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but the results have been so conflict-ing that Prof. Henry concludes, in his The laths are placed at the same distandard work "Feeds and Feeding," tance apart as recommended in the that at present it is impossible to state construction of the fattening crate. A the value of one feeding stuff in terms | board should be loosened in the top of ed feeding stuffs depends largely upon are also required. the various brands. Some brief notes mixtures. Ground corn fed in

all kinds of live stock, if fed with sirable. Ground oats, ground buckwheat can be fed to advantage, as it flour are the most suitable meals for may be nearly or quite equal to the fattening. best grain for this purpose. For fat- Satisfactory Meal Mixtures: tening, stock wheat is considered worth -(1) Ground oats (coarser hulls reabout ten per cent. less than corn. The moved). by-products of wheat in common use (2) Siftings from rolled oats (no hullone of the very best feeds for dairy ground buckwheat, one part ground cows and sheep, and for horses not at corn. hard work. On account of its coarse (4) Equal parts ground oats, ground and fibrous nature, it is admirably barley, and ground buckwheat. adapted for mixing with corn, peas, (5) Two parts ground barley, two but for the same reason it is not suited for feeding in large quantities to a thin porridge with thick sour skim hard-worked horses or young pigs. The milk or buttermilk. On the average 10 though the former is supposed to be quantity of salt should be added to the e-ground bran, and the latter the fin- mash. feeding. Middlings are especially use- fattening ration. ful for feeding pigs, along with skim | The chickens should remain in the

be fed at a profit. Corn.-Corn is the best of all the cervery largely in the manufacture of starch, glucose, beer, spirits, etc., and products. In the processes of manufacture the starch is removed, and the suited for dairy cows and fattening stock. Gluten meal is gluten feed The cows, but on account of its concentra- be cleaned and turned over. nature should be mixed with bran oats. Corn germ is very rich in proand should be bought only under a

guaranteed analysis. Oats.-The feeding value of oats is well known. Oat hulls, oat dust, and oat feed or shorts are the chief byproducts of this grain. Oat hulls are little value for feed, but are often mixed with oatmeal, etc., and the mixture sold as ground oats. Oat dust consists chiefly of the minute hairs removed from the kernel in the preparation of the oatmeal. It has a fair feeding value, especially if broken kernels are present, and there is not too much mill sweepings. Oat shorts or oat feed varies greatly in composition, although the better grades show a feeding value similar to that of oat-

Barley.-Barley is a first class feed tions. Brewers' grains are simply ise, but the dried grains are easily be fed.

Peas.-Peas are very rich in protein, are are among the best feeds for growmeal is too concentrated to be fed There are no by-products in table.

of Cake of the manufacture of linseed Erfurt conceived the idea that the killed in a single season, even where Mr. Whitehead said the cut this seafeed, particularly for fattening cattle very favorable to the development of to kill it thoroughly is with a summer but even at that the lumber operatives and sheep. Its high protein content the cauliflower. He requested a Dan-fallow, worked every eight or ten days expect to get out a fairly good quanmakes it valuable for feeding in mod- ish farmer to make the first trial, with a broad-shared cultivator. erate quantities to dairy cows, along which was a complete success, and with corn silage.

Cottonseed Meal.-Cottonseed meal is by-product in making cottonseed, oil. It is richest of all the concentrates, but varies greatly in quality. It is not suitable for pigs and calves. Good cottonseed meal, which is a bright lemon-yellow in color and has a fresh, pleasant taste, may be profitably fed in reasonable quantity, if combined with other feeds. Not more than three or four pounds daily should be fed to

In order to have the chickens plump they are at the most profitable age, they should be placed in the fattening It is not meant by this that chickens are more than three months old. Suitable market chickens of any age will fatted that have a good constitution,

