NATTRASS & CARVETH

Millorook Reporter.

AND EAST DURHAM ADVOCATE.

TURNER'S DRUG S

\$1,25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE

Vol. XXXVII.

SOCIETIES.

TILLBROOK CANADIAN HOME CIRCLE Meets the second Monday in every month in Home Circle Rooms, Wood & Kells block, at 8 G. W. H. ANDERSON.

J. R. YOUNG. Fin.-Sec.



LOYAL CAVAN LODGE—CANADIAN OR DER OF ODDFELLOWS, preets the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month in the Home Circle rooms, King st., Millbrook-hour of meeting, 8 o'clock. The benefits of this Society are worthy the consideration of every person. Information furnished on application. MARRIAGE LICENSES

A REHIBALD WOOD, ISSUER OF MAR-PROFESSIONAL

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less extraction of teeth. Good work guaranteed.
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each month. Pontypool 1st and 3rd Mondays. DR. H. C. LESLIE.

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W. BLAND, VETERINARY SURGEON. · (Successor to T. H. Hassard.) Registered and Hon. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary Colege, Toronto. Late Veterinary Surgeon North West Mounted Police, Calgary. Attended Clinical Lectures, Royal Veterinary College, London, Eng. Dentistry a specialty. All domesticated animals treated according to latest scientific methods. Office on King st., opposite

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B. COLLINS & CO., BANKERS, MILL-BROOK. Farmers and other good notes discounted. Drafts issued on all points of Can ada and the United States at lowest rates. The collection of sale and other notes a specialty. Loans made on real estate. No commission harged. Office, north side of King Street. Reference-Canadian Bank of Commerce.

MISCELLANEOUS

CITY BARBER SHOP. T. H. BRYANS

Tonsorial Artist. PARLOR-King-st., Millbreck, opposite Wood Shaving, Hair-cutting, Shampooing and every thing else in the tonsorial line carefully attend

Try our Twenty-five cent tea, best Indian Tea at Fifty cents.

GENERAL STORE

WM. LANG.

REMEMBER

SCHNEIDER'S When in town for Diamonds, Watches, Ivellery, Etc. Repairing in albranches. All work guar-

F. S. SCHNEIDER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller

391 George Street,

PERRBOROUGH, . ONTARIO

THE PEOPLES'



orming the people of Millbrook which perhaps, is generally known) that we have always hand a choice lot of meats. If you wish a special cut let us know and we will supply you. ALL S DEES PROMPTLY DELIVERE

Nattrass & Dunford



Ceffees,

Spices, Liquors, Tobaccos, Provisions

And General Groceries,

Paterboro, WHOLESALE and RETAIL. N.B.—The highest price paid for butter and

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

MILLBROOK, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1894.

TOALL THOSE INTENDING TO

BUILD THE COMING SEASON

I WOULD SAY : That I am in a better position to supply the trade this season than ever before. AM POSITIVE-LY SELLING LUMBER FOR LESS MONEY THAN IT CAN BOUGHT FOR AT ANY OF THE LARGE MILLS IN THE NORTH COUNTRY, withing radiance of 100 miles, and my customers say that my ONE DOLLAR SHINGLES are equal, IF NOT BETTER, than those they paid \$1.25 for in Peterboro'. I have a full assortment of LIMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, so that you can get everything you need in the building line. I have also GREY and WHITE LIME and keep them constantly on hand.

By prompt attention to business, square dealing and reasonable prices. I hope to receive a fair share of pub.

reasonable prices, I hope to receive a fair share of pub-

I also keep in stock Sash, Doors, Mouldings and Dressed Lumber of every description, also Lath. Land Salt in Sacks, and Peerless in barrels. Also sack and barrel Plaster. Material delivered anywhere in town or country.

Office and Yard at Railway Station.

Millbrook, March 21st, 1894.

W. THEXTON.

Everything Marked Down

And if you want anything in the Watch, Clock or Jewellery line you will strike it rich by calling on us now. Our stock is large AWAY and we must make poom for a fresh and new stock, which will con-DOWN sist of the handsomest, nobbiest and mest unique designs for Wedding presents ever brought into Millbrook. When you are in town give us a call, we will be pleased to show you our stock and we are certain our present low prices will surprise you. In spectacles we are in a position to suit you.

REMEMBER-we are bound to clear out our present stock and if you need anything in our line you have a chance to get a bargain now."

