POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

Use HAWKER'S TOLU OF WILD CHERRY BALSAM.

It will cure any cold. Price 25 cents.

Hawker's Catarrh Cure.

A positive cure for Catarrh or Cold in the head. The Canadian Drug Co., Sole Agents.

FARM TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Important Institute Meeting at Stanley.

DAIRY CATTLE

Their Improvement, Care and Feeding—Stock Breeders Hold a Fine Meeting at Bathurst Village — Agricultural Topics.

Stanley, Nov. 15—A Farmers' Institute meeting was held at Stanley on Monday evening, 12th instant, under the joint auspices of the New Brunswick department of agriculture, and the Maritime Stock Breeders' association. Hon. L. P. Farris, commissioner for agriculture; Mr. E. B. Elderkin, president of the Maritime Stock Breeders' association, and Mr. J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, were the speakers.

Owing to the unpleasant weather and the fact that a large number of the men were away in the woods, the attendance was not as large as desirable. Between thirty and forty farmers were present, however, and manifested much interest; Mr. Merrill in the chair.

Hon. L. P. Farris, the first speaker, spoke of the pleasure it gave him to be present at this, the first opportunity he had of meeting personally the farmers of Stanley since assuming the position of commissioner of agriculture. He assured them that he and the government would at all times be found extremely willing to advance the interests of agriculture in any and all ways whatsoever. The time was opportune for some advance movement, so that the province of New Brunswick might work out her destiny by becoming a great agricultural province. The opportunities for the production of beef and dairy products, sheep, swine, poultry and their products were as good here as in any other province of Canada. The markets of the world and the local markets are demanding all the time the better quality of goods; and if the New Brunswick people wish to cater to these markets they must avail themselves of every opportunity to improve their output. There is now a line of steamers running to the West India Islands, where a good market is always assured for almost everything that the province can produce in an agricultural way. The demands of this market should be considered and efforts made to meet them. The local government was prepared to do everything and anything they possibly could to assist in securing at least a part of the trade for New Brunswick farmers. The steamers were subsidized by the federal government and there was no reason why this market should not be occupied by products from this province.

Mr. E. B. Elderkin stated that the object of these meetings held by the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, aided and encouraged by the department of agriculture, was to develop the live stock industry, the feeding and caring for live stock. At the present day the stock in these maritime provinces are not in such a condition as to get the best results and to produce the articles which were required and demanded in the best markets. The times demand a man—if he is going into the dairy business—to select some one of the dairy breeds and stick to it with a bull, the very best obtainable, of the same breed and continue doing so, having in view the object of breeding better, buying better continuously from one year to another. Having selected the breed, continue in that breed till the end.

In the beef breeds the same conditions apply. The animals we have in these provinces today are not such as will put meat on the parts bringing the highest price. The tendency was rather to make tallow than the juicy beef that is demanded by the markets.

Mr. Elderkin, coming back to the dairy cow, asserted that the average cow of the province would not exceed, if equal, a production of one hundred pounds of butter per year, and that the standard should not be less than three hundred pounds. The only way of bringing the animals up to the standard was to top them off with the very best bull in sight, regardless of cost, if one of the distinctive dairy breeds. There is no best breed; the determining factor in the breed is the man's liking and qualifications for the best development of his particular breed. But, having chosen the breed, to develop it by feeding and care.

Mr. Elderkin discussed the ideal dairy animal and made his statements clear by means of a chart.

Having selected the breed and the bull, then to feed in such a manner as to produce the greatest results. Science had established the fact that the average cow to do her best must be supplied with digestive protein and digestive carbo-hydrates in the ratio of one to five, or in other words two and a half pounds of protein to twelve and a half pounds of carbo-hydrates. This is about the proportion which appears in the best June grass, which, you all know, is the best feed for the greatest results in milk cows.

