

Silkworm Rearing at the Thames.

We mentioned a few days ago that we had received from Mr. G. B. Federli, of the "Public Works Department," a pamphlet on Silkworm Rearing, published by authority of the New Zealand Government. The Thames Sericulture Association have also from the same source received a parcel of these pamphlets, which they intend to distribute amongst their shareholders. It will be remembered that some years ago much valuable information respecting sericulture was published in the columns of this journal, chiefly supplied by Mr. Thomas Spencer and Mr. Albert J. Allom, the present Chairman and hon. secretary of the Association. In noticing Mr. Federli's interesting and useful little brochure we shall, therefore, merely draw attention to such parts of it as seem to afford fresh information to those of our readers who have already some knowledge of the subject. First, as regards the mulberry tree itself, which is a variety of the white mulberry (morus alba). It would seem that the timber of this tree has a commercial value, particularly for coopering purposes. It is stated that at the International Exhibition recently held in Christchurch a small keg was shown that had been made from a tree grown in Akaroa. The writer suggests that in making plantations this tree should not be neglected, as the grower, independently of the value of the leaves for the purpose of sericulture, would well repay for his trouble by the saleable wood of the tree. Besides this the tree is of a graceful and ornamental character. It is also a good firewood, and the white mulberry may be grafted on the stock of the black variety with a good result. Mr. Federli gives some valuable hints about planting and pruning the trees. The intervening spaces may be used for growing either cereal or root crops, and the working of the ground which such crops necessitate will prove of great value to the trees. In France and Italy what may thus be seen growing close up to the stems of the mulberry trees. Almost any soil will suit them, but exception is made to very wet or swampy ground. This fact as well as the advantage to be obtained by cropping a mulberry tree plantation we commend to the attention of the Association in respect of their plantation at Parawai. The stripping of the leaves must be done carefully so as to avoid injury to the bark. Ample directions are given upon this point, and as to the treatment of the leaves when gathered. Secondly, as to the cost of preparing an acre of ground for mulberry trees, and the probable returns. The first cost of planting, &c., is estimated at \$20 per acre. The tree will produce the first year after transplanting (that is to say when they are about five years old) say about 500 lbs of leaves per tree. At 600 trees per acre this will amount to 300,000 lbs, which can be sold to silkworm rearsers at 15s per 1000 lbs, or \$22 10s per acre. But if silkworm rearing be combined with mulberry tree growing, the 300,000 lbs of leaves will feed enough worms to produce 160,000 lbs of cocoons, at the value of 8s per lb, comes to \$48. Including the cost of grain, say 20s at 10s per ounce, with wages and other expenses, amounting in all to \$16 2s, the profit from one acre is thus shown to be \$48 18s. Deducting the first cost of planting, \$20 18s, full details of these calculations are given by Mr. Federli. This profit, he says, will increase annually. In the case of dwarf trees the crop is greater every year until the trees are 10 years old, when it will reach 300 lbs each per annum. High stemmed trees will continue to increase their yield of leaves up to 100 lbs per tree. It may, however, be remarked that a careful system of cultivating and cropping the ground, whilst it would promote a more vigorous growth of the trees, would tend to increase the profits. This point does not appear to have been mentioned by Mr. Federli in his calculations. As regards the grain, i.e. the eggs of the silkworm (bombyx mori)—the hatching of the worms—their manipulation during the various stages of growth—the management of the cocoons—method of destruction of the chrysalis to prevent it changing to the moth stage, which would, of course, injure the silk—and the management of the moths for the production of a fresh supply of grain—very full information and directions are given, to which our limited space will not at present permit further reference. The cocoons when dried for market may at once be disposed of, or the producer may reel off his own silk. In either case the chrysalis must be destroyed. Provision must, however, be made for a supply of breeding stock, for which purpose the largest, most regular, and hardest cocoons are selected. From these the moths will emerge about three weeks after the cocoons have completed their cocooning. It is stated that 13 lbs of cocoons will produce enough moths to yield 100 lbs cocoons the following season. As a commercial matter it does not appear customary for a producer to reel off his own silk. The silk winding is a special industry in Europe, China, and Japan, just as the miller's trade is separate from that of the wheat grower, but for those who are inclined to proceed further and produce the commodity termed, in the language of commerce, "raw silk," Mr. Federli has given full directions, which everyone may understand, including a well-executed engraving upon a large scale, showing the elevation and section of a model "reeling machine." As a frontispiece to the pamphlet we have also an excellent drawing showing the metaphoses of the silk moth in its various stages, viz. the egg, larva, cocoon, chrysalis, and moth. On the whole, we congratulate Mr. Federli and the Government on the production of this very useful publication, and we trust that it may prove of great assistance to our local Association in its efforts to promote Sericulture at the Thames.

