments are not properly indicated in the cut, so I have drawn another sketch that more clearly indicates them. In Fig. 2 you will see that I have the corner well rounded. From the inside of the corner (A) to the face of the segment (B) is 12 inches, and we have a trouble in going around the corner with ordinary tongued and grooved flooring. We lined this framework with yellow pine flooring and gave it a coat of hot coal tar every year; one dollar's worth of tar and one dollar's worth of labor are ample for this work. It is air-tight against the bulging up to 16 feet square. I do not think cement at all practical in silo construction (except as a foundation), for the least settling or contraction would crack and break the coating and let the air in. — M. C. Morris, in Ohio Farmer.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

A Breeder Who is an Enthusiastic Admirer of These Birds. The Buff Orpingtons are of English origin and were made up of the best of the several widely known breeds, the Golden Spangled Hamburgs, excellent layers; the English Dorkings, a splendid table fowl, and the Dutch Bantams, from which they get their color and size. The object of the originator in forming this new variety was to combine profuse egg production with superior flesh for the table, taking pains to secure also hardness of constitution, rapid growth, good form and attractive plumage. First, they have the fashionable color—namely, buff. There is not so much in the shade of buff as in the evenness of it. The club's standard requires that they be "clear, even, dense buff throughout to the skin, from lemon to orange." To color alone is given 50 points, so it is evident that color is a main consideration in breeding Buff Orpingtons. The color demands is difficult to obtain. Hence we have work here for the fancier to do. The young are extremely hardy and of quick growth. They begin laying when from 4 1/2 to 5 months old and keep it up the year round through all changes of weather. They are gentle as sows and make excellent mothers; in fact, they are big bodied fowls, good layers, healthy, vigorous, active and remarkably docile. In my opinion there will be a lot of money made in the next few years in supplying the great demand that will arise from Buff Orpingtons, and the poultry breeder who possesses a fine flock of them, small or large, is indeed fortunate. All who see or hear of them have a desire to own some breeding stock. To-day the demand is far in advance of the supply. Prices range high, and a scarcity exists at any price. This is advantageous in a way to the breeder, for it places them in the hands of a class of people who will breed them well up toward perfection and push them to the front.—Mrs. W. A. Marshall in Reliable Poultry Journal.



PAIR OF BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Winter rye will grow on any soil that will produce good for domestic animals. But it has a peculiar adaptation for early sowing in texture, says Professor Thomas Shaw. It will also make a good growth on such soils when too low in fertility to produce good crops of grain or even good crops of grass. This crop is invaluable to stockmasters whose soils are sandy and rather light, for abundant crop production. It will grow well enough on stiff clays, but on these it cannot be grazed when the land is wet without doing great injury to the same. Winter rye will grow on any soil that will produce good for domestic animals. But it has a peculiar adaptation for early sowing in texture, says Professor Thomas Shaw. It will also make a good growth on such soils when too low in fertility to produce good crops of grain or even good crops of grass. This crop is invaluable to stockmasters whose soils are sandy and rather light, for abundant crop production. It will grow well enough on stiff clays, but on these it cannot be grazed when the land is wet without doing great injury to the same.

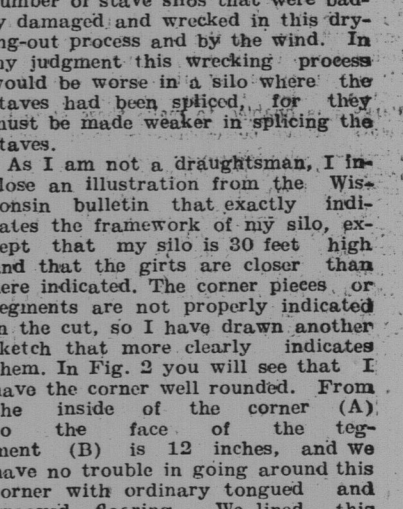
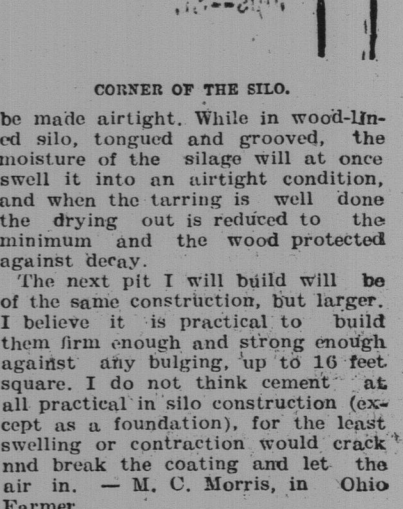


FIG. 1.—SIMPLEST FORM OF EVAPORATOR.

Made to sit upon a kitchen stove. You can fill the trays and put them in a box or barrel, with a cover on, and burn a little sulphur under them out in the open air, and then enter the trays in the machine. Procure a piece of mosquito netting to throw over the machine when set aside, to guard against flies and insects. This will not be in the way when on the stove. Do not cover top of machine with paper or a close cloth when in use, as it would stop the hot air currents going through it and prevent its working well, or at all. The use of sulphur, as suggested above for the bleaching of the fruit, is frequently practiced. If carefully done, it gives excellent results. The fruit is made more attractive in appearance, it keeps better, and the flavor is unaltered. Excessive sulphuring, however, gives a less desirable color, and destroys the flavor of the fruit. In extreme cases the fruit is rendered totally uneatable, and even poisonous.



CORNER OF THE SILO.

Rape Not Good for Horses. Rape is essentially a sheep feed, Prof. Shaw, of Minnesota, who introduced rape into this country, says that it is an ideal succulent crop for sheep, but does not recommend it for horses and milch cows. If horses will eat it they should not be permitted to pasture on it only for a short time each day. We doubt if they will eat it if they can get grass or hay. If you have some sheep they will make good coal on rape and will eat it with avidity.—Farmers' Voice.