He also advised breeding the cows in such a manner as to make a number calve in the fall, so as to insure a continuous flow of milk the year round. Also supplementing the pasture grass with grain food—soiling crops—for the summer months. In other words, sowing as early in the spring as possible one-half acre of peaches and oats in the proportion of equal parts by weight for each ten cows followed in ten days or a fortnight with a like acreage of one-quarter of an acre of peaches, one-quarter peas and the balance oats, and in another ten days with a like acreage of peas and oats in the proportion of one of peas and two of oats, and then green corn for the latter part of August and first half of September, and where corn can be successfully raised for ensilage it can be used for the balance of the grazing season. Where ensilage corn cannot be raised and the aftermath is not available, then white turnips will be found to be a succulent ration. He further advised as regards grain feed that a ration of two to three rounds of wheat bran and turnips and mangels for the succulent part of the winter ration to be supplemented by ensilage when ensilage can be had.

From the middle of June dairy cows should be kept in the stable in the day time and turned out into a small field or paddock for the night; thus can the cows escape the flies and other pests and to have a chance to properly digest and assimilate the feed given, and also can the manure be saved.

If the farmers of this province are to take their place alongside of the successful farmers of the world, they must manufacture, turn the dairy products of the farm into manufactured articles, butter and cheese of the very best quality.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale began by showing the immense advantages which could accrue from an increase of the live stock of the country, and spoke of an experiment at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where an attempt has been made to maintain forty head of cattle on forty acres, by Prof. Robertson, late agriculturist at the Central Farm. A somewhat larger experiment was now being conducted by Mr. Grisdale where two hundred acres in a five years' rotation, were to sustain two hundred cows or their equivalent in sheep and swine. Last year some one hundred and thirty were maintained and the manure applied to the farm this year. One hundred and fifty head of cattle are now being kept on the Experimental Farm. He then discussed briefly the rotation which was being followed on the farm at Ottawa. Two hundred acres had been divided into five equal plots of forty acres each. The first year the land was plowed and sowed to roots, ensilage corn and potatoes. Manure was applied this year. In the fall the land is ridged up in small ribs about twenty-one inches apart and eight inches high. The next spring they are broken down by means of a spring-tooth cultivator and sown with oats, barley or wheat. All the land is at the same time seeded down with grass seed at the rate of eight pounds of red clover, two of Alsike and twelve of Timothy grass seed to the acre. In the autumn this is generally used as a pasture for calves and sheep, as the growth of clover is very heavy in that section. The next year an immense crop of hay is the result, and the following year is given over to pasture or hay as is preferred. In August of the third year the land is plowed shallow at a depth of three and a half or four inches. This is kept cultivated until the late autumn when it is ribbed into small ribs twenty-one inches apart and eight inches high. Next spring it is broken down and sown with either peas or some mixed grain crop. Where a mixed grain crop is sown ten pounds of clover is used to the acre. This is not used in the case of peas, however. By means of this rotation the fertility of the land is immensely increased; the manure of the first year increases the growth of the roots and corn and so increased the possibilities of the land for the maintenance of live stock.

By means of charts Mr. Grisdale showed the immense difference between the dairy and beef animals and emphasized the points desirable for beef production. He advocated strongly the use of pure bred sires, of some beef breed. He deprecated strongly the use of the bull till two or three years old and then handing him over to the butcher for beef. A bull is fit for service till ten or twelve years old, and when one farmer has finished with him, generally speaking, he can dispose of him to some neighbor.

Mr. Grisdale described some of the experimental work which was being done in the production of beef at the Ottawa Experimental Farm, where steers of different ages were being experimented with. He stated that the yearling steer last year made a net profit of about ten dollars, the two-year-old about six dollars each and the three-year-old about six dollars. This was after paying for all the food they had eaten at the rate of two dollars per ton for roots and ensilage, five dollars for hay, three dollars for straw and ninety cents per cwt. for grain; these being the local market rates.

He also discussed at some length the advisability of feeding steers—dehorned, loose, or tied. He stated that so far as present results would indicate, the dehorned steers fed loose, three or four in a box stall, was the most economical method of housing steers for the winter. When eight or nine steers were fed loose there was danger of some steers not receiving their share of the food, and would in that way bring down the gains for the lot.

