THE HERALD.

VOL. IV., NO. 51. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1893. $1.00 PER YR.

Board of Wo 8 Jan 1 92

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 (Origin...)

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style can 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.

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. d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of al 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.

3-10-83

HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST.

NOTWITHSTANDING the report that the New Home received no awards at the Worlds Columbian Exposition, I take pleasure in announcing that the NEW HOME made a Clean Sweep, and history again repeats itself.

Three Highest Awards

Were given the New Home Sewing Machine, as follows: One each for the

New Home Manufacturing Sewing Machine,
New Home Family Sewing Machine,
Samples of Work Exhibited.

Everything claimed was granted.

Do you want a Sewing Machine!

I feel assured, if you do, that you can make a selection from this list. I keep an extensive variety, with styles to please everybody, at prices from $25.00 to $80.00.

I Challenge the World

To produce a Better Sewing Machine for the money. All Sewing Machines that I sell are guaranteed for Five Years.

PETER DUFFIE, Jobber and Direct Importer of Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines and Furniture. P. O. Box, 28, Fredericton, N. B.

TAKE

IF YOUR HEAD ACHES

THEY CURE

SICK-HEADACHE.
SOUR STOMACH.
BILIOUSNESS.
CONSTIPATION.
JAUNDICE.
TORPID LIVER.

THEY ARE SMALL.
EASY TO TAKE.
SUGAR-COATED.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
DO NOT GRIPE.
DO NOT SICKEN.

For Sale by all Druggists & Dealers.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Manufactured by

THE HAWKER MEDICINE CO'Y, LTD.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

DON'T GO

DOWN TOWN

Without Calling at

KITCHEN & SHEA'S

If you are Going to Purchase

FURNACES, Stoves, Tinware. Royal Diamond Stoves are the best. Tinware, Boilers, Steamers, FINEST PLUMBING GOODS IN THE CITY. in Pans, Oil Cans, Dinner Cans, Basins, Mixing Pans, Plates, Camp Requisites, Acme Steam Cookers.

Galvanized Iron Cornices and Door Caps, a specialty.

KITCHEN & SHEA,

272 QUEEN STREET.

JUST RECEIVED:

Anti-Dandruff,
Dodds Kidney Pills,
Dr. James' Nerve Beans,
Orange Quinine & Wine.

Campbell's Quinine & Wine,
Enos Fruit Salt,
Paines Celery Compound.

California Syrup of Figs,
Beef, Iron and Wine,
Quinine, Iron and Wine,
Cough Balsams.

W. H. CARTEN,

Druggist and Apothecary.

COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STS.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

WESLEY VANWART,

Barrister.

Office: Queen Street,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 3 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN

For Sale by ALONZO STAPLES.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR and CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM 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. 08th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: WHELPLEY BUILDING Opp. Post Office, QUEEN ST. } Fredericton, N. B.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS,

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 June 25th 1893.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00. A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

6.35 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson branch.

3.25 P. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.25, 9.30 a.m., 4.40 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.10 a.m., 11.35, 6.30 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.10, a. m.
Vanceboro, 9.45 a. m.,
St. Stephen, 7.35.
St. Andrews, 7.10 a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.10 a. m., 12.15, 4-15, 7.30 p. m.

D. McNICOLL, *Gen. Pass. Agent,* MONTREAL.

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

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PARISIAN from Montreal, Nov. 11, Quebec, Nov. 12.
LAURENTIAN from Montreal, Nov. 18, direct.

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland.

	From Halifax.
PERUVIAN (no passengers)	Nov. 25
NUMIDIAN	Dec. 9
PARISIAN	" 23

Cabin passage, $45 and upwards; Second Cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $24. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

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

Glasgow via Liverpool and St. John' to Halifax.

Sailings Fortnightly.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

	From New York.
STATE OF NEBRASKA	Nov. 16 and Dec. 21
STATE OF CALIFORNIA	Dec. 7

Cabin, $40 to $60; Second Cabin, $30; Steerage, $24.

For Staterooms, Tickets or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,

ST. JOHN N. B.

Nov. 15

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.

Portland Cement.

TO ARRIVE;

50 Barrels White's Portland Cement.

JAMES S. NEILL

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Deceased was a Former Resident of Miramichi, N. B.