SEE OUR WATTHASS, ELGIN AND ROCKFORD WATCHES. J. STEELE,

The Jeweller,

King-st., Millbrook,

Whatever Cluods May



comparative Showing of C	Ganadian Life Companies	for year 1893
(FROM REPORT (OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE	E)
NAME.	New Policies taken up in 71892.	New Policie taken up in 1893.
SUN LIFE OF CANADA	\$6,373,650	\$7,060,324
CANADA LIFE. CONFEDERATION. ONTARIO MUTUAL. NORTH AMERICAN. MANUFACTURERS. FEDERAL.	5,475,000 3,393,443 2,651,000 2,360,300 2,007,250 3,882,000	5,532,756 3,728,000 2,780,252 2,543,369 2,231,463 2,044,630
GREAT WEST. TEMPERANCE & GENERAL LONDON DOMINION	1,563,200 1,109,858 508,500	1,760,800 1,755,000 1,178,800 526,750
Total	907 201 201	201 040 100

It may be pointed out in connection with the above that the business written by the SUN during the past year is much in excess of that ever before written in one year by any Canadian Company.

W. H. HILL, Manager for Central Ontario,

HENRY ARGUE. Peterboro. Agent, Millbrack.

W. H. McCARTNEY, Agent, Bethany.

Undertakers and Practical

We keep constantly on hand a large tock of Furniture of all kinds. Our stock is well assorted and displayed in three large show rooms. No trouble to show goods. We are also manufacturers of the Excelsior Washing Machine. Best in the market.

22 Best of Testimontals can be

Photo Gallery!

photographer and the people of the village and surrounding country can rely on getting the very best satisfac-

tion at the lowest possible rates.

Crayon and Oil work done on the shortest notice.

All work guaranteed.

G. G. GREEN,

WHITE & FELL

The new storektepers,

Bailieboro,

Have now a full assortment of

Which together with the stock lately Cabinetmaker purchased from M. Parker will be

sold very cheap

FRESH GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS and CAPS

WHITE & FELL 2

Inspection invited.





MILBROOK, If you want a first-class horse,

good rig, or turn-out of any description, don't fail to call at this stable. For Sale.—A good young matched team of Chestnut drivers

T. W. LARMER. Stable and office on Tupper street.

YOU WANT

H. WALLIS,

Graduate of the Cleveland School of Cutting, can guarantee satisfaction. We Defy City Competition.

PONTYPOOL.

G. H. WALLIS,

THOMAS GILLOTT Undertaker.

Keeps on hand a large stock of COFFINS of Furniture, hand-made, at last at proces. ger Do not fail to call and or

THE DEAN AND HIS DAUGHTER

content to wait.

When I look back at the earlier days of my life, I wonder why I did not follow the example of Bampfylde Moore Carew, and run away with the gypsies. Many of them came through our parish on their way backwards and forwards between the south, and Exmoor and Dartmoor in the north. Ossulston was I think, the most miserable village in all North Devon. For miles and miles there was not a hedge—nothing but heavy, squat, stone walls. The river ran through the parish, and there was a mill, of course, and a mill-dam with trout in it, which used to lie under the shadow of the old stone bridge ; you could lean on the parapet and watch them hanging lazily about the stream, each in its own especial

My father was the Vicar of Ossulston, and I was his only child. The Vicarage was a stone house of eight rooms, roofed with stone roughly chipped into heavy slabs. We | kept a couple of cows, some pigs, and of course poultry and ducks. I need scarcely say we had an orchard, but the trees had not been grafted for years, and were long past their prime. We burned wood and turf-being many miles from the nearest railway station, and even from the canal. Our roof was thickly covered with yellow stonecrop, houseleek, and other such parasitic plants. In the garden my fa- State had iniquitously despoiled him. trees to run to waste, and there were a few wall-flowers. Once or twice a year my out terror. I was too old for my father to facher went to Exeter, coming back with smack me, and there was really nothing clothes for himself, a supply of tobacco and else of which I need be in the least degree spirits and rough stuffs, flannel, calico, print, afraid. But I knew it was his habit to and serge, to be made into garments for his transact important business in the study. daughter. He used to bring back some Unimportant business, such as the bill of ready-made boots and a few other domestic the baker, he used to transact at the garnecessaries, not to be procured at the village | den gate ; and so, when summoned to the

exception of Greek and Latin which he accounts, or the prospects of the potatoe taught me more or less thoroughly, and of patch, or the precise reasons why the old anything that might concern me, he took brown Cochin hen should have left off layno heed whatever. Except that I had to ing. go to church twice on Sundays, I was as ! little looked after as an Exmoor colt. I was happy, however, in my own way.

