

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DESPATCH WHICH BULLER SENT TO WHITE.

FOR THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

ST. STEPHEN. St. Stephen, Oct. 29.—(Special)—This afternoon fire destroyed Demont's hotel, a pleasure resort situated on the river bank five miles below Calais. The building was owned by C. B. Demont and George M. Hanson of Calais, and was partly insured. It has recently been conducted by E. Q. Hill, who is partly protected by insurance. The building was valued at \$3,000.

SUSSEX. Sussex, Oct. 30.—A. J. Armstrong, of St. John, was in the village today. At the stipendiary magistrate's court this afternoon, in the case of Sarah M. Jones against Melbourne Jones, her husband, in which the charge was that she had committed adultery with a man named Melbourne Jones, several witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned until Wednesday the 6th prox.

ST. MARTINS. St. Martins, Oct. 30.—W. E. Skillen has been appointed special commissioner to take a census of the fisheries. He commenced work Monday. There will be a meeting of the Farmers' Institute in the Temperance hall on Monday next. Addresses will be given by W. S. Tompkins, W. W. Hubbard and others.

ST. ANDREWS. St. Andrews, Oct. 30.—Some time since E. Armstrong recommended to the committee that the light on the Sand Head, St. Andrews harbor, be shifted to a position farther to the westward, also that a buoy be placed at the southwestern point of Navy Island and a light and bell on Cherry Island at the mouth of the river. Col. Anderson, the chief inspector of lights, was over the location this week in the launch "The Fish Hawk" and approved of the recommendations. They will be carried out in the spring. The improvements were necessary in the interests of shipping.

WHITE'S COVE. White's Cove, Queens County, Oct. 25.—The long continued drought has given the farmers an excellent opportunity to get in their crops, but a great many wells have gone dry, making it nearly impossible for the water mills to do any grinding.

GRAND FALLS. Grand Falls, Oct. 29.—Dr. Rouleau has opened a drug store in the newly erected Legacy building on Broadway. The doctor intends to remove to this side of the river and will reside over the store. Charles Collier is busy finishing his hotel. Several carloads of furniture arrived from Montreal last week and in a few days the large hotel will assume a homelike appearance. The hotel will be formally opened Dec. 2 with a ball and supper.

ELGIN. Elgin, Albert county, Oct. 29.—The members of Garibaldi L. O. U. No. 138, will on the programme will be target shooting at 100 yards. Money prizes given for the best shots. There will be public speaking on the historical event and topics of the present day. The speakers will be the Rev. J. K. King, of the Methodist church; Coleman, B. C. M.; David H. Bannister, W. M.; James R. Collier, P. M., and others. A basket social will close the evening. Proceeds for the benefit of the St. John's hospital.

DIGBY. Digby, Oct. 31.—The arbitrators, Capt. Benson, Turnbull and Martin, who have been hearing the case of the Quikstep schooner, have decided that the schooner Quikstep violated the rules of the road when she collided with the schooner J. W. Cousins in the Bay of Fundy, and have awarded the latter vessel \$200, to be paid by the owners of the Quikstep, together with the costs of the arbitrator's court. It cost \$100 to make the necessary repairs on the Quikstep to allow her to proceed to the fishing grounds.

TRURO. Truro, N. S., Oct. 30.—(Special)—A serious gunning accident occurred here tonight. John Snook, brother of Lieut. Geo. Snook, of the 78th battalion, while hunting partridges accidentally discharged his gun, the bullet entering his neck at the side of the throat and passing to the cord at the back of the neck, where it cannot be located by the physicians. An operation by Dr. J. J. Gallagher will be performed at Halifax. Mr. Snook walked more than a mile to his home after the accident. If blood poisoning is prevented he will recover.

MONCTON. Moncton, Oct. 31.—(Special)—L. B. Read, son of Rev. Dr. Read, has taken the position of accountant with the Sunner Company and is expected to arrive here tomorrow from Minneapolis, where he resigned a position in the American National Bank.

EDITOR'S EXPLANATION. Says He Secured Despatch from Civilian at Ladysmith—It Reads: "Make Best Terms You Can"—Buller Had Challenged Him to Tell How He Got It.

London, Oct. 31.—The National Review gives the essential terms of the Spatchcock despatch of Sir Redvers Buller to General Sir George White, when in command of the beleaguered British garrison at Ladysmith. According to this authority the message ran as follows: "I have been repulsed. You will burn your engines and destroy all your ammunition. You will then make the best terms you can with the Boers after I have fortified myself on the Tugela."