The murder of Wm. Sullivan, of Miramichi, N. B., referred to recently as having taken place at Shell Lake, Wis., is explained by the following condensed from the Washburn county Register:

The news of the assassination of Red Bill Sullivan, as he was popularly called, created a profound sensation in this and adjoining districts, where he was a well-known character. It appears that on Saturday night, Nov. 4th, at about ten o'clock, Mr. Sullivan, as was his usual custom, went to the barn to take a look at his horses and see that they were comfortable for the night. With the lantern swung on his left arm and the door latch in his right hand, the fatal shot was fired that carried from earth one of God's noblemen "to that bourne, from which no traveller returns." Mr. Sullivan was immediately carried to the house and assistance summoned. Drs. Beck and Bricker responded and pronounced the wounds fatal. Three buckshot penetrated the unfortunate man's body, one in the left thigh, and two in the left side about the eighth and ninth ribs, the last two wounds causing death by reason of internal bleeding four hours later.

Deceased was a noble, generous and kindhearted man, and the immense funeral cortege was a grand testimonial of the esteem and worth entertained for him by his neighbors.

Andrew Johnson, an eccentric man living a mile from the late Wm. Sullivan, was arrested Sunday afternoon for the murder of Mr. Sullivan Saturday night. The only motive discoverable for Johnson's crime was revenge for a chastising administered by Sullivan last spring for the burning of some hay alleged to have been fired by Johnson. Johnson has long been known as "Crazy Andrew," but no one considered him in any way dangerous.

Johnson's preliminary examination occurred Wednesday, and resulted in his detention under charge of murder in the first degree until the March term of court opens at Grantsburg. While the evidence is wholly circumstantial, it is so strong that the police are convinced that the right man has been found. That he had accessories before the murder is also reasonable to believe.

Freeman Durrell has also been placed under arrest as an accessory to the crime. Durrell can prove a strong alibi on that night, but his intense and outspoken animosity toward Sullivan is well known. It is generally understood that he was Johnson's advisor during the latter's suit against Sullivan. Durrell has frequently and freely expressed his opinion that Sullivan had only a short time to live, and that he would be filled with buckshot before the year was out. On this evidence Durrell languishes in jail at Grantsburg as an accessory.

Since the foregoing was written Johnson, the alleged murderer of Sullivan committed suicide in prison.

THE TESTS TO BE PUBLISHED

That the Jerseys proved themselves at Chicago the leading dairy breed of cattle the records go to show. In order that the dairymen of the country may be fully and authoritatively informed on the matter it is important that these records be put into an available form. At a meeting of the committee representing the American Jersey Cattle Club of the World's Columbian Exposition, held at Jackson Park, action was taken in this direction, and the following preamble was adopted:

Whereas, The World's Columbian Dairy Tests have all been completed and have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Jersey cow in every way, and accomplished all that the committee was appointed for, and

Whereas, These tests have proved that the Jersey cow is, in every respect the most profitable dairy cow that the world has ever produced, and

Whereas, To attain the results that should naturally flow from the great triumph accomplished by the Jerseys, and to reap the good results of the expenditure made, the results of these tests in their various bearings should be made known to the public—the dairymen and the farmers throughout the country—in the most effective and speedy manner possible, and be followed up until the facts are thoroughly known, therefore,

Resolved, That this committee recommend to the executive committee of the American Cattle Club, that the services of some one familiar with the tests in all their bearings be secured, and that his whole time be devoted to this work for such length of time as may be necessary to accomplish the results sought.

WORLD'S FAIR ASSETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The assets of the World's fair are dwindling to such an extent that alarms the managers. When the exposition closed on October 30 Treasurer Seeberger had, in round figures, $2,250,000 cash in bank. This has been slipping away in spite of what the managers claim is the most economical management, at the rate of $10,000 a day. But in addition, the assets have been shrinking in the most unexpected manner. It transpires that a large amount of property that the exposition managers expected to sell, and with the funds pay back to stockholders a small percentage of their contributions, does not belong to the fair at all, but is owned by contractors. The contractors are moving their property away. They are literally stripping the exposition grounds. How much will be left when they get through can only be surmised. In some cases they own the roofs of the buildings.

FATTENING CATTLE.

