

KIND OF SOAP EARS WELL. RGAIN IN SOAP **JRPRISE** ST. STEPHEN. N.B.

San Francisco and hold one ssion there.

A SERIOUS CHARGE HESTER, N. B., May 2.-Bert of Dorchester, nineteen years is in jail here on a charge of ing an indecent assault upon nos Patterson of Cole's Island. tterson, who is a respectable bout forty years of age, had Sackville and was walking way of the railway track. She ed over the railway bridge illcup, who was working with men at the new highway ear by, followed her and, takof her, threw her down, but frightened him. A complaint before Stipendiary Cahill, and onstable Stewart Estabrooks the bridge to arrest him he into the river. He worked off boots in the water and rt of the way across until a turned him back. Before he the shore, the constable, who cup was in imminent danger ng, jumped in and pulled him ourt and remanded till Monpreliminary examination efuses to talk about the mat-

OLONIES AND THE NAVY. rernment has announced its to bring forward at the colference in June the subject of ontributions to the navy. owing facts should be noted: val navy, which costs this 000,000, protects the sea-borne of the entire empire, annual 347,000,000

onies, which possess one-fifth commerce, contribute less -hundredth of the cost of pro-Ninety-eight hundredths ibuted by the taxpayers of ed Kingdom.

the colonies contribute less -hundredth part of the cost aval defence of the empire, pulation is more than onehat of the United Kingdom ir revenue is nearly half that nited Kingdom.

#### ble Advice to Rneumatics.

at sparingly, and take very gar. Avoid intoxicants keep m dampness, drink water aband always rely on Nerviquick reliever of Rheumatic ing five times stronger than remedies, Nerviline's power n is simply beyond belief. It so Sciatica, Lumbago, Neund all pain, whether internal nal. Large bottles, price 25c.

URALIZATION UNDER WRONG NAMES.

application of several Syrians ralization at the recent term unty court, held at Yarmouth. lis Honor Judge Savary convery strongly the practice of ieir English names on account posed identity of meaning or of sound. The name that a s in his own country, and in anguage, is his name all over , and should neither be transor perverted into an Anglome in the process of natural-Such a change was wrong on nd international grounds, and ork harm in extradition cases. person himself if he should sit his own country, and there sion to claim the privilege of subject. He therefore denaturalize a man who signed "Nickles," which was prob-yraic form of Nicholas (Nickler the Anglo-Saxon form He spoke of two Eastern who had been naturalized

under a purely English, the North American Indian name of their real names.

DACHE, BILIOUSNESS, ion, Indigestion, Pimples and kin all indicate the need of Botanic Bitters. They puri eanse the Stomach and Blood apurities. At all dealers, 2 ottle.

sts and all athletes depend on DY'S Liniment to keep their ber and muscles in trim.

#### ORCHARD GULTIVATION.

aluable information to Fruitgre About Spraying of Trees.

The department of agriculture, Ottawa, has issued the following:

It has been only within the last ten years or so that spraying has been regarded as an important part of successful fruit culture. Recognising the value of anything that would prevent injury to trees and fruit, spraying has received considerable attention at the Central Experimental Farm, and many fungicides and insecticides have been tested to prove their relative merits. While experifruit trees to prevent the swelling of the buds in early spring, W. T. Macoun discovered that the trees thus treated were pracapple trees in the colder parts of Ontario and the province of Quebec. The lime dethe scales to the trees, and the scales are. then removed by the action of rain, frost or

In order to be most effective, the spraying should be done in the autumn, and there should be two applications so that all the scales may be covered. Lime used in the proportion of two pounds to one gallon of water has been found to be the best formula so far, but it is possible that one pound of lime to a gallon will be sufficient if the lime be good. This new remedy for the eyster shell bark louse is simple, cheap, and very effective, and should prove a popular one. There is, in fact, no known remedy as good, economical and unfailing as this for

the oyster shell bark louse. Kerosene emulsion has been usually used for this purpose, and with good success when the insects are running, but as they only run over four or five days in the first week in June, it is difficult to kill them all off in this way. By covering the trees with lime you are able to get at the scale, and the lime makes the trees white, so that you can see whether all the scales have been covered or not.

con see whether all the scales have been covered or not.