He then turned his attention to pork production and dwelt at some length upon the breeding and feeding of pigs. He stated that the economical production of pork dated from the selection of the young pig to be used for breeding. Many mistakes are made at this stage. He advocated the choice of a lengthy strong-constitutioned pig for a breeding sow. She should have a well developed udder with twelve good teats. He advocated the using of a pure-bred boar, not necessarily a pure-bred sow. Generally speaking, cross-breds were more profitable than pure-breds. He advocated a very careful weaning of the young by means of a little yard fenced off in a corner of the pen, arranged so as to admit the entrance of the young pigs only. When they were about a week old a small pan of fresh milk should be placed before them each morning and removed and thoroughly cleaned each night. When the pigs were six or eight weeks old they would be entirely weaned and would not know it themselves. He also advised the feeding of cooked food to young pigs and said that a plentiful supply of good skimmed milk was an invaluable addition to the young porkers' bill of fare.

He then went on to describe some of the experiments which had been conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, along the lines of the economical production of pork. He stated that a lot of six pigs fed on artichokes and grain made a gain of 139 pounds on 139 pounds of meal and 1-18 of an acre of artichokes. The meal cost $1.79, the artichokes cost for labor $1.85, making a net cost of $3.55. This makes a net cost of one hundred pounds of gain live weight, $1.80. The pigs were at right weights for making a cheap gain, viz., 100 to 125 pounds each. Another lot of six pigs were fed on corn meal and milk. These made a gain of 892 in 129 days on 2,000 pounds of cornmeal and 2,332 pounds of milk. The milk cost 45 cents per cwt., making the net cost per 100 pounds gain in live weight, $2.42.

Another lot of six pigs were fed on a meal made from equal parts of oats, peas and barley. This lot made a gain of 924 pounds live weight on 2,177 pounds of meal at 90 cents per cwt. The cost of 100 pounds of live weight was $2.36.

These experiments showed the immense advantage to be derived from feeding skim milk, for, not only was the pork produced at a less cost than where the skim milk formed part of the diet, but the pigs were ready for the block three weeks earlier and thus commanded $1.75 per cwt. more than those which were fed on oats, peas and barley. The price of pork had fallen after the time the former were killed.

He also told about a number of pigs which were fed on pumpkins cooked and pumpkins raw. The cooked made a gain at the rate of $2.89 per cwt., live weight, while the raw cost $3.60 per cwt., live weight.

Another lot of six pigs were fed on rape and grain. These pigs made a gain of 596 pounds on 1,223 pounds of milk and 3-16 of an acre of rape. The cost of 100 pounds of gain live weight was $2.90.

Rape is a crop that has a great future before it. In a number of experiments which had been conducted during the present year as high as 28½ tons per acre had been cut. At present four or five tons per acre was being harvested on the two cuttings.

He then spent some time discussing the best methods of feeding and preparing feed, advising the grinding of grain and the feeding of it dry rather than wet and stated that a very cheap method of feeding the pigs in winter was to add a considerable quantity of roots to the grain ration.

He concluded by urging the necessity of giving more attention to the raising of stock if they wished to have this province take the place she could occupy as one of the foremost agricultural countries of the world.

The same speakers addressed a meeting at Kingsclear on Tuesday evening along the same lines to a good attendance.

Wednesday night, at Prince William, owing to the cold, wet weather the farmers did not turn out in very large numbers, but what they lacked in that respect they were than made up for in enthusiasm and a very interesting and profitable meeting resulted.

The delegation left for Hartland and Jacksonville this morning.

LIVE STOCK MEETING.

A Good Gathering and Interesting Addresses at Bathurst Village.

Bathurst, Nov. 20.—A gathering of over one hundred interested farmers greeted the delegates from the Maritime Stock Breeders' association at Bathurst village on Monday evening. The meeting was held in the school house and John Kenny, ville, N. B., was the first speaker. He told of the organization of the Maritime Stock Breeders' association, its objects for the improvement of our live stock and the help which the N. B. government was extending. Speaking for the conditions which surrounded him at Sackville and for those around many farmers in other districts, he would advise the the use of Shorthorn bulls on the best cows we now had on hand. The progeny would make good beef animals and would also be good for milk production. He adduced evidence to show what great producers many Shorthorn cows were. He deprecated the practice of selling off the hay and grain from the farm and strongly urged more attention to live stock husbandry, which was the foundation for prosperity. He urged the growing of root crops, especially turnips, the fixing over or building of barns suitable for winter feeding. Warmth and ventilation were two of the great essentials in one stable.