In fattening cattle, as with other stock, it is important to secure the greatest possible gain in the shortest time and at the least possible outlay. While cattle are on good pasturage they can be fattened very rapidly by giving a good feed of corn. In nearly all cases in feeding corn to fatten this way it is the best to commence with a light ration and gradually increase until they are in full feed.

Moderate weather in the fall is the best season to fatten all kinds of stock. One advantage at this time is that the stock is usually in good, thrifty condition and can be fattened very readily. The size of the ration that should be supplied can be best determined by the condition of the animals and the time at which they are to be marketed. With cattle under present conditions one item is very important, and that is to fatten well. The quality and condition are important factors in determining the price, and in nearly all cases it will pay to feed liberally until the cattle are well fattened before marketing.

Especially when prices are low considerable loss is often occasioned by sending to market a little too soon, before the cattle are fully ready, and often the difference in the quality makes so much difference in the price as to shut out the profits. As the supply of grass in the pastures fails, good hay or corn fodder must be supplied to take its place, and the necessity for a better variety becomes greater. While in fattening cattle, as well as hogs, it is quite an item to make corn the principal ration yet it is an exceptional case when corn alone will make the most economical ration.

One of the principles of feeding that is thoroughly settled, is that no one material fully supplies all the elements of nutrition in the right proportions to give the best gain at lowest cost. Of course the greater part of the feed should be grown upon the farm, yet in many cases it will pay to buy bran, middling and oilmeal to feed in connection with the corn.

As long as good feed is secured in the pastures, it is of course best to allow the cattle to run out, because they will keep healthier, but they should be kept as quiet as possible. Fattening animals need but little exercise. Give them plenty of water, feed regularly all that they will eat up clean, and if intended for early market, push the fattening as much as possible and then market as soon as they are fully ready.

TO RID CHICAGO OF CRIMINALS.

Every Person on the Street after 1 A. M. Must Give an Account of Himself.

Commencing last Thursday night, Chicago will be, between the hours of one and five o'clock, a. m., practically under martial law, with the police force as a garrison. Every person found on the streets, outside the few whose business is carried on all night, will be halted by officers in plain clothes and requested to give an account of himself. He will be asked his name, residence, and the cause of his being on the streets at so late an hour. The officers are enjoined to treat all persons so interrogated, with respect and politeness, and to preface their questions with the announcement that they are officers and they will also display their badges. Every person who will give the required information will be allowed to proceed. Persons who refuse to answer the questions, or who shall act in a suspicious manner, or have weapons or tools that might be used in burglary, in their possession, will be placed under arrest. Nearly the entire night division on the force will go on duty in citizen's dress at one o'clock each night, and the city will be patrolled as thoroughly as can be done with the number of men at the disposal of the inspector.

By this rigid method it is hoped that many of the midnight prowlers who have committed so many murders and burglaries recently will be captured or frightened away from the city.

Such were the orders issued by chief of police Brennan late last night to all the inspectors, and repeated by them to the commanding officers in the various precincts. The inspectors have been empowered to make such details of their men as may be necessary to perform this service. This radical measure has been taken as a result of Mayor Swift's declaration that the prevalence of crime must cease in Chicago. Acting under the spur received from the city hall, the police magistrates have promised to do their part toward ridding the city of its criminals, and some wholesale arrests and commitments are looked for within forty-eight hours.

BRAN MASHES FOR HORSES.

Bran mashes for horses, says the Farming World, are the very poetry of physic and feed combined. They are cooling, comforting and slightly laxative and never do harm, though they do little or no good.

Who shall say that bran mashes do no good? Who shall say that they are not suitable to the horse when he eats so greedily? If a horse will not eat a bran mash, whether ill or well, then there is something wrong with the bran—it is mouldy, mice eaten or something of that sort. Give them good bran, no horse can refuse it, unless his case is exceedingly bad. Bran mashes are useful to form a vechile for medicines; but the greatest care should be taken not to give a horse anything nasty in the bran mash, in such a manner as to effect the whole mash, or the chances are that the animal will retain a recollection, however dim, that will enable him to associate an unpleasant taste with the appearance of the mash. There is no question but that drugs may be entirely dispensed with, save in acute cases and off conditions, remedied in change in manner of feeding.

THEY RIDE ON BULLS.