The Ohinemuri Floods.

PARAO, February 24. The floods that have visited this district are the highest we have had for years, and the full amount of damage done is not yet known, but up to the present the list is a large one. Starting at Waiki, the bridge crossed over the Ohinemuri River by the Thames County Council left its foundation and sailed down the river, coming into contact with the bridge erected by the Thames County Council some three years ago, and the force of the contact cut this bridge in two, and has left the piles standing in the middle of the river. The other bridge leading inland near Waiki was also carried away. The bridge at Oharua stood for some time, but the amount of timber coming into contact with it caused it to share the fate

of the larger structures. The Smile of Fortune water race has carried away about 120 feet of piping, and all the timber work on which it was erected, this will cause a severe loss to that Company. Several hundred yards of metal, the property of Mr. Trainor, has been washed into the river, and in several places the road on the bank of the Ohinemuri River has been washed away. Little damage was done to the Waiki fluming, only some few pieces of timber being lost. A large quantity of timber has been washed away. At Karangahake little damage was done, only about two lengths of the fluming being carried off. The swamp on the Te Aroha road was in some parts several feet under water, and some of the bridges in the bush were washed away. The lower part of Paeroa and the Puke Road had several feet of water on them. The roads in all directions are greatly damaged.

INQUEST.

Dr. Kilgour, the District Coroner, held an inquest at the Salvation Hotel, Mary street, on the 5th inst., on the body of J. Rouhan, who died at the Hospital on the 3rd. The following were the jury—Messrs J. Osborne (foreman), W. Wood, C. Bacon, G. Crocker, M. Vaughan, B. Wolf, E. B. Fenne, Foy, Burton, D. Gloonan, G. Symington, and J. Taylor. Sergeant-Major Killy attended on behalf of the police, and Mr. McLaren, Mining Inspector, watched the case for his department. After the jury had viewed the body.

Dr. Payne declared that on the 23rd of February John Rouhan was admitted to the Hospital suffering from burns on the right side of his back, on the left side of his chest, on both arms, and on his face; which injuries were produced by an explosion of gunpowder in the Karaka mine. At the same time Mr. Crawford was admitted suffering from severe injuries from a similar cause. The patient remained in the hospital from the 23rd February to last Saturday night. He was progressing favorably, the burns being all on the mend. Saw the patient about seven o'clock on Saturday evening last, was going on very well, and spoke of being pleased with his progress. His pulse was 98, and strong. Saw him about 12 o'clock the same night, and he was dead. He had been so about three minutes. Had no reason to believe at that time that death was caused by the injuries received in the mine. Yesterday, with Dr. Callan made a post mortem examination of the body. The heart was covered with a moderate quantity of fat. In the right ventricle found a huge mass of fibrine four inches long, and entangled in the chordae tendineae. In the right auricle found a mass of fibrinous matter completely closing the auricular-ventricular opening. In the left ventricle was a piece of fibrine three inches long, a portion of which had passed through the aortic valve into the aortic artery. The weight of the three fibrinous particles was 270 grains. The lungs were not in a healthy condition. All the other organs were healthy. Attributed the cause of death to the fibrinous deposits in the heart. Death was not accelerated by the accident. The excitement might cause an accelerated flow of blood, but such excitement would not be maintained for so many days. Mr. Crawford could not leave his bed to give evidence. Mr. Crawford is not aware of the death of deceased. Such knowledge would be injurious to him.