Q—What kinds of turnips do you recommend?

Mr. Fawcett—Any good firm sort that experience shows will yield heavily, Carter's kangaroo, imported last year by the New Brunswick government, is an excellent variety.

Q—How much grain would you give a cow per day?

Mr. Fawcett—Eight pounds is about as much as is profitable to give most cows.

W. W. Hubbard was then introduced. He spoke of the value of pure bred sires. No man in this country was justified in breeding to anything but a pure bred bull. Agricultural societies should see that their members were supplied with the services of the best bulls that could be got. If that could not be accomplished by the society, neighbors should club together and get a bull. When a neighbor had a good bull standing for service no farmer could afford not to give him $1.00 for the service.

He described the rearing of the dairy cow and the raising of the beef animal. The former never should be allowed to get fat while the latter should be kept constantly in good flesh. He gave practical methods of using roughage, such as chaff, cut straw or poor hay chopped in a good winter ration. He urged the provision of peas and oats and corn stalks to feed the cows when the pasturage got short and spoke upon the value of organization, urging all present to support their agricultural society and make it useful to themselves, both for securing stock and seeds and as an educational factor.

The Bathurst and Beersford cheese factory under the management of Mr. James Frier, gave its patrons great satisfaction during the past season. It has since the 15th May distributed over $5,500 among them.

CANNOT KILL CATS.

Portland, Me., Nov. 20—A unique case was tried before Justice Bonney in the superior court today. It was a suit to determine the rights of cats. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant shot two of her cats wantonly and wilfully, and wanted to know if he had the right to do this. The defendant admitted that he shot the cats, but he claimed they were on his premises and in the act of killing his chickens at the time of shooting. The court ruled as a matter of law, that the defendant had no right to shoot the cats unless he was compelled to use that amount of force in order to save his chickens at that particular time from being killed. Verdict for defendant.

Kruger's Granddaughter.

Paris, Nov. 19—At Marseilles Saturday Mme. Eloff, President Kruger's granddaughter, went to St. Pierre Cemetery, where the wife and children of General Villebois-Mareuil are buried, and laid flowers on their graves. Returning to the hotel she received Captain Ricardi, one of the officers of the volunteer corps, who came to see her. Mme. Eloff spoke with enthusiasm of the bravery of the volunteers.

Asked if General Botha would surrender, she said, "No, never. Even if he does, De Wet will never give in while there is a living Boer. The fighting will go on. The Boers have plenty of arms, ammunition and food. The Boers fight with a handful of meal to sustain them. Our losses so far have been only a little over two thousand men. My grandfather is full of hope. He comes to Europe as the chief of a state. He is still the president of a fighting nation. It is not true that my grandfather is unpopular. His people love him and begged him to come to Europe to try to obtain intervention. I cannot believe we will lose our country. There is still justice in the world. The way Boer farms have been burned and Boer women thrust over the frontier without money or clothes is terrible. Many families have been separated. Everyone in Pretoria is compelled to go to bed at 7 o'clock. No one is allowed on the streets.

FORTUNES IN CHUNKS.

A Story of Lucky Strokes of the Pick.

THE BIGGEST NUGGET

Ever Found Was Worth $148,000--It was Found in New South Wales --The Cripple Creek Region Has Taken a Great Jump in Gold Production.

Gold mining has made rapid strides during the past decade. Not only has the civilized world been astonished by the enormous wealth of South Africa, but the exploration of the rich fields of Cripple Creek, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, British Columbia and other mining sections of this continent has also revealed vast stores houses of the yellow metal. Nearly every district has its stories, some romantic, some tragic, of great strikes and immense outputs.