During the past year while serving as the commissioner royal of the Congo state for the delimitation of the Lunda frontier, the Rev. George Grenfell has travelled more than a thousand miles on a bull's back. Through the whole of the journey he has been accompanied by Mrs. Grenfell, and their experience of the mode of travel here depicted is so favorable that they are returning to the Congo with four oxen and hope to make good use of them in the service of the mission. In the province of Angola bulls are not only used as mounts, but are yoked to carts, and do an immense amount of work in hauling water, wood and stone. At several of the mission stations visited by Mr. and Mrs. Grenfell (Roman Catholic, and three under Bishop Taylor's administration), oxen are largely employed, and save quite a number of laborers.—Missionary Herald.

OUTWITTED HER MOTHER-IN-LAW

Last spring the betrothal of Alma May Greene, daughter of the late S. T. Greene of Parkdale, and George I. Riddell, mathematical master of the Jameson-avenue Collegiate Institute, was announced. The wedding day was fixed, but the ceremony was not performed, Mr. Riddell suddenly leaving for Chicago after resigning his position as teacher.

Miss Greene claimed that her affianced's mother induced Riddell to forsake his intended bride and an action for $5000 was commenced against Mrs. Riddell.

Miss Greene (or rather Mrs. Riddell) will now abandon her suit, however, as the young couple were married at Dallas, Tex., a few days ago.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

In a Kennebec court near Bangor, the other day, the judge refused to grant a divorce to a couple, who it appeared, had been married after a week's acquaintance, less than three months ago. In another county this week, the marriage is announced of a young man and woman whose acquaintance had extended only over two weeks. Happily such cases are rare.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

A Description of Modern Methods of Handling Milk.

How many readers have seen a creamery in action, and know exactly how butter is made by the method which has taken the place of that once in vogue in every farmer's dairy? At Stowe, Vt, is a good specimen of these "new fangled" ways of treating cream, and one who wishes to spend a forenoon in the pleasant survey of an interesting work will find himself repaid for seeking out this cool, clean building in a lovely town, says a writer in the Youth's companion. First of all, unless the creamery is a co-operative one, the milk must be bought, and in any case the farmers for miles around must bring or send in their milk. Generally all the milk that a farm produces is sent. Sometimes the creamery uses over 4000 pounds a day, a "pound" of milk usually filling a "scanty" pint.

The milk is not paid for by measure, for that would be most unjust. The man who had Jersey cows would then receive no more than the owner of animals which are "large milkers," but whose milk is of poor quality. So the milk is tested by the use of an acid, and paid for according to its percentage of butter making quality.

Early in the morning this new milk is made to flow very steadily into a receiver, and there it comes in contact with a cylindrical vessel which is whirling at the rate of 4,400 revolutions a minute. The motion has the effect of separating the cream from the milk; as the milk is heavier, it falls to the outside of the vessel, where it is carried off through a pipe, and the cream, being lighter, seeks the centre, exactly as the foam of a whirlpool is always thrown to the middle of the circle.

A metal rim, rising between the two fluids, serves to keep them permantly apart, and the cream, like the milk, is carried off by a pipe of its own. It flows into a large oblong tank in the next room, and there protected by a thin cloth from dust and flies, it stands for forty-eight hours, since butter has a richer taste if the cream is allowed to "ripen" a little.

The enormous churn which receives the cream when it is ready for the second process, is in shape exactly like those used by many a farmer's wife, and turns bodily with every revolution; it is, however, moved by steam power, and not by "elbow grease," and the buttermilk is finally drained off through the floor into enormous vats.

And when the butter has "come," what delight to see it worked! Great yellow masses, usually about sixty pounds in quantity, are spread in a broad circle upon a round table. Immediately over this table are two grooved, wooden rollers, and when the table is set in motion by machinery, it slowly turns about under the rollers, which are at the same time revolving. Thus the buttermilk is quickly and effectually pressed from the mass, and it lies spread out, ready for salting.

As the table turns a woman shakes over the butter fine salt from a sieve, an ounce of salt to a pound of butter, and when a few more revolutions of the rollers have worked it in, the butter is made.

