

General Business.

COMMON SOAP

WILKINS' ROUGH SKIN SOAP. We have just imported a large lot of Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap.

Direct from the factory which we can sell for the best TWO WEEKS. 3 Cakes for 10 cents.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall. DENTISTRY! Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

Office Hours—8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. GAS ADMINISTERED. PALMER'S PATENT.

January 5th, 1903. In the date for beginning our new term. We thank the public most heartily for the very generous patronage enjoyed during the year now closing.

S. KERR & SON, Oddfellows' Hall. THE BEST STORE TO PATRONISE.

I beg to return thanks to my patrons for their favors during the year now closing and to remind them that the most important feature of any business is to make the next year more successful than the last. With this special object in view I have selected my stock from the best sources in the Dominion of Canada and United States and bought it at the lowest prices, so as to still enable me to increase my profits by selling goods cheaper than I ever did before.

Agents Wanted. Either on full or part time. Are you satisfied with your income? Is your time fully occupied? Write me. We will give you employment by the month on good terms.

WANTED. Old Postage Stamps need between 1840 and 1870 work on envelopes. Also old Blue Shells, old China, Bone Buttons, etc.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. ALL RAIL TO BOSTON. Through Fast Express leaves Montreal every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Holiday.

SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL. Through Fast Express leaves Montreal every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Holiday.

IMPERIAL LIMITED. PACIFIC COAST. Leaves Montreal daily, carrying First and Second Class.

PACIFIC EXPRESS. CANADIAN NORTHWEST. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Leaves Montreal daily, carrying First and Second Class.

C. WARMUNDE. IS OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Silverware & Novelties.

Marlin. 32 Cal. High Pressure Smokeless IN MODEL 1893. We are prepared to furnish you half line of Model '93 for the new '22 caliber.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., JANUARY 15, 1903.

The Nova Scotia Senators.

It is suggested that the vacant Nova Scotia senatorship go to Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General of that Province. Mr. Longley's ripe experience in public affairs and his recognized ability and eloquence would make the appointment a very satisfactory one to the people of the country.

FISH PROPAGATION.

There were 280,000,000 eggs of salmon, white fish and pickered and lobsters hatched out during the last fiscal year placed in Canadian waters to increase our supply. Besides this the government made large shipments of British Columbia salmon to Australia and New Zealand.

The I. C. R.'s Great Gains.

An Ottawa despatch says—The growth of the I. C. R. since Mr. Blair took charge is something marvellous. It is acknowledged to be one of the best managed, best equipped and best operated roads in the Dominion.

As one branch was characterized as a financial sink hole in about four years its earnings have doubled and they are growing each month.

In 1897 the earnings of the road amounted to \$2,866,222, for the six months ending with December last, the earnings were \$3,280,780, or \$414,558 more than for the whole year of 1897.

The earnings for the six months ending December last year were \$2,904,689, so that the past six months show an increase of \$666,091 over that period in 1901. The following are the figures for the six months for both years:

Table with 2 columns: Months, 1901, 1902. Rows: July, August, September, October, November, December, Totals.

Sir Wilfrid's Health and Work.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier left this morning for Montreal, and he will go from there to Quebec. He leaves on Friday or Saturday. Since his return he has been working hard. He has considerable business to attend to in Quebec province during his trip.

The report sent out from Montreal that the premier intends retiring is simply untrue. As already stated in this correspondence the premier returned from the south restored to health and ready for work.

Sir Wilfrid is now busy attending to arrears of business that accumulated during his absence. The Montreal correspondent of a Toronto newspaper every now and again sends out yarns about Sir Wilfrid and they ought not to be taken seriously.

A Montreal despatch of Monday says: Sir Wilfrid Laurier passed through Montreal this afternoon on his way to Quebec. The premier on arrival at Place Victoria station, was met by a number of his friends, including Hon. Raymond Gouin, Hon. E. T. Duffy, Hon. Lomer Johnston, Hon. A. C. Bihler, M. P., and J. A. G. Fisher, M. P., but as his train left again after exactly 10 minutes, there was no time for the discussion of weighty affairs of state.