For I could not even remember the loss of my mother, and there was nobody to care or been in him, at some time of other, some trouble where I went or what I did When I was six years old, I recollect that I used to steal the fresh eggs early in the morning, make little holes in them with a pin, suck out the contents, and carefully pulverize

himself as to how I got my breakfast, or, indeed, whether I got any breakfast at all. he cleared his throat and begin. In summer there were apples and plums. After dinner I could forage for myself in the kitchen, for my father dined alone. Sometimes I did not see him for several days together. When his own dinner was room, smoke a long clay pipe and drink spirits and water. When he had enough tobacco and enough spirits, he used to go to

His great occasions were when a neighbouring farmer asked him to dinner. He always accepted such invitations. "We must be all things to all men," he used to say solemnly. I fancy he gave this precept a somewhat liberal interpretation, for I know now that the peculiar condition in which he used to return home was due to strong waters, and that his late hours I believe that to morrow he could get me toast and weak tea, had the same explana-

I have since heard that he was a disappointed man. He ought to have taken high conors at his university, but instead of that he somehow failed to take a good degree. He ought to have had a Fellowship and a College living, but his claims were passed over. As he got on in life, or ratiner in years, his friends persistently gave him the cold shoulder. The livings he had been positively promised, and which had been given to other men, were more numerous than the number of pounds in his own

wretched stipend. He once in desperation thought of writing a book on antiquities, county history, and natural history of Devonshire, but he never got further than ordering several reams of Court, when an order was made against him to liquidate the amount by monthly instalments of four shillings each.

My father was now perilously close upon exty years of age, but had a pleasant habit of telling everybody that he was somewhere between forty-six and fifty. Age had certainly put a very few traces upon him. Like all selfish men he was thoroughly well preserved, and if he had been a duke, with the medical resources of a duke, and with ducal opportunities for travel, change of climate, and special attention to every minute detail of comfort, might, perhaps, have little blue ribbon round your waist, nothing to worry you, and with plenty of money, it is perfectly possible to trifle with Providence up to an immense age.

His own views of life and his arrangements, so far as they concerned himself, were simple enough. He had his income as Vicar and his bit of glebe, which he prudently let out. During the summer months, when London was empty, he made a clear profit. Some fashionable London preacher would come down and take the Vicarage for three months, undertaking all the responsibilities of parochial service. Out of this temporary transfer my father used to make a comfortable annual sum. In fact he farmed his Vicarage, and the summer months in which he let his house were the season of his fat kine.

Always struggling to make both ends meet, he somehow centrived to satisfy the problem from his own point of view. For my own part I know no more dull. wretched, miserable being than a stupid man with a few worthless and fourthrate university credentials, on the strength which he believes, or has once believed, that he can take the world by

My father had forgotten all that he ever knew, if, indeed, he had ever known anything; and in the private bar-room of the village inn he was, as I knew perfectly well, the general butt of the company. They pretended to listen to him, they treated him to whiskey and water; and when the time came for closing, he was, in consideration of his position, sent home in charge of the

That youth had a very fair alto voice, in |

Andromeda, chained up by her hands to especially a gentleman and a reverend the rock, was not more helpless. But she gentleman like yourself, and that little

moment the sea monster might put in an may stand over as long as you like. Here's appearance and devour her. I had n my hand upon it." prospect of any such sharp, sudden and To forego a very doubtful debt of seventy merciful end to my sufferings. There I shillings for the prospect, however remote, was-chained. Twenty years from now of an advantageous lease, is not, as things I should be an old woman. And the go, a bad speculation. Evidently Mr. twenty years showed no hope, prospect, or Thacker did not think so; for, as his Vicar even chance of release. It was horrible. left, he pressed a sovereign upon him, with One day there came a break in this some incoherent remarks about the number terrible monotony My father received a of turnpikes upon the road. He must have letter which evidently puzzled him. It forgotten, in his excitement, that his could not have been a County Court sum- reverend visitor had been a foot passenger, mons, for he anticipated those and knew and did not live more than half mile Neither was it an offer of preferment, in The gold in his waistorst nocket which case he would have at once made elasticity to my father's to his way to Pentridge, the hearest railway operatic airs as we walked been, in his younger days, in telegraphy; perhaps to borrowed leading spirits of a musical of the his younger days, in telegraphy; perhaps to borrowed leading spirits of a musical of the his younger days, in telegraphy; perhaps to borrowed leading spirits of a musical of the his younger days, in telegraphy; perhaps to borrowed leading spirits of a musical of the his younger days, in telegraphy; perhaps to borrowed leading spirits of a musical of the his younger days, in telegraphy; perhaps to be a musical of the his younger days, in telegraphy; perhaps to be a musical of the his younger days, in agth of the was erect, of the "Bull of a pouter and so have hurried was positive picture mys silk dress, a s