Much interesting information relative to gold mines is to be found in a little book entitled Famous Gold Nuggets of the World, by Thomas Jefferson Hurley, a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Geographical Society, the author having shared with prospectors and miners the hardships and too infrequent delights in the search for gold nuggests and gold bearing quartz. The book has but recently been published.

In all the world $9,000,000,000 of gold are computed to be in existence. The twentieth century has been pre-eminently the age of gold. From 1851 to 1899 the total production of gold was $6,665,631,000, or more than twice as much as produced during the three hundred and fifty years preceding the half century now closing.

It is a remarkable coincidence that, though the diameter of the earth separates them, and a half century intervenes between the discoveries, there is a similarity in the history of mining in Australia and South Africa and that in Alaska and the great Northwest. In each case the aborigines knew of the existence of the yellow metal long before the information reached civilization. Both were barren territories and remote from the haunts of civilized man, and the early miners experienced terrible hardships before the glittering result of their labor exerted its powerful influence in modernizing the bleak and desolate sections where nature had hidden the golden treasure.

Gold seems to have always exerted a magnetic influence on mankind. Its power of fascination was felt as much in the "dark backward and abysm of time" as it is in these days of higher civilization. King Solomon was as noted for his store of gold as for his wisdom, but long before that astute monarch reigned the yellow metal was highly prized and used extensively in primitive arts and manufactures. The earliest known coinage of gold was about 800 years B. C., in the time of Miletus. Four centuries later the Sicilians used it for coinage purposes. In the earlier centuries of the Christian era placer mining was well established in southwestern Europe, the Ural Mountains and Asia Minor.

The big gold discoveries of this century began in California in 1847, in Australia in 1851, and a few years later in British Columbia.

The opening up of the rich Cripple Creek section, whose outpour this year will be in the neighborhood of $30,000,000, is one of the marvels of the times. But there have been no great finds in recent years equalling those in Alaska and in the Klondike, and it is the case with which the gold is obtained that has attracted the thousands of gold seekers to the creeks and beaches of the far Northwest.

Entire production of gold in the United States from 1790 to 1848 amounted to only $34,000,000. The next year alone $49,000,000 of the metal was taken out of California soil, and since that period a total of $2,500,000,000 has been mined in the United States.

In the early days many men found nuggets of the size of hens' eggs, and a few washed out chunks as large as apples. It was poor diggins where $20 or $25 worth of gold was not panned or rocked out in a day. The best average day's work of a common miner, working alone, yielded about two and a half ounces of gold, worth about $50.50. Now we hear of men cleaning up several hundreds of dollars in a single day in Alaska and the Klondike.

Nearly all of the gold nuggets that have been found have a history, much being legendary tales related by prospectors gathered about the camp fire on bleak and dreary nights to while away the weary hours until the light of day enables them eo seek again for signs of the yellow metal.

No large nuggets have been found in the Klondike, the largest one found in that region weighing but 34 ounces, Troy, and being worth but $583. It was found in Eldorado Creek.

The mining claim, however, which holds the world's record for the greatest production of gold nuggets, both as to size, value and quantity, is the Reed Mine, in Cabarras County, N. C., within twenty-fours' ride by rail from New York city. Taking the nuggets in the order of their weight, the Reed Mine has yielded nuggets weighing 28 pounds, 17 pounds, 16 pounds, 13½ pounds, 9½ pounds, two 9 pounds, two 8 pounds, 5 pounds, 3½ pounds, two 2 pounds and 1½ pounds, and an even peck of gold the size of beans and peas. The first discovery was made by a slave, as were also the 17 pound and 16 pound nuggets. In addition a quartz vein has been devoloted that assays from $10 to $300 to the ton.

The next greatest find in North Carolina was on the property near Albermarle, Stanley County, now owned by the United Goldfields Corporation. They have now for safe keeping in the vaults of a New York trust company a 10½ pound nugget, one 8½ pounds, another 5¾ pounds, and one weighing 3 pounds, besides a dozen of about one pound and a couple of quarts of smaller pieces. Like the Reed Mine, this property has enormous ledges of gold quartz. The first gold ever discovered in the United States was found in North Carolina, the records of the United States mint as far back as 1793 showing several thousand dollars of gold from that state.