Sir Wilfrid was looking exceedingly well and said that he found that the climate of Canada was making him feel far better than the balmy climate of Florida.

When the rumors of his retirement were shown him, the premier smiled and said it was interesting to notice how anxious some people were to get him out of the way.

However, as he felt much better now than he did six months ago, he was afraid they would be disappointed.

When shown a Toronto World editorial which anticipated his retirement in about a month, Sir Wilfrid laughed heartily and said he was good for one more parliament at least.

Congratulations.

Among the scores of telegrams of congratulations received by Premier Ross, the following are a few: Hon. Arthur Peters, Premier of Prince Edward Island: "Accept hearty congratulations. Yesterday's victory is a splendid illustration of the government's administrative energy."

Hon. S. N. Parrott, Premier of Quebec: "Please accept my most sincere congratulations for your splendid victory."

Hon. J. Tweedie, Premier of New Brunswick: "The Executive Government of New Brunswick in season heartily congratulates you on its 'great success'."

Mr. Tweedie's compliment is excellent and very pleasing to Liberals. If Mr. Tweedie will send telegraph to each of the other Liberal associations in New Brunswick to this effect: "Gentlemen, I only wish Liberal candidates nominated favorable to the provincial government," he will merit additional praise.

It may be assumed that Mr. Tweedie would not telegraph a sentence such as ambiguous. It may be clear enough to the Transcriber, which has been doing a good deal in the direction of encouraging the nomination of Liberal candidates unfavorable to the provincial government, while it has, itself, nominated a prominent Liberal, who regards it as supposed to be, to support Mr. Tweedie in the premier-ship. The main trouble with the Transcriber is that it is in the region of nebulousity in the matter of New Brunswick politics. It has a vague kind of idea that its advice ought to be sought and taken by everybody, regardless of its qualifications as a trustworthy friend or intelligent counselor. If its editor were premier he would probably send such a telegram as he suggests to all the County Liberal associations in the Province. This would be very large in his first effort at such dictation, but after the replies had arrived he would realize that he had made a mistake in not knowing enough to keep to his own pen in the political congression. The Transcriber has already forbidden the nomination of any Conservative candidates to the government, but when his editor has telegraphed to that effect to the county associations of that political outlook he has not leaped. It will not be

Those Deaf and Dumb School Charges.

A Fredericton despatch of last Thursday to the St. John Gazette says—The government had the matter of the commissioner's report in the Fredericton Institution for the Deaf and Dumb before them on a very late hour Wednesday night, and the conclusion was reached that the attorney-general should prepare an indictment against Superintendent Woodbridge, Assistant Superintendent Powers, and Norman Woodbridge, to be presented to the grand jury at the present session of the circuit court here.

As a result, when the members of the grand jury, who are held at the request of the attorney-general, appeared in court at 11 o'clock this morning, they were briefly addressed by His Honor Judge Gregory.

He said that the nature of the business to be brought before them had been communicated to him by the attorney-general and it was of such a nature that he could not communicate it to them and, further, moreover, that he was not in a position to act as trial judge in the case.

He had, therefore, wired a request to Judge McLeod, of St. John, to come up to take the case, but had not as yet received a reply.

He believed there would be a delay of 10 days before the attorney-general would be prepared to present the indictments, and he therefore asked the grand jury to separate to meet again at the call of the sheriff.

Later in the day Judge Gregory received a reply from Judge McLeod, stating he would be prepared to take the case on the 16th inst., and the matter has therefore been left over until that date.

The reason, of course, that Judge Gregory felt that he could not try the cases against the officials of the deaf and dumb institution is on account of him being one of the directors of the institution.

Some good rations for 1000 head of moderate work are suggested by Jordan: 1. 10 lbs. timothy or mixed hay, 11 1/2 lbs. oats, 10 lbs. hay, 10 lbs. oats and barley, equal parts by weight. 2. 10 lbs. hay, 8 lbs. oats, 4 lbs. brewers' grain. 3. 11 lbs. hay, 3 1/2 lbs. corn, 4 lbs. wheat bran, 4 lbs. brewers' grain. 4. 10 lbs. hay, 5 lbs. corn, 6 1/2 lbs. wheat bran. 5. 10 lbs. hay, 4 1/2 lbs. barley, 4 1/2 lbs. wheat bran, 3 lbs. brewers' grain.