James Lanning deposed that he knew the deceased, and saw his body lying at the Hospital this morning. Was present at the Hospital before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and saw deceased alive, had a conversation with him. About half-past 11 he commenced to breathe heavily, and continued to do so until his death, which occurred about half an hour afterwards. He spoke until just before his death. Deceased was aged about 40 years, and was married.

Return of the Men Lost in the Bush.

About seven o'clock a.m. on Thursday the 22nd February, George Weston, Edward Short, and John Clarke left Guntown to walk to the Thames. Only one of them, Weston, was supposed to know the way. All went well until the Forks was reached, and then one of the branches was followed; after going about six miles the party turned off the creek and entered the bush. Instead of going to the left they turned to the right, and travelled all day till dark, then they rested at the foot of a tree, in the rain. In the morning they wrung their clothes and blankets, and started on into the bush further, hoping to find an opening or get on to the surveyor's track. They took 3 lbs of biscuits from Guntown, but most of them got wet and broken in crossing the creeks. Started eating the nika on the first afternoon. This was obtained by one of the party standing on another's shoulders, and cutting it down with a penknife. On the second night they found that they could not get out of the bush, so they resolved to try back for the creek, and eventually found it. Reached the main creek on Saturday evening, and had to wait on the bank until Tuesday morning, when they followed it for about 10 miles until they reached the bush where on Tuesday afternoon. They stayed at the whare from Tuesday until Saturday morning, the creeks being swollen with the constant rain prevented them going back or coming on. The bushmen at the whare behaved very well to them. On Saturday the 3rd inst., about six o'clock, one of the bushmen named George Hodge started with them to come to the Thames, which was reached about 8 o'clock on Saturday night. They were five days and nights in the bush subsisting on nika. Weston and Short are single men under twenty years of age, and Clarke is over 30 years old, and married.

On the 10th inst. the tide rose unusually high, and the greater part of Albert street was under water. During the time that the following tides were up, a similar state of things prevailed, and considerable damage to property followed. The sea managed to find its way into the shops, stores, and offices in Albert street as far as Queen street. At Vaughan's Hotel yesterday morning there were six inches of water on the floor, and in the offices on the southern side of Albert street from 6 to 9 inches were found. As far as can be ascertained the immediate cause of the water was a heavy rain, and it is to be hoped that some of the damage taken by the Borough authorities to prevent a similar scene presenting itself tonight.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteer Prize Firing.

Table with columns for names, scores, and prizes. Includes names like Bandeman G. Gill, Seaman J. Floyd, P. O. T. Johns, etc.

NAVAL ARTILLERY.

Table with columns for names, scores, and prizes. Includes names like Seaman G. Gill, Seaman J. Cameron, P. Weir, etc.

The Rifle Rangers met at the butts on the 10th inst.

Table with columns for names, scores, and prizes. Includes names like Sgt. A. Sherlock, Sgt. E. Gibbs, Vol. J. Inglis, etc.

Thames Valley Railway.

A MEETING of Directors of the Thames Valley Railway Company was held on March 2nd, at which were present Messrs Fraser (chairman), Murdoch, Speight, McDermott, and Brodie. Following the confirmation of the minutes of 1st meeting, a letter to the Minister of Public Works was read to the effect that the Company was incorporated on the 6th December, 1893, the No. of shares applied for in the Company was 13,455; the amount paid up was 1s per share; and in response to the Government query as to what guarantee could be supplied by the Company, that the work would be carried out, the fact that an English Company was prepared to take up the construction of the railway on a satisfactory contract being entered into between the Government and the Company. It was also stated in the letter that Messrs W. Fraser, R. Graham, and Bisco had written to the Ministers in Wellington. A letter from the Public Works Department read, acknowledged the receipt of information forwarded by the Secretary. The secretary was instructed to forward a telegram to the Government asking if the letter before referred to had been laid before Ministers, and what date would be convenient to the Government for the reception of the deputation appointed to wait upon them. The agreement of Mr. Alley to give the land necessary for the construction of the line through his property was read and the thanks of the meeting recorded for the grant. A letter was read from Mr. J. A. Miller stating that he had received a communication from the deputy commissioner of stamps requiring a fee of \$75, equal to 1s per cent. on the capital of the company, as an annual license fee, and that he had demurred to the payment of it; also, that the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies wished the company's name changed so that it might be more easily distinguished from another company with a somewhat similar title. It was resolved that Mr. Miller be asked to give his reasons for objecting to the payment of the license fee, and the deputation appointed to go to Wellington should submit the same to Government. In connection with the latter part of the letter, it was decided that the company declines to alter its title, as the enterprise had been known by its present name for the past ten years. The meeting was then adjourned until this evening.