LEADING CEREALS AND THEIR ere of a broad square shape, with short, straight legs set well apart. leading Nova Scotia farmer points ing chickens for market it is advisable Equipment for Fattening.—In fattenout that the average man buys the to use the fattening crates recommenddifferent kinds of mill feeds without ed by the poultry division, Ottawa. If knowing the grade he is buying, the only a small number of chickens are value of each, or the kind of stock to to be fatted packing boxes of suitable which it should be fed. In this con- dimensions can be adapted for the ection it may be said that numerous purpose. The open top of the box experiments have been made in Eu- should become the bottom of the crate, rope and America in order to ascertain and one side should be removed for money value of various feeds ac- the front. Laths should be nailed up ording to the nutrients they contain, and down the front, and also length-

of another from calculations based up- the crate to remove the chickens from, the nutrients contained in each. The and a feed trough arranged in front. value to the farmer of these purchas- A shaping board and shipping boxes sort of roughage and grain with Fattening Rations-A satisfactory which they are to be fed. Mill feeds fattening ration is one that is palatare so subject to adulteration that se- able and that will produce a white-colveral American experiment stations ored fiesh. Ground oats, finely ground

devote a great deal of attention to or with the coarser hulls sifted out, making and publishing analyses of should form the basis of al the grain on the more common feeds are all will result in a yellow colored flesh of that a newspaper article will allow.

Wheat—Wheat is a suitable feed for a hardness to the flesh that is not de-Shrunken and damaged wheat, ground barley and low grade

are bran, shorts, middlings and low ing dust should be included).
grade flour. Bran is recognized as | (3 Two parts ground oats, two parts

and other highly concentrated feeds, parts grade flour, one part wheat bran. The ground meal should be mixed to distinction between shorts and middl- pounds of meal require from 15 to 17 ings is not always clearly marked, al- pounds of sour skim milk. A small

particles of bran with some flour When sufficient skim milk or butterncluded. The poorer grades of shorts milk cannot be obtained for mixing the often contain the sweepings and dirt mashes, a quantity of animal or raw of the mill and are not satisfactory for vegetable food should be added to the

milk or corn. The lowest grade of fattening crates for a period of 24 days flour, frequently known as "red dog," more or less, depending on the condiusually contains the germs of the tions of the bird. Before they are cleaner than usual. Nova Scotia is dewheat, and on account of its high pro- placed in the crates they should be ein and fat content is a valuable feed well dusted with sulphur to kill the for cows, hard-worked horses and lice. They should be again sulphured growing pigs. The better sorts of low three days before they are killed.

grade flours are similar in composition The First Week-It is necessary to they are in the crates. A small quantity of the fattening food should be is eaten more food is added, but not as much as the chickens would consume. The food should be given three consequently has a long list of by- times a day, and after feeding the still be fair. troughs should be cleaned and turned or three times a week while in the

The Second Week-The chickens corn and is very rich in protein and food as they will eat. Half an hour It is a capital feed for dairy after feeding the feed troughs should

The Last Ten Days-At the com mencement of this period one pound tein and oil; after the oil is pressed out of tallow a day should be added to the the residue is known as corn oil meal mashes for every 70 chickens. The or corn oil cake, also a valuable feed. quantity of tallow should be gradually Corn bran is relatively low in feeding increased, so that at the latter part of value. There are numerous other the period one pound of tallow is fed "corn feeds" on the market, but they to 50 chickens. The chickens should vary greatly in composition and walue receive the fattening food twice a day.

CULTIVATION OF SEEDS IN DEN-

In "La Nature." a French periodical, able. Prof. Albert Maumene has an interfollowing synopsis:

The production of selected seed is a part of farmers who make a specialty destroy all the weed sedes sufficiently of seed growing. Certain seed grow- near the surface to germinate. ing centres in France-St. Remy-dewhen the seed is brought from a region | medal farm of Ontario where more favorable climatic condisprouts, are largely fed in some sec- from sed grown in a higher latitude. Horticulturists and agriculturists are grains are not desirable for general produce earlier and betted crops than home-grown seed. This is the case ranking with bran and oil meal as a is partly what has given the German feed for dairy cows. Malt sprouts are seed-growing industry its reputation. only two or three pounds a day can largely to its Danish origin. Copenhagen is indeed becoming a famous centre for the production of cauliflower ing animals, dairy cows and pigs. Pea reaches \$100,000, which gives an idea of the world's consumption of this vege-