The advantage of clover growing in an orchard in the fall is that much of the plant food in the soil, which has been liberated and made easily available by the constant cultivation during the early part of the summer, is prevented from leaching by being used by the growing plants, the clover thus becoming a "catch crop" as well as a cover crop. Where soils suffer from lack of moisture in a dry time, the clover should be ploughed under as early in the spring as the land can be worked, and cultivation should be begun at once. This will conserve much of the moisture which would otherwise be transpired through the leaves of the growing plants until they are ploughed under towards the end of May, which is the usual time. If the soil, however, always contains plenty of moisture, it would be better to let the clover grow until about the third week in May, as there would be additional humus and nitrogen obtained by this method.

Many orchards have been neglected so long

tional humus and nitrogen obtained by this method.

Many orchards have been neglected so long and have reached such an age that it would not be profitable to attempt to removate them. The best plan in such cases is to plant young trees. On the other hand, there are many orchards where the trees, if cared for, would be in the prime of life, and neglect is the only cause which prevents profitable crops from being grown. It is of orchards such as these that a few suggestions are here offered as to how to bring them back into good condition. But the results desired cannot be got in one year.

The trees, to begin with, should be pruned, not too heavily at first, but enough limbs should be taken out to open up the top and permit a free circulation of air and the admission of sunlight to it. The trees will, probably, be much moss grown, and both they and the truit may be affected with various diseases. Injurious insects, too, are almost certain to abound.

Spraying should be begun early in the season, and the trees should be kept covered from top to bottom with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green until the fruit is almost fully grown. Scraping the trunk and large branches of the trees may be done if there is much moss, but as soon as the tree becomes more vigorous, and air and sunlight

is much moss, but as soon as the tree becomes more vigorous, and air and sunlight are admitted, much of the moss will disappear. If the oyster shell bark louse, or other scale insects infest the trees, they should be sprayed with the lime mixture, or other material already mentioned.

As the orchard, if neglected, is almost certain to be in sod, the soil should be plowed shallow in the spring, turning under a good dressing of manure if it can be procured. If the sod is not too thick might be worked up with the disc or spade harrow. The ground should then be kept thoroughly harrowed until July, working in other fertilisers if the land be poor and manure is not to be had; and then red clover seed sown at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, and the ground roiled. A good cover crop should then be formed by autumn. This would conclude the first season's work. The results would probably be a greatly increased vigor in the trees, and the fruit, though, perhaps, not plentiful, would be cleaner.

The second season additional, but less, pruning should be done, the trees kept thoroughly sprayed as before, the clover plowed under in the spring and the land kept harrowed or cultivated until July, and then seeded down to clover. The fruit should be better than the year before; but not until the third year should the trees be expected to bear heavily and the orchard be in good eondition.

BOER WAR COSTS \$1,114,850,000.

Parliamentary Paper Issued Showing the State of British Finances.

LONDON, April 30.—A parliamentary paper just published shows a total estimated charge on account of the war in South Africa to March 31, 1903, £222,970,000, and in respect of operations in China a total of £6,010,000. A second table shows that the proceeds of the new taxes from 1900 to March 31, 1903, amounts to an increase in revenue of £76,-025,000, of which the greatest part is supplied by the income tax, which agregates £39,-377,000. The sugar duty, from its imposition until March, 1903, is estimated to produce £11,200,000. The revenue set free by the suspension of the sinking fund amounts to £13,868,000. This, together with the proceeds of new taxation over revenue for the period, leaves a balance for war expenditure to be charged to capital account of £155,-148,000. A third table sets down the total amount proved at £159,000,000, the cash proceeds which are stated at £152,415,000.

PRESENTATION TO MRS. S. J.

PERRY. A number of the members and friends of Rev. S. J. Perry's congregations at Brown's Flat, Oak Point, and Hamilton Mountain met at the parsonage, Lily Lake, N. B., on the 30th of April, being the birthday of Mrs. Perry, and presented her with a handsome centre table, parlor lamp, dining chairs and other useful articles and a purse. This was a genuine surprise to Mrs. Perry, who in a few words thanked them all for their kindness. A sumptuous tea was served by the ladies. Mr. Perry then thanked his many friends for the love and esteem they had manifested toward Mrs. Perry and himself since coming

Fred Price of Boston. A GOOD THING, KEEP IT GOING. When you find a good thing, help it along, keep it going. Many users of ing the children out of the wilderness Kendrick's White Liniment cannot say by his public utterances. He said he

to this field. After singing God Be

was spent. Amongst those present was

# NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

The Canning brass band took \$55 at a concert given at Canning on Tuesday. Harry Cole of St. John gave two songs at this concert.