One North Carolinian used to find so much gold that his head was turned, and being an ardent sportsman he used to mold bullets of pure gold with which he shot deer.

But North Carolina is not the Klondike it used to be.

The famous old mining country of Calaveras, California, has furnished some of the most noteworthy chunks of gold found in that state, but the largest have been mixed generally with quartz. A 14-year-old boy named Perkins was working at a plaything of a water wheel in the bed of an old worked over mountain stream, in the summer of 1858, and stumbled upon a nugget of gold and quartz as large as a cocoanut. The chunk sold for about $1,800. Hundreds of miners had passed that spot searching for the yellow metal.

George H. Norman and Frank Aman found near Gibonsville, in 1867, a nugget that weighed over 100 ounces and was worth $1,700. In 1851, at French Ravine, a lump of gold and quartz together was discovered from which $1,000 in gold was taken. In 1855 a nugget of gold and quartz found returned $10,000. In the same county, a nugget that weighed 266 ounces was found, valued at $5,000. At French Ravine, in 1850, a mass of gold and quartz was picked up that weighed 263 ounces and was worth $4,893.

The biggest nugget found in California in the last 30 years was picked up in Sierra county. It was sold to R. B. Woodward, of San Francisco, who paid for it $13,500 for exhibition purposes. When it was melted about $9,800 was realized.

Many rich pockets of gold have been found accidentally. From one rich pocket gold worth $110,000 was thrown out by one blast in California.

The telluride veins of Sierra county, extending from Minnesota to the South Yuba, have been prolific of pockets. A big pocket found on this belt yielded $250,000. Several other pockets yielding from $5,000 to $50,000 have been found in this region.

Many rich pockets have been found about Grass Valley, Nevada county; Auburn, Placer county, and Sonora, Tuolumne county. The Reese pocket, Grass Valley, contained $40,000. This sum was pounded out in a hand-mortar in less than a month. Near Grass Valley a pocket that yielded $60,000 was found by a sick "pilgrim," who knew nothing about prospecting or mining.

The Green Emigrant pocket vein, near Auburn, was found by an emigrant who had never seen a mine. It yielded $100,000. This find was made within 30 yards of a road that had been travelled daily for 20 years. No more pay was found after the first pocket was worked.

The Devil pocket, in Sonora, alongside the main street of the town, yielded $200,000 in 1879. It was nearly all taken out in three weeks.

Few nuggets of any size have been found outside of California in any of the Pacific states. The state of Montana, however, is showing a collection of nuggets at the Paris exposition worth $12,000, the largest one weighing five pounds, shaped like a small paving block, and being worth $1,050.

Montana's largest nugget was found on the Little Blackfoot River. It was worth $3,356.

Nevada's record for big nuggets is not remarkable. The largest found in that famous mining state was about 20 years ago. It weighed 24 pounds and was valued at $4,000. A nugget worth $2,199 was found about a year ago.

Arizona, while forging to the front as a copper producer, has not been productive of famous nuggets up to this time. Last spring Papago Indians found one worth $960 in Horsefield Basin, a canon in the foothills of the Quijoroa Mountains, 50 miles south of Tucson. The discovery made quite a sensation.

The Ortiz grant, New Mexico, where Thomas A. Edison is now trying to extract gold by means of electricity, is regarded as one of the greatest deposits of gold bearing gravel in the world. Twenty million dollars can be taken from the gravel there, it is said, but so far it has been found impracticable to pursue mining there as it would cost $2,500,000 to divert the course of the Rio Grande River so as to wash the gold.

The South American countries have been extremely rich in gold placer mining. They have produced two and one-fifth billions of gold, nearly one-third of the world's supply.

Siberia, which now commands additional interest, owing to its proximity to Alaska and from the fact that a large corporation is prospecting its shores for gold, must not be omitted from the general record. The greatest nugget found in this Russian possession was the Ural, found in the Ural Mountains, which was worth $24,000. Another large nugget, named the Tsar, was found on July 22, 1882. It was valued at $11,000. Another nugget, which yielded $30,000 was found by three convicts. The czar freed the convicts, but kept the gold. It is interesting to note that Russia ranks fourth among the gold-producing countries of the world.