Slugs, roots and other gross food may be substituted for a minor part of the hay with advantage to the animals' appetite and health.

Where the ration is harder the amount of grain in the ration should be increased; but the amount of hay should remain stationary. The increase in feed should be greater proportionately than the increase in the amount of work done, and as a general rule old horses should be fed better than young ones. The judgment which comes of experience will always be a safe guide than any mechanical rules for feeding, but this is certain however; whatever feeding stuffs are used, and whatever order of feeding is adopted, regularity and uniformity should at all times prevail in both feeding and watering. If water is always available, a horse will not take much of any mechanical rule, but with working horses it will always be found better to give them their regular and largest supply previous to feeding, and it may also be well to supply a limited quantity after feeding. When much work is required a horse should have a rest only in the summer season.

The Arabs have a proverb—"Best and fat are the greatest enemies of the horse." Hard labor or an abundance of exercise should go hand in hand with heavy feeding, and when a period of idleness comes for the horse the grain ration should be reduced and better relations should be maintained between the two. Some years ago the W. O. Edwards Co., of Rockland, Ont., adopted a system of feeding their horses which has proved very successful. Mr. Edwards gives the following description of it:—"I employ my forty horses about our mill here in the summer season. In the rear of our stables we have a feed room where our oat straw for bedding and our oat hay, oats and ground feed are kept; here we have two mixing boxes where the oat hay is put into one half a ton, and 5 lbs. ground oats and barley to each horse, night and morning, and four lbs. dry oats at noon. Our horses are generally of large size, and are doing exceedingly hard work, and we found this ration small for them and we gradually increased it until we fed them on 15 lbs. of hay, five pounds ground grain, and 1 pound of bran to each horse morning and night, and 8 lbs. of dry oats at noon only (no hay), and this we find ample for the largest horses doing the most excessive work. Our saving is at least 10 lbs. of hay per day for each horse, and 6 lbs. of grain for each. Not only is this the case, but our horses are healthier and brier in every way. Under the old system it was a common thing for us to lose from one to five horses every summer with colic and indigestion, but in the past seven summers not one of our new system only have we not lost one horse, but we have not had a sick horse. A much smaller ration than we feed would be ample for farm horses, or for any horse doing ordinary work. We may add, also, that with this system of feeding hay together with the free use of wheat bran and a little ground oats mixed with it, we find that we can develop colic in a manner that we have never seen them developed before."

An Interesting Passenger.

Professor Woodbridge, who was superintendent of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Fredericton, sought to travel to the United States yesterday morning, but was warned back by a United States immigration official on the train, and he turned back to Fredericton again.

When the Flying Yankee, which left here yesterday morning in charge of Canadian Coast, reached Fredericton, a muffled figure with coat collar turned up and fur cap pulled well down over the ears, stepped aboard the train and entered the smoker.

When the conductor came through the car, this individual whom it was almost impossible to identify for the reason that he still kept his face pretty well covered, presented a single ticket from Fredericton Junction to Boston. The smoker was very warm but, in spite of this, the passenger in question kept his overcoat on, with his collar turned up and the cap still over the ears.

This apparently aroused the curiosity of United States Immigration Inspector H. M. Turner, who questioned to investigate the facts in connection with this individual, and was informed that he was a native of England and was proceeding to Augusta (Me.), to visit some friends. The immigrant agent, who had evidently recognized the superintendent of the deaf and dumb institution as Professor Woodbridge, the superintendent of the deaf and dumb institution at Fredericton, inquired of him what the name of the steamer was in which he came from England.

The unexpected inquiry rather puzzled Professor Woodbridge, and he stated he had been out from the old country a year or two. By this time the train had reached Adams, and the immigrant inspector left the matter drop, as they were still in Canadian territory. But when the train reached Vancouver he informed Professor Woodbridge that he would not be allowed to enter American territory, and would have to return to Fredericton, or if he made an attempt to enter the United States at any other point that he would be promptly stopped. The news came as a decided shock, and the attempt at disguise was immediately removed, the coat collar turned down and the hat pulled up above the ears, and Professor Woodbridge came back.