The death of Charles F. Eaton oc curred suddenly at his residence in Kentville on Sunday. Deceased was about seventy-three years of age. He was married twice. His second wife, menting with a lime mixture sprayed on who was a Mrs. Elder, survives him He also leaves a daughter, Edith, who is the wife of Dr. W. Woodworth of Kentville, and a son, Louis, who retically rid of the oyster shell bark louse, an sides in the United States. The eldest insect which does a great deal of injury to son, Charles, died in Dawson City sides in the United States. The eldest some two months ago.

Captain William Baxter of Canning stroys the gelatinous matter which binds is in New York on business concerning his shipping interests.

Rev. W. W. Hutchins of Truro baptized four candidates for church membership at Leraux on Sunday. The D. A. R. Co. are having a big steamer built at Parrsboro, but till she is ready for use they have purchased the steamer Percy Cann to run

between Kingsport and Parrsboro. Lt. Col. Beckwith has arrived home at Canning from a business trip to places, however, strikes were numer-California A new court house is to be built of prick at Kentville this spring. Leslie gun in the Weyposset mills, Provid-Fairn of Wolfville has the contract.

Percy Borden, formerly of Canning, and late editor of the Western Chronicle, Kentville, has taken the degree of Master of Science in Civil Engineering at McGill

WOLFVILLE, N. S., May 3 .- The oratorical contests for the Kerr Boyce Tupper gold medal took place in College hall on Friday evening. Dr. Trotter presided. There were four competitors-Walter J Jones of Pownal, P. E. Is; Percy S. Elliott of Clarence, N. S.; Warren M. Steel of Amherst, and Denton J. Neily of Middleton. The judges were Dr. McKay, superintendent of education; Dr. Gates of Windsor, and W. H. Parker of Halifax. The essays were all of a high order and well delivered, and public opinion was somewhat divided, but the choice was finally made in favor of D. J. Neily.

Chas. F. Eaton died at his residen in Kentville, after a short illness. He was a well known business man and with his brother did a large lumbering and shipping business. Two of his ships are the largest built in the province. His wife was Miss E. Elder, sister of Prof. William Elder of Colby University. He leaves two children, Louis F. Eaton of Boston and Mrs. Dr. Woodworth of Kentville. His eldest son, Charles W. Eaton, was accidentally killed in Alaska in the early part of the year, and from this severe blow Mr. Eaton never recovered. He was buried in Canard, his early home. Dr. Kempton, his old pastor, conducted the services.

Quite a severe electrical storm occurred on Saturday night. The spring is about three weeks earlier than other seasons. The leaves are making their appearance, and the grass is high enough to mow on the lawns. Grain his been sown on the dykes. Twentyfive young beef cattle were shipped from Grand Pre to Handax this week at good prices. Gaspereaux are being caught in quantities in the river, and is much moss, but as soon as the tree be-comes more vigorous, and air and sunlight nearly a hundred codfish have been taken at Oak Island.

Mrs. Robert Shaw, who has been very ill of inflammatory rheumatism, is recovering.

Large quantities of pilings are being rafted down the Gaspereaux river to be loaded at Avonport for Boston. Mrs. Thomas Sherwood has gone to

New York for medical treatment. She will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Sherwood. This year the closing exercises of the

eminary will be supplemented by a senior class day. The many friends of Miss Annie Blackadder, missionary to Trinidad, will regret to learn that she has been ill with fever much of the time since her return from her furlough. She has recently been quarantined for smallpox at Barbados, where she went

### Children Cry for CASTORIA

GOING TO EUROPE.

for a short rest and change.

