Officers Elected at Yesterday Morning's Session of the Organization.

H. Wilmot's Paper on Bee Keeping in New Brunswick, Past and Present.

(Contined from Last Week.) Fredericton, Feb. 6.-The Provincial Farmers' association resumed this

The following were added to the roll: W. A. Taylor, W. W. Boyer, Florenceville: R. Burns King, Mathew C. Smith, Lakeville; J. Armstrong, Wm. Colts, Rothesay; J. A. Campbell, Kingsclear; John A. Stiles, Albert, Alb. Co.; Wm. Lindsay, J. E. Baker, Lindsay, Car.; Jared W. Smith, Lower Prince William: Herbert Richard, St. Louis; H. H. Osgood, St. John; Robert Law, ton, Kent county; Wm. Carman John Gilman Fredericton: John Campbell, Peel; Arch Scott, Frank Hone Glassville; James Barry, Melrose, West-morland; W. A.Colpitts, Elgin, Albert; W. O. Patterson, Hoys Sia., Sunbury; M. McLaughlin, Jude LeBlanc, Buc-touche; J. T. O'Reilly, Melrose; Samuel McLunern, Westmorland Co; Wm. J. Emery, Centreville; Murdoch Matheson, Hartland; Isaac Slipp, Jacksonville; Edgar Colpitts, Pleasant Vale.

ADDRESS ON POULTRY. W. S. Tompkins, vice president for York, read the following paper: Now, brother farmers and members of our association, if I am to talk coultry, I must ask you to come down from your high horse of elevated opinions while we discuss a profitable side issue of business which has been looked upon by the majority of farmers beneath the dignity of their atten-

If we would ask a company of farmers what arrangements they have for their hens, the majority of answers would be, if spoken as they thought, "Most any place is good enough for our hens." The stercoraceous appearance of some farm machinery in the an expression of kind-heartedness in the farmer allowing his hens such a variety of roosts as would be found in the carriage house or tool room. Now, we take it for granted most every farmer keeps hens, but they are generally belittled as a breed which eat their heads off every year and sometimes twice. After several years' experience I am here to say that these much slandered friends of mankind, instead of being a bill of expense, may be turned to realize that our grain may be raised from 50 cents to \$1 per bushel fed to laying hens. We should at once provide suitable quarters for our poultry. The first absolute necessity is a house. Select a dry place as convenient to your dwelling house as posible, for in this work the ladies of the house will take a part, and it should be our first en's work most convenient. The size of your building must be governed by the number of fewl you keep, as I am speaking exclusively for the average farmer. I would not recommend more than 30 or 40 for winter work. A safe rule in building is to allow every hen 10 square feet. My own house is 10x25 feet; 8 foot posts in front, with 5 1-2 in. back, with double glass front on the side to the sun. In my experience it is suitable for 35 hens, and they are as many as should be allowed to run together during the winter. The material casts \$32. I did the work myself at odd jobs through the summer and fall. I have the roost managed so the droppings are kept free from any other dirt, and they are convenient for cleaning, as they open in the alley-way. The floor is cement, which I like best, for the hens to scratch on,