Evidently it was none of these things. Equally clear was it that it meant something, and as the something in question could not pessibly be for the werse, I was

That afternoon, my father, at an earlier hour than usual, betook himself to the room which he called his study. Let me give the inventory of this apartment.
There were several battered volumes of Bohn's Translations of the Classics ; there were some odd volumes of South, Barrow were some odd volumes of South, Barrow and Tillotson. There was Stanley's "Sinai and Pal stine," an old edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" Alford's "Greek Testament," Harold Browne on the Arcticles, Paley's "Evidences," and a few stray novels in yellow pasteboard; "Barchester Towers," "The Last Chronicles of Barset," "Dr. Thorne," "Tom Jones," "Peter Simple," and other such Jones," "Peter Simple," and other such ecclesiastical and unecclesiastical romances On the mantelpiece was a tobbacco jar, and by it were one or two clay pipes; there was a shelf with bottles white and black, most of them empty. On rails against the, walls, hung in various stages of dilapid-

garments. There was also an old double barrelled gun, a powder flask, and a shot belt, for my father, being on terms with the surrounding farmers, considered rabbits a lawful part of the tithe of which I entered this sanctum sanctorum withstudy, I knew that there was something Of myself, and my education, with the more important on hand than the weekly

> My father was in an old wooden armchair, in which he looked almost venerable. It was close to the table, which gave him an appearance of having that very moment vague instincts of art, for the pose and the surroundings were really clever. As I opened the door I almost seemed to hear a small bell jingle for the rising of the cur-

My parent arranged his secktie, and My father often wondered why his hens ran his fingers through his hair ; then he did not lay as regularly as they ought to twisted his only ring round upon his little have done, but he never seemed to trouble finger, bringing the small brilliant diamond neld in its claws into prominent play. Then

"Take a seat, Miriam," he commenced Then, when I had obeyed, he proceeded cheerily, and in a tone of assurance, as if he possessed the secrets of the Universe, and it lay with him only to hold up his little over, he used to sit in an arm-chair in his finger and to at once stop the rotation of the earth upon its axis.

"My dear friend, I may say my oldest friend, for long years have not diminished an affection which was commenced at Rugfriend, I say, Sir Henry Craven, is exhausted by his manifold duties in town, and writes to say that he wants a few days or weeks of entire rest. Of course I have asked him to share our humble roof; his made a Bishop; you may be sure I shall not lose the chance, and you must use your wits to aid me. He is a man of the world, and men of the world captivated at once by an ingenue. You | Two of the men were unable to swim, but see, my dear, this place is lonely, desolate, and remote. You have no companions of your own age; you have not these pleasures and innocent enjoyments, which it is the chief sorrow of my life that I am unable to provide for you. And I | tance, and travelled some miles towards it, too," here my father expanded his chest, and assumed an appearance of intense responsibility, "feel myself a laborer in the vineyard whose allotted work has not yet come to his hand. I am wasting my abilities and my time in a small parish, when I ought to be leading public opinion, warning against the errors of the time, and foolscap and a big jar of ink, for both of the many rocks, shoals, gulfs, and quick. Some of the latter the many rocks, shoals, gulfs, and quick- sand crabs and berries. Some of the latter

sands that beset our age. And so, my dear we must be practical. Get the house in order; get some ammonia and sponge the grease spots out of my Sunday suit : see that my study is put in order, and make the reception-room look as pretty as you can. Juggins, our churchwarden, has a greenhouse, and no doubt Mrs. Juggins will lend you a few geraniums or calceolarias, or something of the kind in pots. And if you have a muslin dress-I believe you have-you had better get it washed and ironed, for you'll have to dine while and some velvet, or something, round your neck. Here is a two-shilling piece. And now pray be as quick as you can, for money travelling expenses is no object to Sir

Henry. He thinks nothing of ten shillings for a fly. It is odd that the good things of this world should be so unevenly divided. He may be here very shortly. He must on no account find us unprepared." And herewith my excellent parent strol ed away down the village to visit his senior churchwarden, intimating that he wished to accompany him. By a singular and happy coincidence it was one o'clock. Mr. Thacker, a prosperous blacksmith and wheelwright, was just about to dine off dumpling to follow. The call of the Vicar was positively opportune. My father and

I stayed to dinner, and after it he smoked a pipe with Mr. Thacker, over which they liscussed the present average prices of market produce. He also intimated the name and rank of his expected visitor, whereat Mr. Thacker put aside the tobacco air, and produced a box of cigars, together with a choice bottle of old Hollands.