Post Office Savings Bank.

The returns of the Savings Bank branch of the Post office for the district of Thames for the year ending 31st Dec., 1892, have just been handed to us, and show a satisfactory increase on the business transacted during the previous year. For 1891 the deposits, with the balance from the foregoing year, amounted to \$54,188 9s 7d, and the interest paid thereon reached the sum of \$1290 19s 7d. These figures were looked upon as very satisfactory, seeing that in the period for which the figures were taken, great commercial depression existed throughout the colony, and mercantile failures fell thick and fast on each colonial town. The withdrawals for the year were \$20,424 14s 4d, thus leaving a balance in the bank on the 31st Dec., 1891, amounting to \$35,054 14s 10d. Commencing with this sum the year 1892 has been an improvement on its immediate predecessor, and a glance at the figures may be of interest to our readers. The total amount deposited during the 12 months was \$27,612 0s 2d, which added to the sum above given as the balance from the previous year and the interest paid on deposits gives the sum of \$62,666 15s as the amount which passed through the bank during last year. Of this sum there was withdrawn \$27,056 8s 3d, leaving a balance to the credit of depositors of \$35,609 6s 0d. It will be seen that this year exceeds that of the year before by \$1984 8s 2d, which is a very satisfactory increase for the year. The gradual improvement in business during the past year thus manifests itself, and shows that the cloud which passed over us is lifting, and we are returning to our prosperity for a time, at least. The habits of thrift which exist in the people are clearly demonstrated by the statement, and we may look forward to much better times if this year's returns show a corresponding increase in the deposits made.

Auckland Diamond Field.

At St. Francis' Church, Shortland, on the night of the 9th inst.

The supposed diamonds brought by the prospecting party from Raglan were tested last evening at the residence of Mr. W. J. Courtney, Howe street. There were present—Messrs W. McCullough (Thames Star), Burns (of the assay department of the Bank of New Zealand), Greenhields, Jenkins, W. J. Courtney, D. Courtney, and Douglas. The crystals were found mixed in soil, and just as they had been brought down to boxes, and the soil being reduced to powder in the presence of the parties assembled, the crystals were separated therefrom; they were in considerable number, and were placed in a leaden vessel in a quantity of fluoric acid. The vessel was sealed up, and placed in charge of Mr. Greenhields. The crystals have to remain in fluoric acid for 24 hours, which time will elapse at six o'clock this evening, when the vessel will be re-opened in the presence of all who may feel interested in the matter, at Mr. Courtney's residence. Mr. Courtney states that though the crystals may have no value as an article of commerce, he was desirous of thoroughly ascertaining whether diamonds existed in the Raglan district. One peculiarity he noticed was the absence of garnets, rubies, and iron pyrites generally found in diamondiferous soil. Mr. Burns while out surveying saw a spot which seemed to give favorable indications of the existence of diamonds, and when he is sufficiently well to go Mr. Courtney intends to test the ground indicated by that gentleman. A party were at work in the Raglan district for ten days, and would have remained longer but for the wet weather setting in, which rendered further operations impossible.