Now, some farmers may think the price of a house would be like money thrown away. The first year I wintered 28 hens and in summing up the year's work, counting nothing for the eggs supplied the house, I have a net profit of \$22, besides 7 bbls. of pure droppings, which, when prepared with tilizer worth \$3 per bbl. I had this as yet few in proportion to the area, for my time and 40 cents per bush for the matter of food supply need not be grain fed. This is the smallest year's must suit themselves. Mr. Oldham or of all, as in that case fir or spruce Prof. Gilbert will tell you about the bushes, with sharpened ends, can be breeds. I are satisfied of you are looking for eggs, it will not pay to feed mixed flocks together. In such a flock the heavy egg layers must be highly fed, and in feeding them enough the heavy breeds will get too fat. The table, over which a sheet has been pregreatest temptation of all to resist is that of over-feeling. During the sea- near, the swarms usually seek to alight son when hens are confined it is abso- on them and are then much more diflutely necessary that we keep them to work. My method of feeding is in morning a barley mash, and warm, clean water. After they have cleaned up the soft feed, which must not be enough to gorge, I get them to work scratching through chaff for whole grain. At noon I give the refuse of swarming and stowing away for the dinner table. It is then warm and in their feeding trough they will eat, methods this hive is probably now as either oats, barley or corn. As hens good as any in use, since Langstroth, laying require carbonate and phos. who is probably the greatest living phate of lime for the shell, it must be authority, wrote in 1888: "I believe provided in an unstinted manner, farmers would have better success These things will be found in old with their bees if they used only the plaster soaked, and oyster shells, and all the egg shells from family use should be saved. Have a barrel in a how to use it will turn out much berconvenient place, save all the shells and feed them about the middle of whose use has never been learned." March, as about that time hens will want to eat their eggs for want of shell food In winter, green food is posts about two feet from the ground also necessary. It can be easily sup- and sufficiently near the house to be plied in a clover ensilage, especially prepared steamed clover and cabbage. If possible, face a little east of south In fact, they should have cabbage hanging in their reach all the time, and northwest winds do not strike A sufficient supply of meat can be them, and where the bees will have a saved from the refuse of beef and pork lice on our hens is a great detriment be seen in early spring, when the days to the egg supply. These can be driven are warm and evenings cool and windy, out by the persistent use of kerosene the bees returning laden with pollen oil. Hens must be kept clean; that is, frequently miss the hive entrance, fall the droppings must be removed often, to the ground, and so perish. Many

cu ltural and Dairy Subjects. pay double. Our old common hen has two infrinsically good qualities—appe-tite and constitutional vigor. They should weigh in the vicinity of fifty tite and constitutional vigor. They should weigh in the vicinity of fifty might do to graft on, but I do not pounds in the spring. If much less care to depend on them for profitable than that, a careful inspection should could advertise and fill the orders to close the hive opening so as to adfrom the members' stock.

from the members' stock.

Mr. President—I have tried to give The old saying that "a swarm in how, I believe every farmer can make a swarm in July is not worth a ny, hens pay their way and a good profit besides, and much might be said concerning the neglect of poultry on the farm and it would be timely for the the first swarm, and in our experience kitchen and garden.

Hamm that the association petition the local government to place a tax of one dollar on every male dog in the broad comb in them also. one dollar on every male dog in the province and to prohibit the keeping of female dogs entirely.

In amendment J. S. Armstrong moved

Thied, otherwise the bees will make broad comb in them also.

We seldom got much surplus honey from the old parent hives, as they occasionally three times, but found

report a resolution (amended if they think fit) to the next annual meeting. The amendment was carried.

S. L. Peters moved a resolution con-The resoultion was seconded by H. C. carried by a standing vote.

A resolution, moved by J. Crawford, California possibly accepted. was unanimously carried, that the profitable for different localities and the proper care of the colonies during how they can be helped.

The election of officers was then pro-Southampton; vice-president, John Mc-Laughlin, Glassville; secretary-treasurer, Henry Wilmot, Belmont; coring secretary, W. W. Hubbard, Sussex. County vice-presidents: York
—John Oldham; Carleton—James Good; St. John-E. H. Turnbull; Kings-H. Kent-J. J. Leblanc; Albert-J. B. Mc-Alpine; Charlotte—James Anderson; Northumberland-G. E .Fisher.

Mr. Tompkins, the new president, made a few remarks, thanking the association for the honor conferred on The Lieut. Governor then briefly ad-

dressed the convention, as did also Provincial Secretary Mitchell. At the afternoon session some committee work was first attended to. Prof. Robertson, dairy instructor, gave

a short address.

Henry Wilmot of Oromocto was next introduced. He read a valuable paper on Bee-keeping. It was as follows: Having been requested by our president, Mr. Baxter, to introduce the subject of bee-keeping for discussion by members of this association, I have consented to do so, but with some reluctance, due to the fact that I have had no practical experience in that industry for the past fifteen during which time a wonderful scientific advance has been made. In fact, old methods have been generally abandoned by modern bee-keepers.