"He had always himself," said the churchwarden, "been a hard working-man who had paid his own way, every farthing of it, and never been beholden to anybody for any-

This was a home thrust which made my father gulp his Hollands at the temporary Mr. Thacker added that good men were scarce, and he, for his part, should like to see my father made a Bishop or a Canon at

"What does it matter, Mr. St. Aubyn?" virtue of which he sang in the parish choir. he profoundly observed. "Some of us ride It was unpleasant to see him put his tongue te the hounds in pink, and some in black. in his cheek when my unhappy father 'Tisn't those who ride in pink that are stumbled through the words "manifold always in at the death. Give me a man who knows the country. Look there, the These were a few of my youthful trials. Hollands are your way. It's only April So the years slipped away until I was now. Wait till the hunting season. twenty. I kept no account of time; why shall see you in gaiters long before you'll should I have done so? There was nothing see me in my old tops. When you've got in the past to which Icould look back, nor the gaiters you must remember an old nothing in the future to which I could look friend, and let me have a good Cathedral lease. I never like to trouble a friend.

had a chance which I had not. At any matter of three pound ten last Michaelmas

plete set of 1

luxuries for which I had often yearned when sitting alone in the twlight upon the kitchen hearth, knitting mittens and stockings for the winter, and sorely puzzled over the stockings in the matter of

I held a brief council of war that night with Mrs. Peel, our old domestic, in which and so on. Hens' eggs will require twentywe rehearsed the household stores, and went into a number of minute economic one days for incubation. If not enough

There is an infinite amount of trouble involved in such small matters as linen, the best china tea service, and the te mporary reproduction of almost forgotten household treasures that are resting in lavender and must be furbished up for this special occasion. But my father did not interfere with us, and so upon the whole we settled matters more expeditionaly than might have been anticipated.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TERRIBLE STORY OF THE SEA. Dreadful Sufferings of Many of the

Crew. A terrible story of the sea is related by the survivors of the steamer Kanahooka, which foundered in a heavy gale in the Gulf ation, overcoats, leggings and water-proof of Carpentaria, North Queensland, on the 19th of January. The Kanahooka was bound from Rocky Islet, which is about 120 miles WNW of Normanton, to Launceston, with a cargo of guano. When about forty miles off the west coast of Cape York peninsula, south of the Latavia River, on Thursday the 18th of January, the Kanahooka encountered a tremendous gale. The afterdeck house and skylight were carried away. Tremendous seas washed aboard, and the crew were ordered to batten down the large hole in the deck made by the loss of the deckhouse. The men had to be lashed to the rails when at this work. They were frequently washed overboard and hauled aboard again. The water continued to find its way into the hold, and was soon soaked up by the guano, the extra weight causing the vessel to settle. The pumps were worked continuously from Thursday nighttill Friday night, when they were abandoned. As the sea burst into the hold the fires were extinguished, and the vessel sank. The crew had meanwhile lowered and manned two boats, which,

however. SOON PARTED COMPANY

in the darkness. The cartain's boat arrived off Mitchell River on the sixth day; but when near the shore she capsized, and one of the crew, named Murray, was drowned. The remaining seven men swain nine hours towards the shore taking the boat with them. The craft then righted, and the captain and three men went ashore in search of food, leaving three men in the boat, which kept within hailing distance. The boat, however, was eventually caught by the wind and the current, and was taken to sea again, and after drifting fifty hours was sighted by the steamer Victoria, which was unable to rescue the occupants owing to the shallow water. The Victoria, however, reported the matter at Normanton, and the Government steam launch Vigilant went out and rescued the three men. The captain and the three

SUFFERED TERRIBLE PRIVATIONS, and the captain and chief engineer were eventually drowned, the two remaining survivors being picked up by a stockman. Meantime the rest of the crew in the mate's boat had experienced terrible hardships. They left the sinking ship in an open boat 18ft. long, with only two oars as a means of propelling it, and they drifted for two nights and days before the wind and sea. They then struck the coast near Duyfhen Point. The boat capsized nearly a mile are from shore, but the wind drifted her ashore. got ashore in safety with the assistance of the others. The party then started to walk towards. Batavia River, feeling it hopeless to try to pull the boat against sea and wind. They could see Duyfhen Point in the diswhen their route was blocked by dense, impenetrable scrub, and they were compelled to return to the boat. They next found that the natives had stolen the oars and rowlocks, and they had no sails. For several days the party kept traversing the scrub, a distance of nearly fifteen miles, in hopes of getting through. For eight days