The leaden cup, with the crystals in it, which were steeped in fluoric acid, was uncovered yesterday evening in the presence of Messrs Courtney, Douglas, Burns, McCullough, D. Richardson, Greenhields, Jenkinson, Harrow, and Miss Burns, when four stones were declared by Mr. Courtney to be diamonds, because they were not affected by the acid. One, the largest found on the preceding evening, appeared as bright as if it had been polished. Mr. Courtney says all the crystals were in an advanced state towards formation into diamonds, and the stones found are of a different character from any found in the world, and of excellent quality. They will be exhibited at Mr. Greenhields', and will afterwards be presented to the museum.

THE SUPPOSED DIAMONDS.

(To the Editor of the Evening Star.) Sir.—There is no apology needed for once more referring to the crystals at your office which a few days ago were thought to be real diamonds. They are now known to be zircons, often called quartz diamonds, and are composed of pure quartz and zirconia. The method of testing them is very simple. Take a crystal on a loop of platinum wire, and heat it to redness with carbonate of soda in the flame of a Bunsen burner. The whole melts into a transparent glass, which will dissolve in water. The silica is precipitated from the clear solution by hydrochloric acid, and after filtration the zirconia is precipitated from the filtrate by ammonia. The zircons are precious stones that are used in jewellery watches and in ornaments. They are of a red color in nature; but when heated in a crucible with lime, they turn yellow, and are used as substitutes for the straw-yellow diamond.—Yours, &c., J. A.

Thames Choral Society.

THE adjourned meeting of the Thames Choral Society was held in the Academy of Music on Feb. 28th. Dr. Kilgour in the Chair. After the minutes had been read and confirmed the resolution carried at the last meeting regarding subscriptions was rescinded and the following were adopted by the meeting:—That the subscription to the Society be, for honorary members 10s 6d, for male performing members 10s, and for female performing members 5s. 21 additional names were added to the list of members—which now consists of 67 names. The meeting was then constituted one of subscribers. The election of the President and Vice-Presidents, which took place at the last meeting, was formally gone through again, Dr. Kilgour being elected President, and Mr. J. A. Miller, Vice-President. It was also resolved that the committee consisting of nine members elected by the meeting, and the President and Vice-Presidents, be appointed to conduct the management of the Society, and Messrs R. R. McGregor, H. Phillips, Burgess, Black, W. Stewart, R. A. Heald, Robert, O'Sullivan, and Puckey were selected as the first members. The rules were then considered. The first one which was carried at the last meeting was a special notice given, and the alterations to be made at a special meeting. The annual meeting will be held on the 1st Wednesday of each year. A large portion of the remainder of the rules read might have been left to the committee to frame, being more of the character of by-laws. A considerable revision will have to take place to make those passed workable. Before the close of the meeting Mr. R. Owen was unanimously elected conductor, and Mr. Geo. Beale was appointed provisionally to the position of leader of the orchestra. The Chairman moved that the thanks of the society be tendered to the Provisional Committee for their exertions, and a similar compliment having been paid to the chairman, the meeting closed.

The Governor on Colonial Defence.

The Governor made a most interesting speech when going down the Dunedin harbor with the Harbour Board, in reply to the toast of his health. At its conclusion, Mr. Pyke, M.H.R., said: "Well, Sir Wm. Jervis, I am bound to say that that is the most interesting practical speech I have ever heard from a Governor during my 31 years' experience as a colonist." The Governor began by referring to the duties of his position, and said he thought the more a Governor saw of all classes of a community, the more he mixed with all classes and creeds, and understood the wants of all, the more useful would he be, and the more likely to be fitted for the position in which he was placed. He then went on to refer to the harbor works, and urged the Board to concentrate its attention on the harbor, and added that if at any time his opinion as an individual was worth anything, without reference to his position of receiving advice from his constitutional advisers, he would always be happy to give it in any way that might be considered correct or proper. So long as he remained Her Majesty's representative in this colony, it would be his wish and pleasure—indeed, he would consider it an honor to give the benefit of any such opinion for what it was worth.—(Continued elsewhere.)

Father Le Moisant des Cheneaux on Temperance.