It is then rapidly packed into small tubs, covered with a cloth and a thick layer of salt, or is made into beautifully regular pats. These pats, each weighing a pound, marked with quarter-pound divisions, are wrapped up in white paper and then placed in a very ingenious receptacle, formed of thin wood, made so as to bend in the proper places and form a little box.

When one views the cleanliness and precision which go with this work, done on so large a scale, he cannot help being convinced that the creamery has not destroyed the poetry which still clings about the life of the dairy.

FEEDING FOR BUTTER.

The following questions and answers on Feeding for Butter, which we take from that excellent journal, the Maine Farmer, will be of interest to many of our readers:

Editor Farmer: I enclose you a few questions to answer, if convenient. We are anxious to find out the best way of feeding for butter.

1. What corn is best for silo—field or sweet?
2. Is it best to put ears into the silo, or have them ground into cob meal?
3. What feed, also what rations are best when butter, not amount of milk, is the object?
4. With silo?
5. With hay?
6. With corn fodder, dry and cut?
7. What is the relative value of cotton seed and linseed meal, as regards butter product?

Farmers here feed for milk, for Boston market. While I came from a part of the country where rich pastures, and hay grasses, lessened the need of graining largely, I want to feed in the way which will give me the best results. My cows are mostly two and three years old last spring—pure and grade Jersey.

WEST MEDWAY.

Our correspondent shows much intelligence in making up the above bundle of questions, for it not only includes some of the most important questions connected with successful feeding, but also covers nearly the whole code of good practice in its scope. Editors are expected to condense their work into as small a compass as possible, but it can hardly be expected that we can contract into a single article what others have found a whole volume none too large in which to cover the subject. We take the questions in the order given, and will answer them as full as is practicable, in accordance with the latest developments of this great, yet complicated subject of feeding stock.

1. The latest experience with the corn crop and the silo points towards the common field corn of the locality as the best, all things taken into consideration. Formerly the rank growing Southern varieties of corn were recommended, on account of the greater bulk of material that could be produced to the acre. But experience has shown, what science cannot fail to claim, that with ensilage as with every other food material, the food value is in the nutritive ingredients of a fodder, and is not measured by bulk. Hence a variety of corn rich in nutrition though yielding less tons of green fodder to the acre is of more feeding value than a rank growing kind containing less nutritive matter. Our New England corn, grown with a full development of ears, gives more cattle food to the acre than the Southern varieties formerly recommended.

2. Put the corn into the silo, cut fine ears and all. Let it stand in the field till it gains its full maturity and the kernels glaze. This course is more economical when properly done than husking and grinding the corn.

3. Our correspondent evidently entertains the idea that the richness (butter) of milk may be increased at pleasure by the feeding. Scientific experimenters do not accept this, though many practical feeders still hold there is a measure of truth in the claim. However, it makes little difference in practice, as whether feeding for milk or for butter there must be a proper supply of nutritious food out of which the cow can maintain her condition and at the same time secrete a liberal flow of milk. Certainly, richness in milk is largely a matter of breed and of the individual cow. If butter is wanted, not quantity of milk, then select the cow that gives rich milk, and feed and care for her well. This is the law and the gospel of butter dairying.

There is no better combination of meal feed for butter cows at present prices than equal parts of cotton seed meal, corn meal and linseed meal. This will meet more conditions as a healthy and economic meal feed than any other that can be made up. Yet there are cases where it can be varied to advantage. We cannot, however, here take up the matter and pursue it in detail.

4, 5, 6. Substantially the same meal ration is called for to go with each of these fodder materials, save that if the ensilage has the ears of corn with it the corn meal should be dropped out. Corn fodder dry, well preserved, contains about the same food ingredients that such a fodder would contain if preserved in a silo.

7. Cotton seed meal is richer in milk making contents than linseed meal, the proportion varying somewhat with the quality of the articles, but approximating the proportions of four to three, according to the latest analyses.

Our correspondent sends another question, which will be considered in another issue of the Farmer.

The statement is made that the cows to be fed are mostly but two and three years old. Heifers of that age will not stand heavy feeding like old cows, especially on meal feeds like corn meal and cotton seed. In our practice we never feed the last two named to heifers but two years old. Wheat middlings or oat meal are safer, or a mixture of wheat bran and "feed flour" in equal parts.