Miss Minnie Smith and Miss Amelia Moore, of Fredericton, Miss Turnbull, of St. John, and Miss Travers, of Hampton, will leave in a short time on a trip to the old country. They will visit England, taking in the coronation, and then cross to the contin-

of Fredericton; and Dr. A. P. and Mrs. Crocket, Dalhousie, were among the Canadians who registered recently at the High Commissioner's office in Lon-

N. B. RAILWAY CO.

MONTREAL, May 2.-A meeting of the directors of the N. B. Railway Co. was held here today, when, it is understood, an option was given on the company's lands in the province of New Brunswick, embracing 1,676,746 acres, to a syndicate composed of Robert Reford and W. A. Hastings of Montreal, Hugh McLean of St. John, N. B., and other associates.

The transaction is considered a most mportant one, as it embraces three of the largest tracts ever deeded east of Lake Superier.

WANTED-A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

#### W. J. BRYAN IS TIRED.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 4.- Wm J. Bryan and Governor Wm. Jennings of Florida were the guests of the With You Till We Meet Again and Birmingham Bi-metallic Club at a banprayer by the pastor, the gathering quet last night. Many prominent perbroke up. A very enjoyable evening sons were present. During his speec Mr. Bryan intimated that he would not again be a candidate for the presidential nomination. In reference to the subject he likened himself to Aaron, whom, he said, assisted Moses in leadtoo much in its favor. Have you tried was perfectly willing to let some other rerson take the part of Moses.

#### BOSTON LETTER.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., May 3.—A tenement house belonging to Frank Dickie, at Canard, was burned last Celebrate King Edward's Coronation.

> Urging French Canadians to Return to the Land of Their Birth and Settle Down.

> In the Divorce Court-Was Born in St. John-The Philippine Cruelties -Deaths of Former Provincialists The Fish and Lumber Markets.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) BOSTON, May 14-The month opened in this vicinity with a severe electrical disturbance in the atmosphere, but strange to say, labor disturbances which usually distinguish May day in Boston did not materialize. In other ous. The strike of the weavers in the mills of the woollen trust, which beence, three months ago, when 75 men went put, continues to spread. The weavers in fourteen mills of the combine in New England are now out and 20,000 hands are idle. The trust has

lost the entire season's worsted trade, while the independent mills are running night and day. The employes of all but one of the breweries in Boston are still on strike, but an early settlement is looked for. The supply of

beer does not appear to have been seriously affected. Many former residents of Canada and the British Isles will observe the coronation of King Edward by milltary displays in Mechanics' hall, the largest building of the kind in Boston. The date fixed is June 17, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and a local heliday. Efforts are being made to have Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, and United States Senator Mc-Millan of Michigan, a native of Canthe bodies to be represented are the British Charitable Society, the Victorian Club, Sons of St.George, Daughters of St. George, Canadian Club, British Naval and Military Association, Caledonian Club, Order of Scottish Clans, Welsh Asocisation, Orange tion, Maritime Provinces Club, and delegations of Canadian and British being held at \$3.35 to 3.50; clear, \$2.85 after the av societies from other places. Henry W. to 3; seconds, \$2.35 to 2.50. Laths are 100 pounds. Patterson, president of the Canadian

French Canadian colonization agents worth mentioning are coming forward are again touring New England in the and the Canadian Northwest. Mr. Girard, M. P. P., Repe Dupont, agents

of the Lake St. John Colonization Association, and Damase Southier, are among those addressing meetings in birth and settle down.

The advance of spring finds quite a number of provincialists in the New England divorce courts seeking relief from the troubles which usually follow in the wake of hasty and ill-ordained low prices. marriages. In the Suffolk county superior court here Mrs. Augusta Everett of Revere has petitioned for a divorce from Thos. E. Everett, now of parts unknown. The petitioner asserts that her husband deserted her at Black River, Kings Co., N. S., on Oct. 14, 1889. Another case in the some court is that of Mrs. Elena M. Bishop, who asks for a decree of separation from John Bishop of Halifax. Mrs Bishop says she was married at Halifax on Nov. 1, 1893; that three days that her husband "grossly, wantonly, and cruelly refuses and neglects to

later she was "without just cause, wilfully and utterly deserted," and provide suitable maintenance and support." Mrs. Bishop's name before the wedding was Elena M. MacKay, and she also desires the right to resume that maine. Both cases will be heard during the first Monday in June. In the supreme court at Portland vesterday, Judge Peabody granted Mrs. Amanda E. Hall a divorce from