The creation of this special industry

since that date the cauliflower seeds of Copenhagen have supplied the wholesale market of Erfurt. At first Danish horticulture derived very little profit from this fact, on account of the agreements made with the German When the weather is dry the roots can venture the prediction that George agreements made with the German be gathered into rows by means of the Robertson, M. P. P. for St. John and merchants. But, by degrees, some farmers undertook this industry on their own account, a strong company was formed, and at the present time America gets 80 per cent, of its cauliflower seed from Copenhagen.

FATTENING CHICKENS FOR MAR- ducing seed, and of the seeds themand well fitted for the market when and an abundant yield of seed. The seeding only to clover, cutting this becountry, is found superior to the home- ing up the sod after the first crop. crates when they are three months .ld. grown seed, even under less favorable climatic and vital conditions, and fur- -All these weeds start to grow in the cannot be fatted profitably when they nishes products of a splendid and pre- fall and produce seed the next season. coclous development. But degenera- If fall wheat be left out of the rotation or loss of strength invariably tion they may be readily eradicated show gains in the crates. In selecting follows after the first generation, nec-chickens for fattening those should be essitating a renewed supply of the harvest, thus germinating and destroyoriginal seed. It is now proven that ing the seed. denoted by short strong beak, head the peculiar soil in the vicinity of Rag Weed-By growing early matur-

Denmark have not been crowned with the same success. The atmospheric moisture of the seashore suits the cauliflowers, the more so because of the long periods of drought which check the progress of vegetation do

not exist there. The question of the value and heredity of these acquired characteristics still divide the scientific world. The bi-ennial and in-door culture applied to cauliflowers evidently modifies considerably the climatic influence, since the strains thus obtained lose in a warmer and dryer southern climate their ancestral superiority in the second to the fourth generation. It is this fact which obliges farmers annually to renew their seed and to send for it to the northern countries.

The "Dwarf Erfurt" is the strain of cauliflower grown and this is identical this weed will be destroyed. with what the Americans scall the "Snowball" or "Copenhagen Early." ing a special value, either for growing under glass or for outdoor cultivation. It is not a rare thing to see in the their germinating power for two

years, are sown in September. The young plants, transplanted and wintered under glass or in special hot-houses, are put out in the spring. They may lie in the ground for years after sowing, and it is done just as will germinate. Thorough surface culpoint for the value of the seed. The drying of the seed pods, the threshing and the cleaning of the seed are all delicate operations which are performed several weeks after harvest, when the flowers are perfectly dry.

In view of the success obtained in the production of cauliflower seed, it would seem that the cultivation of selected strains of other plants might profitably be undertaken in Denmark, but up to the present specialists have wisely concentrated their efforts upon a single plant.

FRUIT REPORT FOR AUGUST. The Fruit Division, Ottawa, reports

as follows regarding the prospects for the fruit crop: Apples-Prospects have not changed materially since the last report. Ir southern Ontario the fruit will at least equal the crop of last year in quantity and surpass it in quality. In the Geor gian Bay and Lake Ontario district everything points to a medium crop,

veloping considerable fungus. Prince Edward Island reports no appreciable change. Other Fruit-Pears of all sorts are a light crop. Plums are a total failure to the best grades and cannot often feed the chickens lightly the first week in more than half the orchards, and only a light crop anywhere. The prospects for peaches have not improved. eals for fattening stock. It is used is eaten more food is added but not report a total failure. Black rot has injured the grape crop materially in the larger vineyards, but the crop will

Foreign Markets and Crops-The over. The chickens should receive first American apples sold in Glasgow remainder of the grain is sold under fresh water twice a day, and grit two at 12 to 14 shillings. The British and continental crop fill the market at present, but the fruit crop is lighter than without the hulls and germs of the should be given twice a day as much crop. American apples are 75 per cent., peaches 60 per cent. and grapes 90 per cent, of a full crop.