We have not attempted scientific accuracy in the above recommendations, nor is it necessary, in practice, in order to give the best results. The individual difference in cows breaks in upon any set rule of feeding that may be laid down. We have indicated what, in a general way, will be found good practice when profit is the object sought. But a close observation of the individual animals, and a good judgment are needed in the work. When a cow is doing well at the pail, and at the same time is maintaining a healthy and thrifty condition, she is being fed aright.

TWO FOOLISH YOUNG GIRLS.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.—"I have kept my promise to the dead." With this exclamation Jennie McDonald, the fifteen year old daughter of James McDonald of 175 South Avenue, Allegheny, fell unconscious to-night into the doorway of her fathers's house. Dr. Griffiths was hastily summoned. He saw the girl was suffering from a poisonous drug and administered an antidote. It had no effect, however, and she died in less than thirty minutes.

Miss McDonald was the school "chum" of Mamie Hipple, the fifteen year old daughter of Dr. Hipple, who committed suicide on Tuesday by taking a dose of acid because her mother scolded her for playing truant. Instead of being at school the two girls attended the performance at a museum.

While on her deathbed Mamie expressed a desire to see Jennie alone. The girls had an interview. Jennie refused to tell her parents what it was about. They did not press her. The funeral of Mamie took place to-day. Among the mourners were the McDonald family. Upon their arrival home Mr. McDonald tried to learn the secret between the daughter and the dead girl. She refused to divulge it, saying she would die before giving it up. Her father did not press the point.

After supper Jennie said she would retire early, and went to her room. Instead of going to bed she got out the bottle that had contained the poison Mamie Hipple used to kill herself and which she had secreted and stole out of the house. Going to a drug store she had the vial refilled. On her way home she drank a quantity of the stuff. As she reached the door of her father's house she sank unconscious on the step. Her father is sure the secret the girl had was a solemn promise made to her "chum" to follow her in death.

JILTED AFTER 15 YEARS.

A sensational breach of promise suit is now on trial in the circuit court in Monroe, Mich. Mary Beaubien brought suit against William Ronan for $20,000 damages. She has been a widow fifteen years. About eleven months after her husband's death William began calling on her and has kept it up until about a year ago, when they parted. Mrs. Beaubien is forty-five years old and Ronan is fifty-one. He has been engaged as baggageman for a number of years by the Lake Shore railway and has been getting a good salary. People think he is good for the amount she sues for.

She claims he has occupied her time for fifteen years. They were formerly engaged three years after he began his courtship, and she says she even went so far as to have her wedding clothes made. He continually made different excuses for delaying the marriage. He has, she declared, given her but three presents in fifteen years, a fifteen cent bottle of cologne, twenty yards of bleached cotton and a prayer book. The case will continue for several days, and it is expected the defence will make things lively before the case is over.

TORTURED HIMSELF.

ELK RIVER, Minn., Nov. 20.—Fred. White, living at Otsego, Wright county, while insane, gouched out his eye two or three months ago and was committed to St. Peter's Asylum, from which he escaped some three weeks ago.

Yesterday morning he cut off his right foot above the ankle with an axe and then with his left hand cut off his right hand. He was not found until three o'clock in the afternoon and was still alive though very weak from loss of blood. He had partially bound the bleeding stumps with cords, saying that he did not like to see so much blood.

White's is one of religious mania and his desire was to inflict torture upon himself as a punishment for his sins.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 20.—Despatches from Fort Victoria say Lobengula sent a letter to Major Goold Adams concerning the termination of the Matabele war. The king admits he is willing to disuss terms of surrender. His young Matabele warriors are still anxious to fight and he feels he may not be able to restrain them.

EXPORT DUTY ON LOGS.

Mr. Foster Issues a Statement in Regard Thereto.