Feeding Work Horses.

FOOD REQUIRED BY THE WORKING HORSE. The horse has a smaller stomach than the ox, and consequently must be fed less at a time. It has less power to digest coarse foods. It eats much slower, as it must do all its chewing before the food is swallowed. For these reasons it requires a longer time to eat, and the food should be more concentrated. It wants only a little coarse food at a time. Most people feed too much rather than too little especially of hay. According to the tables of standard rations prepared by the German investigators, a 1000 pound horse requires 11 1/2 pounds of digestible food daily when doing moderate work, 13 1/2 pounds for average work, and 16 1/2 pounds for heavy work. With a basal ration of 10 pounds of hay, the grain needed to furnish the above quantities of digestible nutrient, when consisting of a mixture in equal parts of corn and oats, would be approximately 11 1/2 pounds, 10 pounds and 20 pounds for the three sorts of labor. Lavalard who made observations covering a number of years with 32,600 animals, army and draft horses, came to the conclusion that a horse performing ordinary work requires at the rate of 1 2/3 pounds of digestible nutrients per 100 pounds of live weight. This is equivalent to 12 1/2 pounds of digestible food for a 1000 pound horse, a quantity not inconsistent with the German standard.

SUITABLE FOOD FOR HORSES. It is necessary, especially with hard working horses, that a large proportion of the daily ration be composed of the more concentrated feeding stuffs. A horse would have to consume over 40 lbs. of hay to obtain 17 1/2 lbs. of digestible nutrients, the approximate amount required daily by a horse at severe labor. Ten to twelve pounds of hay daily is quite sufficient for a draft horse. The managers of work horses on many farms are kept constantly supplied with hay, which is not only wasteful but injurious to the animal as well. Recent researches have shown that molar-fer is largely sustained by the carbohydrates and fats of the food, and it is probably true that ration products, molar-fer hay, straw, etc. are the cereal grains will be found sufficiently rich in protein without the

Additional nitrogenous feeding stuffs.

Doublets, in cases of heavy labor, the addition of a little oil meal or other nitrogenous food would be beneficial. According to the German standards the nutritive ratio should be from 1.7 to 1.6 according to the severity of labor, the daily weight of protein to be from 1.5 to 2.5 pounds. Oats are regarded by many as essential to the maintenance of the driving or working horse, but many other foods are successfully used in their place, wheat bran, corn, barley, brewers' grain, &c., are often used instead of oats without any bad results, and frequently with considerable advantage in the case of the ration. Timothy hay, although not particularly rich in digestible nutrients, is preferred by most horsemen, chiefly on account of the freedom from dust, and the ease with which it may be distinguished from other grasses. With working horses whose sustenance is largely supplied by the ground food, timothy is probably the most satisfactory roughage, but bright clean clover is excellent for idle horses and oats, and requires very little grain in addition to form a suitable ration.

SOME SAMPLE RATIONS.

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When the stock book was opened.

Mr. William Price, head of the well-known lumber firm of Messrs. Price, Bros. & Co., found the list by subscribing to \$100,000 worth of stock.

A Milan despatch of Dec. 31st states that Signor Pagni, an engineer of Casasco, has invented the machine which converts the light and heat of the sun into an alternating electric current. He believes that, by the use of this machine, will soon be able to manufacture their own electric power, light and heat.

In consequence of the menacing attitude of the Emir of Kano, a powerful Mohammedan ruler of northern Nigeria, who had placed a price on the head of Captain Abada, the British resident at Zaria (capital of Za-zar, Central Africa), the British government has decided on the immediate despatch of a punitive expedition of 1,200 men belonging to the West African frontier force. The Government has received news of the British in October last of the Emir of Sokoto, who has ceased serious trouble in the past.

Communication by wireless telegraphy between the United States and the old world was had for the first time, says a despatch from Wallfist, Mass., to the Herald, by the exchange of messages by the Marconi system between the Wallfist station and Huddell, Cornwall, on this Dec. 24th. It is six hundred miles further from Huddell than the Table Head station, at Cape Breton, N. S.