NOXIOUS WEEDS OF EASTERN

CANADA. Weeds not only cause a great deal of unnecessary work and annoyance during the harvesting, threshing and cleaning of grain, but they sap the very vitality from the plants or crops grown. Impure seed, particularly of grasses and clovers, is largely responsible for the alarming spread of noxious weeds, consequently it is always

advisable to sow the best seed avail-Early maturing crop, such as clover esting article on this subject, the chief hay, can be cut before the weed seeds points of which are brought out in the mature, thus preventing the distribution of weeds. Summer cultivation of the stubble land, followed next season subject of the minutest care on the by a hoed crop properly cared for, will

To eradicate weeds it is important to Province. Anjou and the northern de- know something of their nature and partments: in Germany-Erfurt and growth. Some excellent advice regard-Quedlinbourg-are justly renowned, ing the commoner varieties is given While certain plants breed true to type by Sirapson Rennie, owner of the gold

The Canada Thistle and Perennial for pigs and dairy cows. The by-pro- tions prevail, there are others which Sow Thistle-These can be entirely ducts, brewers' grains and malt produce the true type only when raised killed in a single season by a properly worked corn or root crop. The main thing is to keep them from showing barley from which the dextrin and not far worng when they say that above ground. As soon as the thistle sugar have been extracted. The wet seed brought from a colder climate is allowed to grow up and develop leaves it commences to store away plant food in its underground stem and kept and are rich in protein and fat, with the majority of vegetables, and it roots, so that by the time it is in full bloom it will have stored sufficient food to live through another season, guine. He had heard that Mr. Robina cheap and excellent feed for cows, The cauliflower seed from Erfurt owes no matter what cultivation is given the son would not run again if the govbut they are not greatly relished and the great reputation it has acquired land. When a summer fallow is re- ernment party should nominate John sorted to there is no trouble in clear- Birchall, and he would not be at all ing the land of perennial thistles, surprised if Northumberland should either by shallow plowing or by using again be found on the government seed; the value of the annual export a cultivator with wide points on the side. "The people of New Brunswick." teeth, going over the land at least said he, "are well satisfied with the once every three weeks until August. present administration, and as far as one of the most difficult weeds to eradi- change." Oil Cake—Oil cake or oil meal is a by- dates back forty years. A farmer of and deep rotos it can scarcely be ing, in which he is largely interested, bil. It is a very rich and healthful moist climate of Denmark should be the land is a hoed crop. The only way son would be smaller than last year,

Couch Grass-To eradicate this troufective in drawing the roots to the of surveyor general. surface where they are not so numerous as to block it up entirely. The roots collected should be allowed to This success and rapid progress is dry and then burned. A well worked due to an intelligent and systematic corn or root crop the next year will

selection of types of the plants pro- help materially in subduing the weed. Ox-eve Daisy-The daisy is most selves, but especially to the physicial troublesome in pasture and sod land, conditions, which favor the extra- but it is not much seen in well cultiordinary development of these plants vated fields. It may be got rid of by seed, thus obtained, sown in another fore the daisy seeds ripen, and plow-False Flax, Pigeon Weed and Chess

wide between the eyes, lively appear- Copenhagen has a favorable influence, ing crops and plowing up the land im- returns ance, and that are of medium size, and because trials made in other parts of mediately after the crops are off, the appear.