Ansel C. Hall of Fredericton. The same judge also gave Antoine Waite a separation from Mary A. Waite of Tignish, P. E. I., and Mrs. Amy M. Wilson her freedom from George Allison of South Maitland, N. S. The Philippine investigation con-

tinues to be one of the chief topics of interest. Bishop Lawrence of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts made a strong protest yesterday against the barbarities, and the dioce san convention, after hearing a number of animated addresses on the subect, voted to send the protest to President Roosevelt. The sermon preach ed last Sunday by Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of Emmanuel Episcopal church, published in the Sun this week, created a sensation, and is proving effective. Dr. Parks is not given to sensationalism, and as his church is one of the largest and most influen tial in New England, his remarks carry great weight. They were endorsed yesterday by Rev. Fr. William B. Frisby, rector of the Church of the dvent, and Rev. E. Winchester Donald of Trinity, two of the strongest parishes in the Episcopal body. Dr. Parks is well versed in Philippine atfairs. A brother of one of his curates is superintendent of education in the islands, and a brother of another was killed in the Samar massacre. The president today ordered the courtmar-

tial of Major Glenn, an alleged watercurist.

m the amount handled in the corresponding period last year. Wheat shows a gain of 500,000 bushels, but orn fell off 5,000,000 and eats nearly

2,000,000 bushels. ,000,000 bushels.

Proceedings for disbarment brought against Frank W. Hovey of Biddeford. Me., recently developed the fact that he was born in St. John and had not been naturalized. Although none but

citizens are allowed to vote or hold public office, it appears Hovey has been county attorney, state senator and city solicitor of Biddeford. Hovey, who is now in Boston, admits he was born in St. John, but says his parents were Americans. Among provincialists in town this

week were the following named: J. H. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, O. H. Warwick, C. D. Freeman, St. John; W. Humphrey, M. P. P., Moncton; L. r. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Frederictos; N. T. Fraser, R. A. Corbett, Miss M. L. Black, Halifax; Miss Davison, Bridgewater; W. K. Foster and Mrs. Foster, Yarmouth; H. K. McDonald, Lunenburg.

The following deaths of provincialists in Boston and vicinity are announced: In East Boston, April 25, Samuel A. Simpson, son of Matthew Simpson, aged 44 years, formerly of St John; in Everett, April 24, Elizabeth M. J. Ray, aged 81 years, formerly of St. John; in Roxbury, April 27, Char les Henry Wetmore, aged 67 years, formerly of St. John, and a native of Springfield, N. B.; in East Boston, April 29, Miss Jennie C. Wetmore, daughter of Josiah Q. Wetmore, aged 19 years, formerly of St. John; in Brighton, April 24, James Albert Butler, aged 37, formerly of Yarmouth; in Charlestown, April 28, Eva, youngest daughter of Levi B. Goodwin of North Sydney, C. B.; at Greenwood, April 24, Mrs. Ralph E. Archibald, a native

of Halifax. The market for spruce lumber is very firm but irregular because of the efforts of many handlers to force up prices \$1.50 to \$2 above those of the winter. Prices are still governed largely by circumstances. ers have to pay \$2 more in most cases than those well known in the trade, although on big lumber the quotations are about \$2 higher all around. Orders are coming along better than they were, and promise to be more numerous providing a general advance is not made right away. As yard stocks are moderate only and building operations in New England promise to be extenada, address the assemblage. Among The log drivers down east have been sive, the outlook is considered bright. favored with heavy rains this week, so that considerable quantities of the raw material are on the way to the mills. Car frames, ten inches and is quoted at \$18 to 19; ordinary, \$16 to Association, British Officers' Associa- 17.50; shippers, \$17; planed coarse, \$15. the quantity of feed consumed for