nearly killed them. Some of came and were friendly, but desired the survivors' clothing. Shortly afterwards three young men who had been in contact with the mission station and traders took the part of the survivors, and the natives handed over the oars and described the mission station as being so many days'walk away, with so many rivers to swim. The natives all along proved of great assistance, helping all they could, although they had no food to give. Mr. Bradley, the chief officer, considers their survival due to the influence of the missionaries with the natives. When the oars were returned the party started to pull slong the coast, but made little progress owing to weakness, want of sails, head wind and tides, finding it almost hopeless to battle against the adverse elements. During the time the men were on the heach they lived on little else than water, and they dug holes and

partly buried themselves at night as PROTECTION AGAINST COLD, mosquitoes, and sandflies. It was arranged that the second engineer and second mate, who were the strongest swimmers in the party, should push on ahead. This they did, and after severe trials, swimbacon and broad beans, with a treacle ming rivers, dodging alligators, living on raw beche demer, rotten apples, rotten cocoanuts, and fresh cocoanuts which were washed ashore, they reached the mission station on the 4th of February. One of them had nothing but a shirt on, and his legs were terribly burnt and wounded. At the mission station they were most hospitably treated. Constable Thomas Smith, the special officer stationed at the mission, then left with five natives in a whaleboat in quest of the other men, and found them, but had great difficulty in landing. The boat swamped. Their provisions were washed ashore, but the boat was so much injured that it had to be left behind in a creek. Smith and his men eventually escorted the Kanahook a survivors in safety to the mission.

Agriculture in Britain

British agricultural returns for 1893 show

the remarkable fact that during last year some 150,090 acres of land in Great Britain were withdrawn from cultivation and turned into pasture. This is spoken of as "actual abandoment of cultivation" of this area. The main point deducted is that Great Britain is rapidly ceasing to be a wheat-producing country. Comparing the present wheat area with that of 1873 the decline is 1,800,000 acres. The returns also show that fruit farming and market gardening are largely increasing. In 1893 there were 65,487 acres in this kind of cultivation as against 62,148 acres in 1892. Argument has been largely made of late that if English farmers would give their attention to truck-farming and fruit raising they might retrieve their almost ruined fortunes. They cannot compete with America and ndia in wheat-growing and they lose more money every year. At the same time immense quantities of fruit, vegetables, butter, cheese, eggs and even milk, are imported from abroad. Butter and eggs come in ship-loads even from as far as Australia. Last year butter, cheese, and eggs alone to the value of £25,820,000 were imported into Great Britain. The economists are newking to learn why this splendid ncome cannot be secured for British pockPRACTICAL FARMING.

The Care of Young Poultry. To insure a succession of eggs next win-

ter, set the first hens early in the spring,

then, one or two months later, set again,

hens are broody at once, wait until there

are more, for in setting several at once,

two broods of chicks can often be put with

one hen, and the other hen will soon again be laying eggs. Also, as the chicks grow, there can be more of them in one pen, as all the chicks in any one pen must be of nearly the same age; otherwise the larger will crowd out the smaller, finally killing them. When the chicks are hatched, they should not be disturbed for at least two days. Have ready for them a small pen, a good-sized box or barrel laid on its side, in a warm place, out of doors, if not too early in the spring. Connecting with the pen, there should be a yard or run, four by six feet will do, covered with wire netting, or slats, top and sides, to keep out cats and other animals, but so arranged that the top can be easily removed for cleaning out, or spading up. A part of this run should be roofed over with loose boards to keep out the rain, and, until the chicks are a month or six weeks old, the whole pen should be covered with boards during any so well as when he is unexcited. Give a so well as when he is unexcited. He chicks than all other causes combined. the weather be warm and clear, the mother and chicks can be put into their pen, when the chicks are a week old, and kept there until they are two months old. Then take the mother hen away from them and put

them in a larger pen, which need not have a covered top, unless it is impossible to otherwise keep off cats, skunks, or hawks. Until the chicks are fully feathered, they should be fed six or eight times a day, giving them bread, the best portions o table refuse, oatmeal, or corn meal mush, with as large a variety of other food as possible. They will eat, and should have, a green food after they are two to four weeks old. In feeding them meal, it must be well cooked and cooled. Keep fresh water where they can get it at all times. After the chicks are half grown, they will get along with about what the older fowls get in the way of food, but will eat and gain faster on the especially prepared food above described. At any time after the young chicks are a week old, they will be greatly benefited by an occasional run in

the grass, if it is possible to arrange for Young chicks should never be put in the same pen or yard with those much larger than themselves. After they are nearly grown, the cockerels will become quarrelsome, and should be removed by themselves to other quarters entirely separated from the pullets. If there should be any ailing chicks, put the sufferers in a pen by themselves, and feed a more tempting grade of food than used ordinarily. Medicine may sometimes save a sick fowl, but oftener it will not. A certain number of the flock may die each year in spite of all precautions or medicines. If the poultry raiser will persistently observe system in feeding and watering, in cleaning houses and yards and have a watchful interest in his flock, he-cannot fail of reasonable success from the start. Poultry-raising requires very | breaking of the harness. .close attention to details, and proves most profitable with small flocks and abundant food and space.