DR. WEAVER'S TREATMENT. WEAVER'S SYRUP For Humors Salt Rheum Scrofulous Swellings. etc. WEAVER'S CERATE Cleanses the Skin

Beautifies the Complexion. Combined, these preparations act powerfully upon the system, completely eradicating the Poison in the blood. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal

seed of the rag weed will be prevent ed from maturing, and in a few years

Wild Oats-This is an annual which is very troublesome in some sections Three types can be distinguished, differ- It is best to work the land as soon as ing in earliness and in their more or the crop is taken off, thus encouraging less dwarfed appearance, but each hav- the seeds to germinate. The next season a hoed crop should be put in. The second spring the land sown with some grain without plowneighborhood of Copenhagen fields of ing and seeded down to grass. If the twenty-five acres planted entirely to land is left in sod for three or four cauliflowers. The seeds, which retain years most of the seed will have lost its germinating power.

Wid Mustard-Although only an annual, this weed is very troublesome on account of the vitality of its seeds. The harvesting takes place just a year and yet, when brought to the surface, soon as the different parts of the flower tivation from harvest to time of freezattain maturity; this is an essential ing up, followed by a hoed crop the next spring, will largely eradicate mustard. It may also be destroyed in including from Montreal to Halifax grain crops by spraying with a two per cent. solution of copper sulphate at the rate of fifty gallons to the acre. If the mustard plants are in bloom a stronger solution will be necessary, say three to four per cent.

Although only a few of the noxious weeds are here mentioned, if the above methods are carried out they will de- ance be assessed and paid: Eusebe stroy at the same time scores of others of less importance.

> Yours very truly, W. A. CLEMENS. Publication Clerk.

NEW BRUNSWICK TO REMAIN LIBERAL.

W. T. Whitehead, of Fredericton Discusses the Political Situation.

W. T. Whitehead, of Fredericton, N. B., a member of the provincial parliament of New Brunswick, and who has twice refused the portfolio of surveyor general in the New Brunswick cabinet rendered vacant by the appointment of Hon. A. T. Dunn as col-John, is at the Windsor on his way east after a business trip to Ottawa and Toronto.

Mr. Whitehead, who has large experience in New Brunswick's political affairs is inclined to doubt the truth wick is due for a change. "At pre- at present. sition. I do not believe there will be any change in this or if there is it will be through the defeat of George W. Fowler in Kings and Albert county. Hon. A. S. White, ex-attorney general of the province will probably be the government candidate in Kings and Albert and should have no difficulty in defeating Mr. Fowler."

"What about St. John?" Mr. Whitehead was asked. the by-election was due to a blunder and an Orange candidate to oppose could not be arrived at. each other in convention. Such a mistake will not be made again. The Porrell and the late Jos. Lamontagne last result was entirely due to local were not allowed. conditions and the fact that the city

all instancing the respective strength A. T. LeBlanc, regular member; Waranyone in St. John knows who the chanan, regular member. candidate of the government party at any rate the party will be found

the polls." As to Northumberland county, now represented at Ottawa by James Robinson, Mr. Whitehead was also san-Bind Weed-This is a perenniaal and I can see there is no desire for a

tity of lumber. Business in New Brunswick generblesome perennial it is advisable to ally Mr. Whitehead reports as good, weeks a member is still incapacitated plow immediately after harvest, but and says the people are thoroughly not more than four or five inches deep, contented. In the realm of provincial venture the prediction that George harrow and sulky horse rake. The ex-mayor of that city, would probably a lesser time. spring tooth cultivator is also very ef- be appointed to the vacant portfolio Mr. Whitehead left for Fredericton

last night. You rather hate yourself when an attack disturbs your peaceful slum- executive committee that it be acoptbers. Did you never try Nerviline? ed.

It has been the one sure cramp cure for half a century. Cures cramps instantly; just ten drops for a dose, and pleasant, too. Get a supply of Polson's Nerviline today. Sold everywhere HALIFAX CARPENTER FATALLY in 25c. bottles.

THE JOY OF LIVING

It is only the healthy who find a real joy in life. Weak, nervous, languid and discouraged people find new hope and energy in the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. With new rich blood coursing through the veins and the crushed. thrill of new nerve force sent tingling along the nerve fibres, the joy of living returns and disease and weakness dis-

I. C. R. RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

Regular Meeting Held at Moncton on Wednesday.