also firm at \$3 to 3.15 for car and \$3 Patterson, president of the Canadian also firm at \$5 to 5.05 for car and \$5. The most economical time to 5.05 chairman of the committee in for water shipments. Hemlock is yet ter swine is when they weigh from 175 charge, and Capt. Thos. Stokes of the in limited supply and strong at \$15 for to 200 pounds. British Naval and Military Veterans, secretary. A number of Canadian troops will be present, including the Duke of York Hussars of Montreal and the "Kitty" band of the 48th High-landers. landers, Toronto, and the 63rd Regi- to date is 3,000 barrels against 4,000 up ment of Infantry, Toronto. The Anci- to May 1 last year. Large fresh mackment of Infantry, Toronto. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Association of Boston will probably particled to 15c. The first of the new salt mackerel sold for \$12. No mackerel have yielded somewhat, large shore and Georges offering at \$4 to 5.25; medat \$4.75 to 5. Pickled herring are in Canned lobsters are steady at \$2.75 to | (barley, pease and oats) with milk will

## PORK RAISING.

Some Experiments in Canadian Pork Production, By the Department of Agriculture. Ottawa

It is not altogether desirable that agriculture should be organized on the same lines as great manufacturing enterprises; but it is desirable above everything else that the best information available, as applied to agriculture, should be at the service of each individual farmer. It has appeared, also, desirable that he should receive encouragement and, where needful, the co-operation of governments, at the beginning of his organized co-operation with other farmers, with merchants and with transportation companies, for the improvements of products, the extension of markets and the bettering of transportation. The department of agriculture is endeavoring to provide these forms of help, and this is one of the channels through which that assistance reaches the farmer and a knowledge of the farmer's wants reaches those capable of supplying them.

Experiments in pork production were commenced at the Central Experi-mental Farm at Ottawa in 1890 by Professor J. W. Robertson, who up to 1896 was agriculturist; the work was continued from 1896 to 1899 by Dr. W. Saunders, the director of Experimental Farms in the dominion, and for the by J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., the present

The breeds introduced in 1890 were Berkshires, Improved Large York-shires, and Essex. Since then Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Tamworths have been secured, while the Essex has been discarded.

The result of the ten years' experinents has been to prove the Yorkshire-Tamworth cross to be the best fitted to suit the market today. The Yorkshire-Berkshire cross however, a growthy pig and well fitted for general use. Where quick growth and early maturity are especially desired, the Berkshire-Tam-worth cross will fill the bill.

Where these breeds have been cross ed with the Chester-White, the Poland-China or the Essex, the get, in most For the four months of 1902, which cases, has proved to be of a rather short, blocky type. They have, on the ter of copperas has been dissolved; or whole, exhibited a strong tendency to one bushel of wood ashes, four pounds ended yesterday, grain shipments from short, blocky type. They have, on the this port decreased 6,500,000 bushels whole, exhibited a strong tendency to

#### WHY WOOLLEN BLANKETS WEAR THIN.

A SCENE IN A GROCER'S STORE.

to tell you that you have absolutely spoiled a pair of blankets on me.

Surely you are mistaken, madam! I am not mistaken. I sent round my little girl a few days ago for a good

strong soap to wash out some heavy things. In all innocence I used what you sent me, and the result is that my blankets are just the skeleton of what they were. They are ruined, sir, and it's your fault !

What you usually send! No wonder Mrs. Moore, my neighbor, com-plains of her clothes wearing out; I which, even when not very strong, find you usually send her the same soap. But, madam, I always give my custainty, tend to destroy the woollen tomers what they ask for. Had you fibre." named a particular brand of soap you would have had it.

Named a particular brand! How was I to know anything of brands? But I know better now, and I know what ruined my blankets—and my

shall be glad to know how you prove dare not keep Caustic Soda in a tin that what I sold you injured your canister; it must be in an earthen jar, blankets and your hands:

Or it will even corrode the tin! Now,

Well, I was telling Mrs. Neill my trouble, and she lent me a little cutting, and here it is; you can read it:
"Dr. Stevenson Macadam, Lecturer Madam, you enlighten me! So on Chemistry, Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh, describes the destructive property of soda upon wool very graphi-

After mentioning how strong alkali such as potash and soda, disastrously affect cotton, linen, and wool, he

property of soda in a useful way. Lere was a large quantity of new ing cause for complaint blankets sent to one of our hospitals. Let me see it! blankets sent to one of our hospitals, which, when given out, were said by the patients to be not so warm as the old blankets were, and that led to an investigation as to whether the blankets were genuine or not. They looked well, and weighed properly, and I got a blanket sent to me for examination and analysis. We found soon that there was cotton mixed with

Sir, I have just come round myself the wool, and the question was as to o tell you that you have absolutely poiled a pair of blankets on me.