The Anglo-French modus vivendi governing the prosecution of the lobster fishery industry on the French shores of Newfoundland expired last night. The colonial government has agreed to renew it for the next year to avoid complications during the consideration of the Bond-Hay treaty in Washington and London, but it is believed that Great Britain will arrange some other agreement of the matter with France during the present season.

A Madrid despatch of Monday says—As King Alfonso, Dowager Queen Christina and the court were returning from church yesterday afternoon, a man who afterwards gave his name as Feto, fired a pistol at one of the carriages in the royal procession. The bullet went wild and no one was injured.

The king heard the shot and put his head out of the carriage window, but he was immediately dragged back into his seat by the queen mother, who was seated behind him in the carriage.

The escort of civil guards immediately threw themselves upon the would-be assassin and arrested him in charge of Constable de la Police station, where he did not intend to kill the king, but the grand chamberlain, the Duke of Sotomayor, as his carriage he had aimed.

At a banquet in his honor in Sydney, O. B. the other day, Marconi, in the course of a speech said and better relations between the two countries. I have a contract with the Dominion government to send commercial messages at a rate of ten cents a word and government business at five cents a word, and better relations between the two countries. I have a contract with the Dominion government to send commercial messages at a rate of ten cents a word and government business at five cents a word, and better relations between the two countries. I have a contract with the Dominion government to send commercial messages at a rate of ten cents a word and government business at five cents a word, and better relations between the two countries.

Mary and her Little Lamb. In reply to a correspondent, the Montreal Witness gives the story of Mary and her little lamb, which, it says, may not generally be known. It is as follows:—"I appear that there was a real Mary and a real lamb, who 'followed her about.' The name of the girl was Mary E. Sawyer. She was born in 1806. Her home was on a farm in Massachusetts. The lamb had been deserted by its mother, and as often happens on a farm in such cases, it was 'brought up by hand.' Mary was a pet of the lamb, and it followed her everywhere. The school house incident happened as related. The teacher was a Miss Knibb. Mary married a Mr. Tyler, and lived to be 83 years of age. She is buried in Mount Auburn cemetery, Boston. This is according to a little book which has lately been published, written by Fannie M. Dickerson, telling the story. The account gives a bit of history connected with the lamb. The fleece was sheared once or twice, and Mary had stockings knit from the wool. The lamb was injured by one of the farm cats and died. When the women were raising money to purchase the famous Old South Church, Mrs. Tyler gave the stockings made from the lamb's fleece. They were unraveled, the yarn cut up into pieces, and as the poem about Mary and her lamb had caught the public fancy, the bits of yarn sold readily enough, realizing about a hundred dollars."

After referring to the importance of letting the Grand Truck Pacific touch Ottawa, Mayor Cook of that city said, in his inaugural address on Monday last:—"The railway connection of this city with the rest of the world is of the greatest importance. It seems to me the purchase of the Canadian Atlantic Railway Company by the Government of Canada and the extension of the International Railway to Georgian Bay and Montreal are of great importance to the city and to the province. It would mean the material enlargement of the transportation facilities for the city and a proportional increase of the Capital as an attractive centre for industrial enterprise. It would secure reasonable and stable rates over a large trunk system while not lessening in the slightest the grand advantages now afforded by the Canada Atlantic. Further, the acquisition by the Government of this railway would do away with the uncertainty which negotiations of last year, happily terminated, caused. Ottawa as the seat of Government is a point from which the I. C. R. is administered to and if the I. C. R. was brought into Ottawa it would lead increased importance not only to the railway but to the city and to the province. It would mean municipal considerations, secure for all time the position of the city as the chief divisional point of the western coast."

Frost Bites, Chills, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, and other ailments. Promptly cured by using Kendrick's Liniment. Bathes the feet well in warm water, try and see Kendrick's Liniment. There is nothing like it for Sore Legs, Sore Throat and Indigestion of the Stomach.

Captivity and Captid.