Constitution and Dealt With Many Claims and Other Matters.

Executive Considered Amendments to

The thirty-sixth meeting of the ger eral executive committee of the Inter colonial Railway Employes' Relief and Insurance Association was held a Moncton on Wednesday

In the absence of the president of the association, Mr. Pottinger, the chair was taken by J. J. Wallace, vice president. There were 24 members of the committee present, representing the different districts of the railway, and Sydney.

As the evidence submitted showed that the following named members of the association were totally and permanently disabled from following or directing any labor, trade, occupation or profession, it was ordered that their claims for total disability allow-Tardif, Levis; Pascal LeBel, River du Loup: Thos. Nash. Campbellton: Edward Thorpe, St. John; William Buchanan, Moncton; James Coneer

Moncton: James Holland, Truro A number of other members who had applied for total disability allowance decided to allow their claims to stand over, in view of the fact that a pension fund will be established in the near future.

A large number of other matters ecutive committee, including hospital charges made by the Victoria General the New Glasgow district, the formaemployes on the Canada Eastern Railway to the Intercolonial Railway Employes' Relief and Insurance Association, etc., etc.

The case of the late David Bourque was reconsidered and it was decided to refer it to the standing committee. with instructions to fully investigate lector of customs for the port of St. it, and with authority to deal with it as the evidence warrants.

In view of the fact that a large surplus exists in the Temporary Employes' Accident Fund, it was decided press to the effect that New Bruns- any one year, instead of 13 weeks, as and four others who live at home.

sent," said he, "in New Brunswick The deficit existing in the sick and DEATH IN C. P. R. COLLISION. the representation is nine liberals to accident fund was also considered, and four conservatives, Kings and Albert, it was agreed that a special assess-Charlotte, St. John city and Queens ment would have to be levied in the and Sunbury being held by the oppo- near future, on account of the same. In the case of the late H. E. Mc-Lean, train despatcher, Moncton, it was decided to contribute a liberal amount towards the cost of defraying expenses incurred during his sickness at Springhill Junction.

In the case of C. P. Brown, Jacquet River, it was decided to pay for all emergent medical attendance.

Owing to the notice received from route to Manila, badly bruised. the Royal Victoria Hospital Mont-"St. John is a peculiar constitu- real, that on account of the crowded broken. ency," was the reply. "The result at state of the institution, they were unable to receive any more of our memon the part of the liberal party by bers, the general secretary was in permitting an Irish Roman Catholic structed to see if some arrangement

The death claims of the late Thaddy The claims from the following named

of St. John is now represented in the were also fully discussed, and it was federal house by Dr. J. W. Daniel, a decided that they could not be paid. conservative, can not be taken as at namely: Wm. T. Anderson, temporary; of the two parties. I don't believe den Lutes, regular member; Jas. Bu-It was decided to pay doctors' bills

will be there at the next election, but in the case of Lewis Hicks, conductor. The case of the late Jos. Shea, Haliunited when the time comes to go to fax, was reconsidered by request of the Halifax district committee, but in view of the evidence the committee could not see its way clear to allow the claim. Jas. Page. River du Loup, was rein-

stated a regular member of the Insurance Association. An amendment to the constitution

was received from the Truro district, as follows: Clause 1. No sick allowance shall be given for the first six days of any disablement, but should a nember be

or more, the first six days shall be al-Clause 2. The payment of six indemnity shall not exceed six calendar months in any one year, such year to commence on the first day of July and end on the 30th day of June in each year, excepting in such cases as the following: If at the expiration of 26 owing to sickness or injury, for the performance of his duty, weekly sick

disabled for a period of eighteen days

The above amendment was approved by the committee, and it will be submitted to the members at the next annual district meetings, with the recommendation of the general

allowance may, at the discretion of

the general executive committee, be

continued for another 26 weeks, or for

The meeting adjourned in the afternoon, and the members departed to their respective homes.

INJURED.