At St. Francis' Church, Shortland, on the night of the 9th inst., the Rev. Father Des Cheneaux, in continuation of his missionary exercises, took for his subject "Drunkenness and its Evils," and delivered an exhaustive and fervid address. The reverend gentleman dealt with the subject from a temperance rather than a teetotal standpoint, admitting that a moderate use of drink was not itself reprehensible, though in the course of his further remarks he addressed several cogent reasons why even moderate drinkers should become abstainers. He first examined the subject from a physical and scientific point of view, dealing the pernicious effects of alcohol upon the system, more especially upon the reasoning faculties. He sketched with graphic power the ingenious achievements of the human brain in a healthy and unclouded condition, instancing the modern triumphs in telegraphy, electricity, aerial navigation, and the gifted eloquence of the orator, and contrasted these with the impotence and incoherence of the same being under the influence of drink—drawing a harrowing picture of the atrocious and brutal inhumanities perpetrated by people under the same baneful influence. He next referred to the statistics of crime and insanity as taken from the records of prisons and lunatic asylums, showing that a great preponderance of cases in both instances are the direct results of drink, while it is often the indirect cause of many cases (of lunacy especially) not usually catalogued to its credit. Adverting to the liquor traffic, while disclaiming to pass any sweeping censure, he said the great superfluity of public-houses—as much as one public to every six private houses in some large centres—must strike every enquiring person. He held it to be the duty of the State to legislate in correcting this state of things, but he deplored the hostility which all attempts to legislate in this direction encounter from the law-makers themselves, interested in this traffic. While admitting that many publicans were respectable members of society, he regretted to say that many also were not so, and proceeded to castigate the latter with a scathing and incisive irony. He then took the religious and theological aspect of the question, dwelling on the mortal guilt of that being who drinks till reason departs from her throne. The murderer, the malefactor, may, even the moment after committing the deed, repent, and ask for mercy, and perhaps receive forgiveness, but the drunken sinner is incapable of contrition. In conclusion, he invited all those who desired to take the pledge to adjourn with him to the school-room. He did not expect, nor did he counsel, a wholesale taking of the pledge, but such of his hearers as could not always restrain themselves within the strict bounds of temperance—who could not take drink without the risk of drinking to excess, he exhorted them to come, also their families or immediate relatives, if even moderate drinkers, would do well to aid the cause by the powerful influence of their example. He left it to the promptings of their own consciences, but such as came he expected to come like men with a resolute determination to stick to their pledge. The discourse, of which the above is but a very imperfect outline, occupied two hours in delivery, and was illustrated with many apt and telling examples.

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Medical.

PURE VOLATILE EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS EXTRACT.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy, at Rome, according to communication received from the Consul-General for Italy, at Melbourne, upon instructions from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated 14th March, 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate. Sandhurst, 1st of March, 1878. I have been investigating Messrs Sander and Sons' Eucalypti Extract since its discovery, and I have to admit that there is besides it no medicine that I know of, of such universal effect on the human system. I observed in the first instance that it checks completely all inflammations of whatever kind—inflammation of the chest, lungs, all throat affections, such as bronchitis, and croup, and all affections of the head, such as rheumatic nature, neuralgia, &c. I have used it with unparalleled success in swellings, bruises, sprains, wounds of all kinds, and of most serious nature, as well as in all disorders of the bowels, diarrhoea, &c. I am fully convinced that the invention of that medicinal agent, with the greatest estimation, and I gladly acknowledge its merits for the benefit of the public.—JOHN CAHOON-SHANE, M.D., L.R.S.C., Health Officer, 2nd March, 1878. I certify to the seal of the Council of the City of Sandhurst, and in accordance to this document, D. Macdonald, Town Clerk. Statutory Declaration. I, Franz Raabe, of Ironbark, Sandhurst, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that guided by the desire that all who may become afflicted as I was may be enabled to take advantage of my publication, I make the following declaration: On the 25th June, 1877, my son Alfred, six years of age, was accidentally hurt with an axe on the knee. At once took all pains to procure medical assistance, by calling at first on Dr. A. Smith, who was subsequently assisted by Drs Fenfold and Macgillivray. However, in spite of all the combined efforts of the said gentlemen, the malady took such a bad turn that the patient was lying in unintermittent wound-fever, and on the 17th August, 1877, the opinion was given by Dr Macgillivray, that an amputation of the injured limb had become imperative, in order to save life. At this juncture I called on Messrs Sander and Sons, procuring some of their Extract of the Eucalyptus Globulus, and by the application of the same I had the satisfaction of seeing my son within a fortnight out of all danger, and to-day he is recovered. I may just add that it was when the crisis had been reached, that the extract referred to was first applied. I abstain from expressing my feelings towards Messrs Sander and Sons in this declaration; but anyone may imagine them better than I can describe them in words. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Victoria, rendering it unlawful to make a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.—FRANZ RAABE, Declared at Sandhurst, in the Colony of Victoria, this seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, before me, Honored John J.P.