"An English Peer of very old title is desirous of marrying at once a very wealthy lady; her age and looks are immaterial, but her character must be irreproachable; she must be a widow or a spinster—not a divorcee. Among your clients you know such a lady who is willing to purchase the rank of a peeress for \$25,000, paid to her future husband, and who has sufficient wealth to keep up the position of a peeress. I shall be pleased if you would communicate with me in the first instance by letter, when a meeting can be arranged in your office. I beg you to keep this confidential. The peer will say candidly for the introduction when it is arranged."

It was this offer printed in the London Telegraph last February that led to the much talked of marriage, a few days ago, of the venerable Marquis of Dordal and Miss Violet Twining.

A firm of prominent London solicitors handled the matrimonial part of the case of the Marquis with rare skill. What his offer that appeared in print there was much speculation among titled Britons as to the identity of the advertiser, but the secret was skillfully kept. Only the purport of the Marquis has been known, but it is believed that the peer who put up the rank of peeress for sale in the open market for \$25,000 spot cash.

The financial arrangements made between the octogenarian bridegroom and the young bride were of a nature that the Marquis was called for in the original advertisement.

Called for \$125,000 cash being paid, the agreement provides for a settlement of \$40,000 a year upon the Marquis. He is in his eighty-first year and it is believed that for a man of his advanced age. Should he

live five years his marriage will net him \$200,000. Should he live three years he will receive \$120,000, or about the sum he originally demanded.

It was less than six weeks ago that the Marquis was introduced to Miss Twining at the Letham Club. Five weeks after the first meeting he led the young Canadian bride to the altar.

He Died in the Fool's Faith.

A Racine, Wis., despatch says:—The people here were well in Christian Science, Jackson I. Lee today walked to his office when, according to his former doctors, he ought to have been in bed, dictated a letter denying he was sick and then dropped dead from an incurable kidney trouble.

"Mr. Lee was a well-known manufacturer, son of the owner of Jay Eye See, the horse which twice held the world's trotting and pacing records, and was himself the leading horseman in Wisconsin."

"Up to a year ago he was a man of marvellous physique. Then he became suddenly ill and his doctors told him death was near. He refused to believe them, took up his pen and wrote to the editor of the Racine paper that he was a leader of the cult in the West."

"A newspaper this morning printed a story that he could not live through the day. It said that he had given up the Science treatment and was under the doctor's care. He had been confined to the house three months, but when he read the story, he dressed, walked to his office, did nearly a day's work and at 4 o'clock this afternoon dictated a letter to the editor of the paper, saying there was no such thing as sickness. He fell while dictating the letter and was dead before a doctor reached his side."

Samples of Choice Grain for the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

Dear Sir—By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock distribution this year is the very best and has been secured by the Director of the Experimental Farms from the excellent crops recently had in the Canadian North-West. The distribution this Spring will consist of samples of oats, Spring wheat, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. The quantities of oats, wheat and barley to be sent this year will be sufficient to sow one hundred acres of each. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. as heretofore. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent. The names of the applicants, their addresses, the kind of soil, and the variety of writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the kind asked for be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place.

WM. SAUNDERS, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa, December 22, 1902.

Mary and her Little Lamb.

In reply to a correspondent, the Montreal Witness gives the story of Mary and her little lamb, which, it says, may not generally be known. It is as follows:—"I appear that there was a real Mary and a real lamb, who 'followed her about.' The name of the girl was Mary E. Sawyer. She was born in 1806. Her home was on a farm in Massachusetts. The lamb had been deserted by its mother, and as often happens on a farm in such cases, it was 'brought up by hand.' Mary was a pet of the lamb, and it followed her everywhere. The school house incident happened as related. The teacher was a Miss Knibb. Mary married a Mr. Tyler, and lived to be 83 years of age. She is buried in Mount Auburn cemetery, Boston. This is according to a little book which has lately been published, written by Fannie M. Dickerson, telling the story. The account gives a bit of history connected with the lamb. The fleece was sheared once or twice, and Mary had stockings knit from the wool. The lamb was injured by one of the farm cats and died. When the women were raising money to purchase the famous Old South Church, Mrs. Tyler gave the stockings made from the lamb's fleece. They were unraveled, the yarn cut up into pieces, and as the poem about Mary and her lamb had caught the