I have!

Yes, sir, you have!

Surely you are mistaken medayn! cotton fibre. I fell on the device of using soda. I took a bit of blanket and put it in a vessel with soda, and boiled it there, and very quickly the wool got eaten away by the soda, and there was left behind the cotton as a kind of skeleton—a sort of ghost—of the original blanket out of which it

Yes, but I sent what I usually send indicate to you the pernicious effects of using caustic materials, which, when employed strong by themselves, affect woollen articles in this way, and will more slowly, but with equal cer-

Now, I want to tell you that we neighbors have had a talk over the our clothes and hands ruined in this way. Several of our neighbors who know have proved to us that Washing Sodas, Potash, Chloride of Lime, and hands are in a nice plight, too!

I can assure you, madam, that it is not my desire to sell anything that will be injurious to either the hands or clothing of my customers, and I that burns the clothes. Why, you need to us that washing that will be injurious to either the hands or clothing of my customers, and I that burns the clothes. Why, you need to us that washing sodas, Potash, Chloride of Lime, and "soap substitutes" are most injurious to clothes and hands. "Free alkali" in soaps is practically the caustic soda that burns the clothes. Why, you

> Madam, you enlighten me! So many soaps are advertised as pure, that I really took little heed to any difference between them.

I have one, however, that has medical certificates of its freedom from free alkali. It is guaranteed pure; and the makers offer \$5,000 reward to any one who can prove it is not pure, On one occasion I employed this and further, I am authorized to return the purchase money to any one findcause for complaint.

Why. Sunlight Soap! It's a beautiful clean, freshlooking soap, and this Octagon shape is very handy. Give me five bars.

Note by the greeer.—This whole neighbor using Sinnight Scap now. I have no more com I have no room in my store now for resinous tions of alkali peisons: but it is not the greee if the public are satisfied with common scaps, public ask for Sunlight Scap—octagon bar—it them.

lay on fat rather than develop mus-The ten years' experiments in feed-

over, are worth \$20 to 22; ordinary cook feed for swine where economy of these condiments may be put in a guoted at \$18 to 19; ordinary \$18 to 20. Large cargo timber pork production is the sole considerable where the hogs will have access frames, \$18 to 20. Large cargo timber pork production is the sole considera-Short lumber is very firm, extra cedars every pound of gain in live weight the average live weight exceeds

The greatest and most economical gains are made when the swine are able to eat the most food in propor-

tion to their weight. Frozen wheat may be used as a profitable food for swine. Skim link across most materially to the value of a grain readily respond to efforts at improveration, and 100 pounds of mixed grains ment in breeding and feeding, and across about 700 pounds of skim milk. equal about 700 pounds of skim milk. none degenerate so rapidly under a The relative value of skim milk in any system of neglect and mismanagement. ration varies with the amount fed, the interest of the Lake St. John district tively dull, with little demand, and poorest returns per pound fed being places; damp, cold, unsanitary pens stocks of old fish quite large. Prices obtained when the proportion of skim are ruinous to the health of pigs. They milk to the total food is the greatest. are the better for exercise in an open

mill towns and urging French Canadians to return to the land of their birth and settle down.

small supply, with the market firm. N. When hard flesh is desired skim milk S. large split are held at \$6 to 6.50, is a most valuable addition to the birth and settle down. 3 wholesale for one pound flats. Live generally insure firm meat. The greatlobsters are worth 12 cents and boiled est gains from a given amount of grain 14 cents: The demand is excellent, but have been shown when it is ground, the supply seems equal to it, hence the as a part of grain fed whole gets frequently voided before being digested.