ITS CLAIM AS A CURATIVE.

It has now become the fashion with the inventors or discoverers of remedial agents to claim something little short of infallibility and universality of cure for their respective agents. Messrs Sander and Sons do nothing of the sort. They have confidence that their oil possesses many virtues; but the full extent of these they do not know yet. They are now collecting data, and they are most careful and searching in performing this. It is quite sure then, that their eucalypti oil can fairly assert itself to be a grand panacea for many of the ills that flesh is heir to. In Scarlet, Typhoid, or any case of Fever, nothing will protect better against contagion than a few drops of the oil poured in the palm of the hand, and rubbed in, in order to liberate the vapors, or sprinkled over the clothes. The perfume will be noticed for a great length of time. For Children Attending Schools, the same mode may be adopted. In Case of Stomachic a few drops put into a saucer, and put into the room with, being an etheric oil, evaporate, and fill the room with the purifying vapor. Are you obliged to Travel? A few drops occasionally rubbed on the body, will protect against any contagion you may be exposed to, in coming in direct contact with sick persons, or in sleeping in the same room with, or in beds occupied previously by sick persons. All Hotelkeepers will do well to sprinkle from time to time in drawers, where linen is usually kept, a few drops of the pure essential oil. It produces no spots whatever, as every particle of it evaporates, and nothing remains. In short, where a disinfectant is needed, the pure essential eucalypti oil ought to be the one you have recourse to, and no family ought to be without it. For all Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Scaldings, Ulcers, and Cancerous Sores, a piece of linen wrapped round the suffering part, and moistened with a few drops of the essential essence, will stop all pain, and effect a speedy cure. In cases where a piece of linen cannot be applied, the moistening of the suffering part with the pure oil will do as well. In Case of Colds moisten the nostrils with a few drops and inhale the vapour, and you will feel the immediate relief, and entire ridance of the heat. In all cases where the Lungs may be Affected, the above-mentioned process, continually repeated, will be the best that can be adopted. In Case of Rheumatism, a mixture of one part of the pure essential eucalypti oil with three parts of spirit of wine, well rubbed in the suffering part, has acted better than any other remedy. In all cases of Inflammation, the oil may be applied to the part affected. In severe cases of Toothache, Leuemoic origin, the pure essence may be applied on the external part of the face. In Case of Inflammation of the Eyes, apply the pure oil on the outside of the eyelids. Headache and Rheumatic Pain in the Head are positively removed by rubbing the oil on the affected parts. For many Cases of Severe Bruises the oil has proved the best remedy. Inwardly used, take three or four drops in half a tumbler of water. The essence effects a most surprising change of the whole constitution, correcting indigestion, and creating a healthy appetite. No other essence is genuine except that which in the vials bearing on the labels our signature and trade mark. To be had at the manufactory, SANDER AND SONS, Bridge street, Sandhurst, Victoria. Sold in Vials only at 1s 6d and 2s 6d each. ILL-HEADED, invoices, &c., on ruled or plain paper, of every size and quality executed with despatch at the Evening Star Office.