Another lot of six, averaging 43 pounds in weight and costing \$2.24 per hundred weight, was produced in the above experiments and those that follow. It must be borne in mind, however, that these pigs were fed on a diet of grain alone, and hence would make greater gains for the food consumed than the heavier weights. Sixteen milk and grain were fed in proportion of 13 to 20.

Another lot of five pigs, weighing 98 pounds and bought at \$8 each, were fed on grain alone with a soft feeder and produced pork at a food cost of \$5.57 per hundred weight.

It will be seen from the above that the best results were obtained from steamed clover and ground corn, and that the latter weighed 43 pounds and the former 73, there is apparently little difference between the food cost of these two lots. To this, therefore, we invite the special attention of our dairymen and farmers who have a clover hay that they can use for feeding this year.

FOOD COST OF PORK. Interesting Experiment Conducted by the Ottawa Experimental Farm Station—The Final Results.

This subject will be of unusual interest to our readers this year, as we therefore take pleasure in giving them results of experiments made at the Ottawa station during the past year, for the purpose of ascertaining how cheaply pork could be made in the earlier stages from the feeds on hand. We have not space to give the details, but merely to give the average price of the different lots. The cost of production was \$4.20 per hundred, and the average price of which was 90 cents per hundred weight on the market.

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DOOR FOR HOG HOUSE. The advantage of having a door to a hog house that will always be closed will be readily seen. The cut shows a door that has been in service for years and found entirely satisfactory. It is made of iron, weighs 24 lbs. and is hinged at the top (A) and made to swing both ways, out and in. At the bottom, two by four (B) are spiked on and rounded off at the bottom edge. A pin (C) inserted in the frame will hold the door shut when desired, and a post (D) with a row of holes at varying heights which to insert a pin will prevent the door from swinging open so far. This will allow the passage of only the little pigs if it is wished to keep the larger hogs in the house. The heavy two by fours at the bottom of the door will soon learn to operate the door.

AGED WOMAN MEETS DEATH IN AWFUL FORM. Knocked Down in Pasture by a Ram's Hogs Devour Her. Ridgetown, Ont., Oct. 30.—(Special)—Mrs. James Robertson, a farmer's wife, 84 years of age met a horrible death yesterday. She was knocked down in the pasture by a ram. A drove of hogs then attacked her and almost devoured her body.

NEWFOUNDLAND SQUADRON. British Admiralty Announces Capt Montgomery Appointed Commodore. St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 26.—The British admiralty announced the appointment of Capt. Robert A. P. Montgomery, commander of the battleship Prince George, of the Channel Squadron, to be the new commander of the Newfoundland squadron, succeeding Commander George A. Gifford, at present commander of the cruiser Charabias, who is slated for promotion to the rank of commodore.

Mr. Gebhard Got \$185,000. Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 29.—The divorce proceedings which Frederick M. Gebhard and Louise Morris Gebhard are legally separated were concluded today by the order of the court that Mr. Gebhard pay his former wife \$185,000 and make over to her his New York residence.

SUNSHINE FOR HOGS. Points to Consider in Constructing Inside Arrangement of Pens.

Why is it that the nature of the hog has been so misunderstood? He does not thrive on filth, his pen and his food should be clean, and there is one other point that has been too often lost sight of, his pen should not be dark and dismal. The hog likes sunlight. The Maryland experiment station says that the hog is an animal to which sunshine is just as essential as it is to the corn plant. Neither corn nor pork can be successfully produced without plenty of sunshine. In this latitude and farther north this sunshine in winter will have to be brought into the pens through glass, but farther south, under normal conditions, it is only necessary to face the pen to the south; allow the sun's rays to reach the back of the pen on the beds and give good shelter and protection from the north and west winds. In constructing the hog pen for the station, the following points have been observed: (1) It is faced to the south so as to permit the rays of the sun to shine upon the beds of the pigs at the extreme rear end of the pen in the winter season and also to give shade in that portion in summer. (2) The lattice construction between the pens at the ends and rear admit of a free circulation of air in warm weather. (3) The location of the manure pit in the centre and below the level of the sleeping and feeding floors, with all the drainage below it, aids materially in maintaining a proper sanitary condition. (4) Swinging gates close the pigs into their beds while the manure is being loaded. (5) The manure pit is concreted, which enables the saving of all liquid increment which with the pig amounts to 51 per cent. of the total manure value. (6) Feed bins are placed in front of each pen which facilitates feeding and enables keeping different feeds for each pen if desired. Some of these requirements may seem pretty nice for swine according to the old ideas, but they are correct and important to success in raising the best pork.

AT THE PAN-AM. Some Points About the Leading Cows in the Model Dairy.