HALIFAX, Sept. 2.-George Hyland, a boss carpenter, was probably fatally injured this morning while assisting to move a house. The gear gave way and the house fell on part of his body, crushing his leg, which was amputated above the knee. His breast was also

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.- Sir Charles MONTREAL, Sept. 1. Tup-distres, investiging advertising real advertising real representations of the Lond per, left tonight for Halifax.



Mrs. Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen many cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system.

Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it." - MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla. - \$5000 forfett if original of above letter proving go not be produced.

No other medicine for women has received such widespread and unquali-fled endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

DANIEL D. NORTHRUP DEAD. Daniel D. Northrup, an old and highly respected farmer and blacksmith were brought before the general ex- of Kingston, Kings Co., died at his home Friday morning at the age of The late Mr. Northrup had been Hospital, at Halifax, the division of ill for a long time. During the summer he suffered from pneumonia. He tion of several new sub-medical dis- went out before he had sufficiently retricts, arranging for the admission of covered and suffered a relapse, from which he died.

Deceased was for many years an influential member of Trinity Episcopal church at Kingston, and for some time had been treasurer and vestryman. The late Mr. Northrup was of Loyal-

James Nothrup, son of Benajah Northrup, one of the early settlers of the country. Deceased is survived by his wife. one brother, Philo, a sister, Matilda,

two sons. Isaac H. Northrup of Northto recommend to the members at the annual district meeting to be held in W. H. Flewelling and Miss Janie rup & Co. of this city, H. E. Northrup, of the reports which have been indus-triously circulated in the conservative ployes be paid 20 weeks' indemnity in Whiting of 38 Paddock street, St. John, tinguished on the plan of lots Grant-

> The list of killed and wounded in the fatal collision on the C. P. R. at Sintaluta vesterday were:

The list of the killed is as follows: Mrs. Warren, said to be mother of C. P. R. agent at Sand Point, Ont. Agnes M. Sheely, residence unknown. Mrs. Dossett. Edmonton.

Two ladies unidentified. The wounded are: Miss M. Murray. en route to Shanghai, bruised. Mrs. J. Beck and Miss Golden en

L. F. Hart, Montreal, car porter, leg broken.

AN ITALIAN FEUD.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 4 .-Two persons were killed and another fatally wounded in a shooting and stabbing affray in an Italian boarding house today. An old feud, said to have had its origin in Italy, is said to have been the cause. Antonio Pasquale was shot and instantly killed; Garmine Spacone, who is suspected of having fired the shot, was fatally stabbed with a stilleto, and Sanatino Svizzera was shot in the head and died at the hospital.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 2.-Hon, Mr Gobeil, deputy minister of public works, arrived at Sydney this afternoon in the government cable steamer The deputy minister has been making an inspection of public works on the Labrador coast and will leave to continue his duties along the Gulf shore.

Hon, Mr. Fielding and liberal leaders spent today at North Sydney adjusting difficulties in that region respecting a liberal nominee for the federal house.

FARMS FOR SALE ---IN THE--Moose Jaw District,

Western Assiniboia. Improved farms of 160 to 320 acres at prices ranging from \$14 to \$20 per acre for improved lands and from \$7 to \$10 per acre for wild land (prairie). Block from 1000 acres up to prairie). Block from the deres at special prices. Terms 1-balance on terms to suit. Apply to cash; balance of H. DAVISON PICKETT,

Barrister, LEARN TO DO

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NOTICE OF SALE

To Benjamin Stackhouse, of the Par ish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Mary E., his wife, and all others to, whom it may in anywise concern: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That inder and by virtue of a Power of Sale

contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Sixteenth day of September A. D. 1902, made between the said Benjamin Stackhouse and Mary E., his wife, Mortgagors of the First Part, and The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation, now The Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, of the Second Part, Mortgagees, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Kings, in Book U., No. 5, pages 424 st seq. of Records, the twentieth day of September 1902, and also in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John aforesaid by Number 74614, Libro 81 of Records, folio 551, 552, 553, on the Seventeenth day of September A. D. 1902, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John aforesaid, on MONDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, all the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as:

"All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being partly in the Parish of Simonds aforesaid and partly in the Parish of Hampton in the County of Kings and bounded and described as follows:-Beginning on the Northern Bank of Lake Lomond at a Cedar stake, thence running Northerly along the eastern side line of a lot owned by said Charles Stackhouse forty-two chains more or less, until it strikes the line of land owned by one Henry Hill, thence Easterly at right angles along the line of Henry Hill's lot until it strikes the western side line of another lot now owned by said Charles Stackhouse, formerly known as the Avary Lot, thence Southerly along said last mentioned side line until it strikes the brook emptying into Lynches Lake, so called, thence along said brook and the northern side of said Lynches Lake to a tamerack tree, thence southerly and parallel to the said side line of said Avary Lot until it strikes the road or thoroughfare between the second and third Lakes, thence along said road or thoroughfare westerly until it strikes said Lake Lomond, and thence in a direct line to the place of beginning, and containing One Hundred and fifty acres more or less, saving and excepting therefrom a lot containing twenty acres more or less, known as the Selmes lot, and now owned by one ist descent, his father being the late Charles Jackson, also three lots of land belonging to the Baptist Church, School Trustees of School District Number Twenty and Margaret Baxter, wife of George O. Baxter, M. D., respectively, which said three lots of land contain

altogether about one acre."
ALSO, "All that lot of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Hamped to Stephen Humbert and others as Lot (No. 6) Number Six and bounded follows: Beginning at a cedar stake on the northwest corner of land deeded by William Hill to Charles Stackhouse, thence by the original course of the Grant north thirty-seven degrees, west fifty chains more or less to the rear line to a supposed marked stake on the same, thence by the rear line north fifty-three degrees east (original course) thirty chains more or less to another supposed marked stake, thence south thirty-seven degrees east fiftyeight chains more or less until it strikes the rear line of land deeded by William Hill to Charles Stackhouse, G. A. Ross, Blenheim, Ont., leg thence following said rear line in a southwesterly direction (passing at or near a large marked stone on the side of the road leading from the head of Second Lomond Lake to Smithtown) to place of beginning and containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less." Together with all the huildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or in any manner appertaining. WITNESS the Corporate Seal of the said Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, affixed by order of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation by William H. Beatty and Rufus Hud.

son the vice-president and assistant general manager of the said Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, on the eighth day of August A. D. 1904. R. K. ROBB

Sd. W. H. BEATTY. Vice-President. (L. S.X Sd. R. S. HUDSON, Asst. General Manager. H. H. PICKETT,

T. T. LANTALUM. Auctioneer.

THE INVENTOR'S WORK. The following Canadian and American patents have been recently secured through the agency of Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal Canada, and Washington, D. C. Information regarding any of these will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm ;

Canada. 88,651-Wm. Lord, Surrey, Eng., apparatus for generating gas for illuminating and heating purposes. 88,765-Sven Carlson, Stockholm, Sweden, spirituus igniters for petroleum lamps.

88.772-Major F. J. Anderson, Waterford. Ireland, slide rules. 88,873-Martin Ekenberg, Stockholm, Sweden, method and apparatus for heating substances containing liquid or moisture.

88,848-James Brake, ---, Christchurch New Zealand, improved means for attaching breeching straps to the shafts of vehicles. 83.898-Mrs. Alex Clarke, Paris, France, process for obtaining cattle

United States. 766,295-Wm. Thorp, Rat Portage Ont shingle cutting machine. 766,457-Messrs. Michaud & Desjardins, Montreal South, Que., sleigh

766,821-Auguste Gamache, Bartlett. N. J., telephone transmitter 767,040-1.1 Cayouette, Amqui, Que. hav press. 767,075 Samuel M. Martin, Vancouver. B. C., hay tedder attachment for

mowing machines. 767,102-Benj. F. Chapman, Meaford