Mixed grains are more economical than grains fed pure. In one set of experiments in which ground grain was fed dry and compared with ground grain fed soaked, the data pointed to a slight loss from soaking meal. While this may not be the actual case it is probable that the result from soaking meal may not be destroying the ova, which in cold, so marked as from soaking whole

The type of animals fed influences the character of the meat more than the breed. The fact of an animal being a Yorkshire or a Tamworth will not insure a good bacon carcass: it must also be of a rangy type, and be fed in a certain way. Pigs whose rations are limited make, generally, more economical gains than pigs that are rushed; and maturity or ripeness of the animal affects the quality of the

flesh. A series of experiments was conducted to discover the effect on the quality of the meat and cured bacon from the feeding of wheat and buckwheat to not always a cause of "soft" hogs and er six sisters and three classed as firm.

Hogs should never be given more feed at one time than they will eat clean, and still have an appetite for more. Overfeeding keeps the animals from being active in taking exercise, balance of the decade was supervised and that causes them to grow too fat and "soft." It is a good plan to feed as much as they will consume and diest to advantage. That will keep them hungry for every meal. Regularity in the time of feeding will cause more rapid gain in weight than when there is irregularity even to the extent of one hour in the meal time. The feed of swine should be reason-

ably clean; it should never be putrid. When the hogs are being fattened hey may with advantage have an allowance of a condiment of one of the following sort: Eartehm soda; a mixture of wood ashes and salt, at the rate of one bushel of ashes to six pounds of salt; a mixture composed of six bushels of charcoal broken into pieces the size of a hazel nut, six pounds of salt, 1 bushel of wheat shorts thoroughly mixed, sprinkled with a pailful of water, in which a pound and a quar-

of charcoal, six pounds of salt, sprinkled with a quantity of water to which a pound and a quarter of copto it and a chance to consume all they like. This is to take the place of the soil which the hog would naturally swallow in its feed if it were rooting

So far as the kind of feed causes "softness" in the sides of bacon, experiments indicate it to be due to the use of feeds which furnish insufficient nourishment to the pigs, and to the

want of exercise There are no farm animals that can be made to yield as large a profit as fitable food for swine. Skim milk adds well managed pigs none that will so The average dressed weight of swine straw yard, but they should have a ium at \$4 to 4.50, and large dry bank is about 76.44 per cent. of the fasted dry, warm, well-lighted pen, with a southern aspect, to retire into. troughs should be kept perfectly clear by frequent washings-their pens should be cleaned as regularly as those of horses or cattle. They should be so constructed that water can be freely employed in washing them out. Thirty per cent, creolin solutions should be frequently sprayed over the entire pen. The young pigs and shoats should be dipped once a fortnight in a ten per cent. solution of creolin in tepid water. This will remove parasites, relieve skin irritation, and cause the animals to thrive much better than they will do without this treatment. improved sanitation will lessen the tendency to verminous infection, by damp, undrained, unhealthy corners of

> underground buildings usually abound. DIED AT MONTICELLO, ME.

CARIBOU, Me., May 1.-Mrs. C. A. Denton was called from her home in Caribou, Me., last week to Monticello by the sudden illness and death of her son-in-law, John Gray, who died of pneumonia on Saturday, April 19. He was ill nine days. The funeral services were held in the Methodist church at Monticello, the Rev. Henry S. Harte of Fort Fairfield, Me, officlating. The deceased has been a resident of Monticello for some years, but formerly lived at Bloomfield, Carleton Co., N. B. Among the many beautiswine, in view or the fact that many ful flowers sent was a pillow consisting persons attributed "softness" in hogs of pink and white roses, pinks, sweet to feeding wheat or buckwheat. The peak, chrysanthemums and lilies sent by relatives and friends of Lowell, either wheat or buckwheat alone is Mass. He leaves besides an aged fath-"soft" sides, because some of the wife and little daughter. The sisters swine fed in each way yielded sides are Mrs. Henry Sharpe, Mrs. Samuel Boone, Mrs. Edward Jackson of Mon-ticello, Mrs. Albert Wasson of Bloom-field, N. B., Mrs. Edward Young and Miss Effle Gray of Lowell, Mass. The father and one brother reside in Monticello, Joseph and Willie of New Hampshire, U. S. A. Deceased was In the thirty-fourth year of his age and beloved and respected by all who knew him. Much sympathy is felt for the young widow and child. .

> Judson Skinner, recently in the employ of the Yarmouth Street Railway Co., has secured a position with the Canada Cycle and Motor Co., St.

relief. One bottle often cures. A FREE
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