A Four-Cow Dairy.

Many young farmers propose to become dairymen some day. They have learned that dairy products have no unprofitable years, unlike wheat, corn, cotton, beef, pork, and other farm products. It is a cash business, or nearly so, and the authorities say that dairy products have not sold below the cost of production but once in twenty years. The first thing to do is to examine the market. How can the milk or butter be sold? Find out how much can be sold and the prices. Regulate the size of the dairy to the amount of milk to be disposed of. One had better start with four cows than with more. Bear in mind that a cow cannot pay unless she is well housed and well fed winter and summer. Get boards if possible; if not, build four good stalls of poles and straw. Make the cow-house so ough to be always dry. Have a ditch six inches deep and two feet wide behind the cows, and bed them with dry leaves. Keep the cows and stable clean. The first lesson in successfully handling cows is the control of human temper. Never, under any circumstances, strike a cow and particularly have patience with the heifers. They do not know about the work required of them, and nothing teaches them more quickly than kindness. Make pets of cows and there will be plenty of milk. The most important part of all is to feed the cows properly. The dairyman must make a study of this; he must learn how to mix a proper ration with the feeds at command. It will not do to depend upon one thing alone for cow feed. The ordinary mixture is corn meal, bran, a little oil meal, and hay or fedder. Every cow requires a certain amount of feed for the support of her body, and the profit depends on the amount of food she digests beyond this. That is, every cow must be fed almost up to a point where she fails to digest the food profitably. Do not be afraid of overfeeding her. Not one cow in a thousand is overfed, while about 998 in 1,000 are underfed. This means with good cows. It does not pay to keep poor cows. A cow that makes less than 175 pounds of butter in a year does not pay, even if one does all the work himself, and raises most of her feed. Unless there is an ice house and extensive apparatus on the farm, it is easier to make butter in winter than in summer, while the prices are very much higher. Indeed, it is hard to sell either milk or butter in summer at any price, but in winter there is always a top price demand Therefore, have your cows drop their calves in the fall and go dry in hot weather, Butter making is a business that needs care and study, and no one can succeed with i unless he is willing to give it this kind o attention. If one loves the work, it is the most interesting, and by far the most pro fitable occupation on the farm, but, like all good things, it means hard work. For the young man just beginning his business life there is nothing about the farm that promises so fair a future for him as the dairy.

Preserving the Grain of Butter. There is no part of the process involved making an extra quality of butter that

is of equal importance with properly working it. That the buttermilk and water must be taken out of it and the salt put into it, are matters of necessity, and the man who can invent some cheap method by which this can be done without working the butter will be the dairyman's benefactor. To make fine butter we must retain the grain in it, while all working, much or little, tends to destroy this grain. The modern plan of working butter is to do away with working it as much as possible, and do that little as lightly as can be, and at the same time expel ill the milk and water and introduce the salt. To do this, stop the churn when the butter granules are very fine, draw the contemporar buttermilly, and introduce water at a top nly a fain and America perature near 55° F., which hardens then butter, and when the water rune clear in 1.15 we can offe granules of butter in the caucy. Then remove the butter to a table and press in the shape for market. This will need no secore working to remove the mottled appearance. Do not expect to succeed perfectly with the first trial, out a little experience will so teach how to overcome the difficultiers is well at first to wash the bu churn wi a strong brine, ins

practicedy more skill is

them do lighter work for the first few days. Their shoulders will need watching, to see that the collars fit well, that they do not gall. Loose collars are the most frequent cause of sore shoulders. Sponge the shoulders night and morning with a strong decoction of white oak bark until they get hardened. Many farmers think it too much trouble to remove the collars at noon,

but I think it would well repay the trouble in added comfort to the horse. It is like taking off your hat when you come in at noon, tired and heated by your work.
Removing the collars at noon while the horses are eating gives the shoulders a chance to become cool. When a gall does come, bathe it at least three times a day with cold water. If possible, let the animal rest until the place is healed, but by all means try to arrange by winding cloth upon that spot. Do not hurry the team too much, but let it take its own natural pace, and it will not need to rest so often, and

will leave the field fresher than if hurried along with a whip. In marking out ground for corn or potato drive in a straight line as when two horses are used. If a single horse is used it will go straighter and better if it is allowed to go slowly. A horse that is jerked and yelled at becomes nervous and does not horse a loose rein when he is at work. He cannot use his full strength if his head is drawn up with a tight check rein. Perhaps it is not best for all kinds of work that there be no check rein at all, for a horse will be reaching down to the ground when standing still, but it should certainly allow the horse to get his head down to a level with the rest of his body. Some horses naturally carry their heads high, even when at work, but most of them do not need to get their heads down to throw all their

Care of Harness for Farm Horses

weight into the collar to move a heavy load.