OTTAWA, Ont., November 20.—Hon. Geo. E. Foster, minister of finance, has issued a statement on the lumber duty question, defining Canada's position in the matter and the probable action that will be taken in case the American duties on lumber are not lowered. The statement is as follows:

"The lumber question stands in this way. Some years ago the dominion government imposed an export duty on logs. Much dissatisfaction with the form of the tax was expressed by prominent politicians interested in lumber production in the United States, and various plans were prepared by which pressure could be brought to induce Canada to remove her export duties. Finally it came to be understood that the government of Canada would remove them in consideration of equivalent reductions to be made by the United States on lumber imported from Canada. When the present United States tariff came out it was found that a reduction had been made in the duties on pine lumber only, but that spruce remained as before; that on some varieties the duty had been raised, and that the importation of pulp made from wood was practically prohibited. Since then the Douglas pine of western Canada has been ruled under the spruce duties. The hardship complained of by our people now is that while United States lumbermen come to Canada, buy up the reserves and export, free of duty, the material for their manufactures of lumber and pulp, the Canadian produce of lumber and pulp is met in the United States with a very high duty, while this country loses the benefit of the manufacture of these commodities within its bounds. There is also the widespread feeling among those who have studied our timber resources that they are being rapidly depleted, and that our future supply is being jeopardized without any corresponding advantage to us. Under these circumstances the government has been strongly pressed to reimpose the export duty on logs. This it did not feel clear about doing last year. First from lack of definite information, and second, from a hope that the United States congress would place our lumber and pulp manufactures on a fair basis by taking off their heavy import duties. The government, however, is making a full investigation in regard to the whole matter, and if conditions remain as they are, when parliament meets it will become a subject for very grave consideration whether the interests of Canada and of her lumber and pulp productions generally, both present and prospective, will not require a strong remedy. The only remedy in our power seems to be the imposition of an equivalent export duty on logs exported to any country which imposes heavy duties on Canadian lumber and pulp; and if the investigation reveals the necessity therefor and no change is made in the United States duties, the government must take the matter up and deal with it in the light of existing facts and conditions."

AT PISTOL'S POINT.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Nov. 18.—Four masked burglars entered rev. Wm. Grosvenor's house in Lennox about midnight and took $173 in money, four or five gold watches and other jewelry, valued at $300.

They made Mr. Grosvenor get up and come down into his study, and compelled him, with a pistol at his head, to open the safe in which was the communion service. It is of solid silver, and he absolutely refused to give it up, telling the burglars that if they took it they would have to climb over his dead body. They left it.

Mr. Grosvenor is rector of Trinity church and lives with his mother and sister's in the new rectory built last year. There is no house near him occupied, and the burglars had an open field for their operations.

They ransacked the house and took jewels and watches from his mother and sisters, and in every case held cocked revolvers at their heads.

Mr. Grosvenor is a plucky man. He told the four masked men that they were cowards to come into his house when he and the rest of the family were unarmed. He said if he had a revolver he would try it on with them and shoot them all.

The women in the house did not give way to hysterics.

After the burglars had gotten away with Mr. Grosvenor's valuables, they went down to Frank Palmer's house in Stockbridge, opened up the barn, stole a horse and two seated carriage and drove away.

It is quite certain that they are the same men, as they were traced half way to Stockbridge. The discovery that the horse and carriage were missing was made this morning.

SAGACITY OF BLIND HORSES.

The way in which blind horses can go about without getting into more difficulties than they ordinarily do is very remarkable. They rarely, if ever, hit their heads against a fence or stone wall. They will sidle off when they come near one. It appears, from careful observation, that it is neither shade nor shelter which warns them of danger. On an absolutely sunless and windless day their behavior is the same. Their olfactory nerves, doubtless, become very sensitive, for, when driving them, they will poke their heads downward in search of water fifty yards before they come to a stream crossing the roadway. It cannot be an abnormally developed sense of hearing which leads them to do this, for they will act alike though the water be a stagnant pool. Men who have been blind for any great length of time develop somewhat similar instincts to blind horses.

CAN PLANTS SEE?

A correspondent asks whether plants can see or not, and suggests that as plants will turn their tendrils in the direction of something to cling to, that may indicate that plants can possibly see. It is certainly a fact that the proximity of something to cling to will make plants turn in that direction. There is evidently some attraction, but as for seeing as we generally understand by sight, this is, of course, entirely out of the question. A very pretty experiment may be made by placing stakes in among a mass of garlic. The leaves will in many cases be found twisting around the stakes, occasionally clinging tightly to them, but, as generally seen, the garlic would be the last thing we would think of as having a twining habit; and yet we see by this that when there is a chance to twine they evi[illegible] know that the chance is ther[illegible] sight, but it is some remarkabl[illegible] power. What the nature of t[illegible] is has not been determined.