Now that the Japanese government has sanctioned the operation of mines by foreigners, the islands will soon figure as gold producers. In Nakkaido, the northernmost main island of the empire, the total length of the river beds containing gold is estimated at 3,500 miles, and the total productive area at 1,750,000 acres. Nuggets weighing over half a pound have been found in the district.

Often nuggets of peculiar shape are found. Last fall a priest found one formed like a sickle and weighing 100 pounds in West Australia. He called it the "sacred and golden sickle," as it had been found as the result of a vision that came to a poor but devout parishioner.

L. W. Tatum, of the Providencial Mining and Milling Company, Dolores, Mexico, bought from an Indian a small nugget which was a perfect corn husk in shape. The jeweler who mounted it for a scarf-pin said the graver's art could not improve it. The centre stem of the husk ran from butt to tip, gradually tapering; the side or lateral veins were all clear and perfect and the entire shape of the leaf appeared. The nugget was one and a half inches long and three-eighths of an inch wide. It was 19 karat fine and a beautiful color.

The largest gold nugget of which the world has any knowledge was found in New South Wales. It sold for $148,000.

Glorious Football Game.

(From the Portland Oregonian.)

Away with the feeble prize fight,
Away with the lifeless ring,
Away with the palsied short-arm jab
And decrepit full-arm swing;
For our blood is hot within us,
And the sport is dull and tame,
And we thirst for the blood that streaks the mud
At the glorious football game.

Hurrah for the seething scrimmage
Of the tangled twenty-two!
Hurrah for the writhing legs and arms
Of the smiling, fighting crew!
Hurrah for the blood of battle
That dyes the mass with flame,
And the grewsome groans and the melting moans
Of the glorious football game!

From the tense and breathless lineup,
Before the first wild rush,
When the slashing, smashing guards go down
In a gnarled and knotted crush.
Till the stretchers come to carry
Away the maimed and lame,
There is pure delight in the very sight
Of the glorious football game.

We see the gory garments
In shreds and tatters rend,
We watch the frantic half-back jump
Upon the prone left end;
We watch the daughay full-back
Slide o'er the line to fame,
And we catch our breath in the fear of death
At the glorious football game.

And their limbs are wrenched and swollen
And their heads are gashed and sore,
And the gutters 'round the white-lined field
Are running red with gore;
But the "subs" relieve the wounded,
And the play goes on the same,
Let the dying lie in their blood and die,
And go on with the glorious game!

We cheer from the thronging grandstands
And the bleachers echo back,
As we trace the ball through all its long
Uncertain, sinuous track;
And in yells that cleave the heavens
Our ecstasy proclaim,
And shout till hoarse through the changing course
Of the glorious football game!

And when the fight is finished,
And the wounded borne to bed,
And a few heartfelt but hasty tears
Are shed above the dead,
We rush upon the players,
And we bear with glad acclaim
The surviving few of the twenty-two
From the scene of the glorious game.

Then down with the palsied prize fight,
It's a brief and bootless bore;
And it's stale and tame beside the game
That is sport to the very core;
He only is a hero
Who fights his way to fame
At the risk of life through the struggling strife
In the glorious football game.

Strength of Character.

"He is a man of great strength of character and self-control."

"How do you know?"

"He stopped smoking for two weeks once without referring to the fact oftener than eighteen or twenty times a day."—[Chicago Post.

WORTH $50 A BOTTLE To This Man.

It may be worth a like sum or even more to you.....

Fingal, Barnes Co., N. D., March 19, 1898.
Dear Sirs:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure and think it a good Liniment. I have cured a Spavin on my best mare, and I would not take $125 for her, which I offered for $75 before. I will be pleased to have your book and receipts for this inclosed stamp, as I read on the carton.
FRANK SMITH.
Truly yours.

Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mar. 6, '98.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find a two-cent stamp for your valuable Horse Book. I had one but it is lost. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure without one failure in years, and consider it the best Liniment for man or beast in the market. Please send me the book as you advertise it on bottle, for horses.
GEORGE BROWN.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the bunch and leaves no scar. Price, $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

REPORT ON EGGS.