The cow illustrated here was the leading cow in the model dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, where 10 dairy and general purpose breeds are represented, and is the Guernsey, Mary Marshall, No. 5004. She was bred and is owned by Ezra Michener of Pennsylvania. She was born April 20, 1901, and dropped her last calf

LEADING COW IN THE MODEL DAIRY. April 15, 1901. As seen in the above illustration, she is a grand type of dairy cow. Her best week's record of milk in the model dairy was 294 pounds 7 ounces for the week ended May 25. Her milk analyzed 4.75 per cent butter fat. After being fed milk nearly five months she gave for the week ended September 17, 180.8 pounds milk, containing 5.8 per cent butter fat.

A Word About Queens. Says Dr. C. C. Miller in Gleanings in Bee-Culture: "Longevity in bees is coming to the front. Assuming that in harvest time a worker lives six weeks, and goes ahead when 16 days old, if its life were prolonged a week it could store 27 per cent more. If one queen lives twice as long as another, will not her workers live at least a little longer? Is it not possible that, by proper selection continuously exercised, we might add that week to the life of the worker? If we could add a sixth to the worker's life, that ought to add a sixth to its winter life. In that case, a bee born Oct. 1, which now lives till April 1, would live till May 1—quite a long time in the wintering period. Another thing: We can tell better what a queen is by two or three seasons' work than we can by a single season's work. The one that shows herself best for three seasons is a safe one to breed from. I have queens born in 1907 that are among the best I have." While this is true, the average queen, I think, would better be displaced in two years by a young one, remarks the editor of the Bee Journal.

Scratchers Are Good Layers. Whenever hens or chicks are always ready to scratch, and seem to be busy at all times, you need have no fear of a failure to get eggs from the hens or a rapid growth on the part of the chicks. Scratching is their work, their mode of occupying and passing away time, and indicates business. The hens that keep busy scratching do not contract the vices peculiar to those fowls that have nothing to do, and they keep fresh and in good health by a single comb, clean plumage and plenty to do on the part of the hens, indicate that egg foods are unnecessary and eggs plentiful.—Farm and Fireside.

Shoeing a Horse. If the horse finch while a particular nail is being driven, the nail should be at once removed, the hole displaced in the front, and the shoe once more be carefully tried and only affixed when it is seen to fit perfectly and the nail holes to correspond exactly with the white line. The nails should be left out in the neighborhood of the injury and the latter disinfect and closed, with wax or tarry.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP. Points of Excellence of This Breed Considered—A Sheep That Produces Great Quantities of Lean Meat.

We are now living in an age when all classes like the best meat and the most lean in it. In my opinion, that is supplied by the pure bred Hampshire Down, which if carefully bred, are extremely hardy and at the same time get fat as quickly as many others, very different from the old Hampshire of fifty years ago. Some persons may say they eat so much food and require a long time in getting fat, says R. J. Beveridge in Livestock Journal. Do not forget this, that when ripe nothing weighs so well and no class makes as much per head if you believe in a world ram. I have known produce from this strain scale 136 pounds at sixteen months old. You get plenty of lean meat.

When selecting rams do not forget that a well put on shoulder is a very important point. Let the ram resemble a good dry horse. If you get a plain, upright shoulder, they never get the ribs right, besides being coarse, but the fact is, if you turn out the ram, not more than fifty ewes. Do not trouble respecting the ewes starting poor, but after a few weeks they gradually improve, but don't get them too fat before lambing. You will generally, then, have a good rear of lambs, which should be taught to eat as soon as possible in pens in front of the mothers. I do not advise too many roots before lambing. Do not cut lambing and a week after. It has a tendency toward making them feverish as well as causing foot rot. Believe that the cause of great losses with ewes and lambs. Let nature have her course unless you are compelled to give assistance. When lambs are a month old, give them a little hay, also peas or maize and cake. It is extraordinary what they will eat after a fortnight, which habit is best acquired by feeding them with very little and frequently. Nothing pays for attention to the ewes more than to let them put ewes and lambs on a stale pasture or aftermath. I have often witnessed the most disastrous results from this. Let the ewes be well after weaning. When a lamb is weaned, feed some nice vetches before blossoming or sunflower, second crop (if not higher) following on with thousand headed kale or cabbage. Penned on nights for two or three weeks, they are rendered fit for turning out and wintering. Beware of the danger of killing them, which is frequently the case when we lambs go straight to turnips or swedes.

Some of our farmers are raising Hampshire has no wool. I do not consider that of much consequence at its present value. Prime mutton is being wanted, full of lean meat, in the present age.