The capacity of the horse for work de pends much upon his harness. Stiff harness tires and worries him. Oiling the harness will make it flexible and will also make it more durable. There is no better time for oiling harness than some stormy day on which outdoor work is forbidden by the weather. A mixture of three parts neat's. foot oil to one part of beef ta'low, is a splendid application. A little lampblack may be added, to blacken the leather; and also a little castor oil, to prevent the mice from nibbling. But the best way to prevent the mice from nibbling the harness is to hang it in a tight closet and keep two or three good mousers about the barn. When the harness is being oiled is the proper time to make any needed repairs. This work also can be done indoors on stormy days. It is certainly much better to dgit then, and not to have vexations wake when plowing is pressing to be dom. Very nearly all the repairing that is neessary can be done at home. It will pay to non on hand at all times a supply of linen thread. wax, a half dozen assorted needles, awis and especially an assortment of copper rivets. Strengthening weak places will not only avoid vexatious breakages when one is very busy, but may also avoid runaways, not a few of which are caused by the

PERSONAL POINTERS. Lady Aberdeen's father, the late Lord Tweedmouth, was a most diligent collector of mediseval and eighteenth century objects of art. His seat in the Highlands, suisachan, contains a magnificent collection

of all kinds of treasures. Fourteen women, known as the Grey Ladies of London, have dedicated their lives to working among the poor of Blackheath. The population of this district amounts to over 70,000, and the Grey Ladies, so called from the habit they wear, visit the sick, and try to educate the well. They have one lay a week for rest.

General Boots, of the Salvation Army, announces his purpose of making a canpaign of four months' duration in the United States and Canada next fall. He wants the army to raise a fund of \$250. 000 this year to celebrate his "fiftieth year of Christian life," and proposes that an international jubilee congress be held in London next July. He will use the money, if he gets it, to further the work of the

W. S. Gilbert describes his method of collaboration with Sullivan. He meets the composer and proposes a subject, which they discuss freely and fully. After the plot is settled, Gilbert writes a fairly long scene and that is discussed and altered several times. Anything that Sullivan thinks unfit for musical treatment is stricken out. After a number of conferences Gilbert begins in earnest, and sends his libretto to Sullivan, always keeping an act

Echoes of the great words spoken in the World's Congresses in Chicago are heard n Turkey, where the law school at Constantinople has been closed because of the iberal ideas advanced in the lectures of brahim Hakki Effendi, who was Turkish ommissioner to the Exposition. He imbed his dangerous doctrines in the congresss, and returned home filled with the spirit f reform. But whatever the temporary heck imposed by the Porte, the young men Turkey were aroused, and change is inev-

Lord Hannen, the distinguished English dge, whose death was recently announced. was known as a very stern and strict ruler f his court ; no man dared to take a liberty with him, and he was never known to be hoaxd but on one occasion. A juryman, dressed deep mourning, serious and downcast in expression, stood up and claimed exemption from service on that day as he was deeply interested in a funeral of a gentleman at which it was his desire to be present. "Oh, certainly," was the courteous reply of the judge, and the sad man went. "My Lord," interposed the clerk as soon as the ex-jury. man had gone, "do you know who that man is that you exempted ?" "No." "He

s an undertaker." SOLID PETROLEUM FUEL

How the Briquetes Are Made and Advan tages from Their Use.

Fuel bricks of crude petroleum are extensively used in the Italian navy, and are made as follows: The mixture, which is made in the proportion of 12 pints of petro-leum, 10 per cent. of rosin, 51 ounces of powdered soap and 111 ounces of caustic soda, is heated and stirred at the same time. Solidification begins in about ten minutes, and the operation must then be carefully watched. If there is a tendency to remain liquid a little more soda isadded After the mixture has been stirred until the mass becomes nearly solid, the thick paste is poured into the molds, which are placed for ten or fifteen minutes in a drying-stove. The briquettes, which are of the same size and form as those largely used in France and Germany, are then cooled and are ready for use in a few

Sig. Maestracci recommends the addition of 20 per cent, of wood sawdust and and, which makes