Canadian Shipments Arrive in Good Shape.

Ottawa, Nov. 20—(Special)—In the report received by the department of agriculture at Ottawa from their agent at Bristol, who is looking into the condition in which Canadian products are landed in Great Britain, he says: "The consignment of eggs landed in very good shape. The boxes were in fine condition and the breakage of eggs very light. If covers could be fastened similar to those on butter boxes, it would save a certain amount of breakage of covers."

A Pleasant Duty.—"When I know anything worthy of recommendation, I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. Jas. Murdock, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of Catarrh of five years standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes. 50 cts."—9

Sold by E. C. Brown.

The Monkey and the Tiger.

"Why, Dollie, where's Marie? I thought you were playing you were at the Zoo."

"Well, she got cross and went home 'cause I wouldn't give her any nuts. I was the monkey and she was the tiger, and tigers don't eat nuts."

Rheumatic Jointe.—Mrs. George Smith, 62 Charron street, Point St. Charles, Que., says: "Rheumatism in my joints caused me sufferings that words cannot describe how terrible. I took four bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure and am a well woman. I have recommended it to others with as good results. Think the treatment nothing short of a wonder."—10

Sold by E. C. Brown.

The virtues—unlike the arts—are distinguishable into useful and ornamental. On the contrary, if they are useful they are by that mark beautiful; if they are beautiful they are by that sign useful.

Mistress—"Mary, did'nt I hear you kiss that young man last night when he went away?"

Maid—"I hope not, mum."—[Detroit Free Press.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart acts directly and quickly, stimulates the heart's action, stops most acute pain, dispels all signs of weakness, fluttering, sinking, smothering, or palpitation. This wonderful cure is the sturdy ship which carries the heart-sick patient into the haven of radiant and perfect health. Gives relief in most acute forms of heart disease in 30 minutes.—11

Sold by E. C. Brown.

... is actual insanity, however apparent advantage to our

Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and kindred ailments, take wings before the healing qualities of South American Nervine. Thomas Hoskins, of Dunham, Ont., took his preacher's advice, followed directions, and was cured permanently of the worst form of Nervous Prostation and Dyspepsia. He has recommended it to others with gratifying results. It's a great nerve builder.—12

Sold by E. C. Brown.

Disproportion is the curse man lies under. The balanced head, heart and will would move the world.

Take One of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills after dinner. It will promote digestion and overcome any evil effects of too hearty eating. Safe, prompt, active, painless and pleasant. This effective little pill is supplanting all the old school nauseous purgatives. 40 doses, 10 cents.—13

Sold by E. C. Brown.

A fool and his money are soon parted—yet there are people who would gladly be fools for the sake of having money to part with.

Kidney Duty.—It is the particular function of the kidneys to filter out poisons which pass through them into the blood. When the kidneys are diseased they cannot do their whole duty, and should have the help and strength that South American Kidney Cure will afford in any and all forms of kidney disorder. It relieves in 6 hours.—14

Sold by E. C. Brown.

No W ... the R... "D... hey
pu... oy I out ... er o... ard,
Sid ... O ... whey o... ..."

Those Worrying Piles!—One application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you comfort. Applied every night for three to six nights and a cure is effected in the most stubborn cases of Blind, Bleeding, or Itching Piles. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Eczema and all itching and burning skin diseases. It acts like magic. 35 cents.—15

Sold by E. C. Brown.

Economy.—"While I was away, Kitty, you saved some house money, of course?"

"Yes, Harry, I saved a lot; but I spent it all on ice cream."

That Cutting Acid that arises from the stomach and almost strangles, is caused by fermentation of the food in the stomach. It is a foretaste of indigestion and dyspepsia. Take one of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets immediately after eating, and it will prevent this distress and aid digestion. 60 in a box. 35 cents.—16

Sold by E. C. Brown.

First Citizen—Our pastor had quite a controversy with a minister from Louisville over the higher criticism.

Second Citizen—You don't say? Any shootin'?