Economic Value of Birds. The subject of the balance of power in Nature has recently received an interesting illustration from France where it has been shown that the insects follow closely the disappearance of birds. It is asserted that the destruction of birds in France has produced disastrous effects on agriculture, horticulture, and the grape industry. In the Department of Herault alone, as it has been calculated, the destruction of birds accustomed to feed upon insects costs a loss of over 2,000,000 gallons of wine every year. Some birds consume about 600 insects daily, and a single insect-eating species, according to the estimate of Monsieur Levat, may be dropping about 3,200 grains of wheat and 3,120 grapes per day.

How Plants Absorb Water. Water is absorbed by the roots and undergoes a very slight change; matter from the cells of a tree is added (as sugar, in the maple), and it is then denominated "sap." It passes from cell to cell upwards, through the sap-wood, until it reaches the leaves. The cells being separate, and not continuous tubes, it is conveyed from one to another through a great number of partitions; in the bass-wood, for example, where rot cells are very long, it passes about 2,000 partitions in rising a foot.—Farmers' Review.

Weaning the Foals. Before beginning to wean a foal the young thing should be thoroughly halter broken, and the sooner this is done after the foal is dropped the better. The colt or filly should also become accustomed to eating oats, both whole and ground, wet and dry. This can be easily accomplished by feeding grain to the dam regularly night and morning in a box or trough set upon the ground or floor or so near it that the colt can reach the grain easily.

Throwing Hay Out of the Manger. Many horses throw the hay out of the manger, tramp on it and then refuse to eat it, says New England Homestead. This most generally occurs when a horse stands in a single stall. The best way to stop this is to nail a piece of wood across the manger, so that the hay can be pushed in under it. The hay cannot then be thrown out.

PALE YOUNG GIRLS HOW THEY MAY GAIN BRIGHT EYES AND ROSY CHEEKS. The Story of a Young Girl Who Suffered from Headaches, Dizziness and Fainting Spells—Her Health Became so Bad That She Was Forced to Give Up School. Miss Catherine McLellan is a young lady well known in Charlottetown, P. E. I., and greatly esteemed among her friends. She is one of those young ladies throughout the land, Miss McLellan fell a victim to several medicines were tried, she found nothing to help her until she began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Miss McLellan tells the story of her illness as follows:—I am now eighteen years of age, and for a considerable time suffered from headache, and I was very weak and nervous; in fact could not undergo the least exertion. My appetite failed; I suffered from dizziness, and frequently I suffered from fainting spells. I tried several kinds of medicine and doctors prescribed for me, but instead of getting better I was gradually growing weaker, and eventually had to discontinue going to school. About this time I read the testimonial of a girl whose condition was similar to mine, who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I then decided to try the pills, and have every reason to be gratified that I did so, as they have completely restored my health. Every one of the symptoms that had made my life so miserable have disappeared, and I am now enjoying as good health as any girl of my age could wish, and I shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Miss McLellan further stated that while she was not desirous of publicity in stories of this kind, she nevertheless felt that her experience, if known might be the means of bringing health to some other sufferer, and it is this very purpose that has induced her to go to the above statement for publication. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich red blood, and give tone to the nerves. It is because of this that they bring bright eyes, rosy cheeks and light footsteps to girls who have been weary, pale and listless and had begun to feel that life was a burden. Pale and anemic girls everywhere should give these pills a fair trial, as they are certain to restore health and strength. See that

EXTENSIVE TIMBER DEAL. Eighty-one Thousand Acres in Arkansas. Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 3.—The largest land sale ever recorded in Arkansas was made today by Tom F. Doyle, representing the Hayward Timber Co. of Danvers, Wis. The deal involved \$1,000 acres of timber land situated in Grant, Hot Springs and Dallas counties, Arkansas, the purchasers being Gilkey Anson Co., of Murrell, Wis.; Stewart Alexander Lumber Co., of Waukesha, Wis., and the Murrell Lumber Co., of Murrell, Wis. The price paid is \$1,125,000.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Brewster. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below. Very small and so easy to take as eggs. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHES, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

DOOR FOR HOG HOUSE. The advantage of having a door to a hog house that will always be closed will be readily seen. The cut shows a door that has been in service for years and found entirely satisfactory. It is made of iron, weighs 24 lbs. and is hinged at the top (A) and made to swing both ways, out and in. At the bottom, two by four (B) are spiked on and rounded off at the bottom edge. A pin (C) inserted in the frame will hold the door shut when desired, and a post (D) with a row of holes at varying heights which to insert a pin will prevent the door from swinging open so far. This will allow the passage of only the little pigs if it is wished to keep the larger hogs in the house. The heavy two by fours at the bottom of the door will soon learn to operate the door.

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