To the beginner a good location is plaster in ashes and salt, make a fer the first requisite. As our apiarists are considered at present. A lot without work I have done. As to breed, one trees, if otherwise sheltered, is best stuck in the ground in front of the hives, and the swarms, conveniently hived by gently pulling up the bush after the swarm has alighted upon it, and then placing it on a low stand or viously thrown; but if large trees are

ficult to secure At Belmont, Sunbury Co., we used the Quimby, square box hive with cover, the surplus honey being stored in smaller boxes in the upper chamber. We found it more convenient for use than the longer pattern both in winter, and for those who do not in-At night I give all the grain tend to practice modern scientific old straw or box hives. A simple tool in the hands of one who knows ter work than an improved implement

Bee hives, when not in aplaries or covered stands, should be placed on heard when swarming. They should, and be so situate that the northeast

warm, calm place to alight. sed in the fall. The presence of Such shelter is important, as may so as to prevent any bad smell and persons weigh their hives in the augive the heus a chance to bathe in usually swarmed a second time, and

during the winter months usually var-

returns in the basket. If you have be made, and, if necessary, a quantity pure breeds you are always able to of syrup, consisting of two parts water sell your surplus stock at a satisfactory price. Speaking of this matter,

Bees are notorious robbers, and eviprice. Speaking of this matter, Bees are notorious robbers, and evi-eve it would be a good plan in-dently have for their motto: "Let him stead of one man raising the several take who has the power and let him different breeds, let every district form keep who can," or perhaps the more an association and each member raise modern political maxim: "To the vicone breed, and have one man for tors belong the spoils;" hence in case man for all surplus stock. He of a weak colony it is often necessary

you in as concise a manner as possible. May is worth a load of hay," while Now, I believe every farmer can make "a swarm in July is not worth a fly," money invested. There is nothing on the farm that will pay better than well cared for hens. Besides, we are well cared for hens. Besides, we are able to utilize all the refuse of the age "a swarm in June is worth a silkitchen and garden.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Boxes of surplus honey should not

that the matter be referred to the incoming executive committee to prepare early, as the additional space appear a resolution setting forth how the evil ed to lessen the tendency to throw off may best be remedied and urging due a second swarm. The yield of surplus action on the proper authorities, said honey, of course, varies considerably, resolution to be published in the Co- according to the season and food sup-Operative Farmer, with an invitation ply. In our latitude the first considerfor discussion, and finally, that they able supply of honey is obtained from the apple and other fruit blossoms, followed by white and alsike clover. and later on by the buckwheat blos som, which is the best source of all. gratulating the country on the suc- From our experience and what I have cessful establishment of the winter port learned of the experience of others in in St. John, and recommending the various parts of Canada and the Uniadoption of the cold storage system. ted States, I am convinced that the natural conditions, as to climate and Scholey, and after discussion by H. food supply, are as favorable to suc-B. White, S. Watts and others, was cessful bee culture in New Brunswick as in any other part of the continent

On frosty mornings in late autumn county vice-presidents be requested to we remove the honey from each hive, hold at least one meeting in each par-ish of their respective counties in the interest of the association, and to burnt sulphur. After the broad comb bring its objects before the people, and and bee-bread has been removed, the also to ascertain the state of dairying remainder was suspended in bags bein each locality, and report to the association, suggesting at the same time out, the wax being melted later on. what branch of dairying would be most | Last, but by no means least, comes

the winter. ceeded with on the report of the nomi- of not less that 40 degrees nor more A cool, dry cellar with a temperature nating committee. The following were than 45 degrees is generally considered: President, W. S. Tompkins, ered the best place throughout Canered the best place, throughout Can-ada, in which to winter bees.

If many colonies are kept the cellar should be ventilated occasionally, but no light admitted, especially toward spring, and there should be perfect freedom from outward disturbance. M. Campbell; Queens—S. L. Peters: frost, is especially to be avoided. Our practice was to remove the bottom boards and place the hives on pieces Cyr; Restigouche—Jas. E. Stewart; of scantling laid on stands or tables, Dampness, which invariably follows boards and place the hives on pieces and as we had an excellent cellar, with a separate room for the bees, rarely lost a colony. When bee keeping was first started in this vicinity the prices obtained for the products were much higher than at present.

White clover honey sold readily at 25 cents a lb. I am not familiar with FEEDING CALVES FOR DAIRY local prices at present, but according to recent market quotations in Chicago and New York the best grades of comb honey sell at 5 to 7 cents, and wax from 28 to 30 cents.

Turning now to modern scientific bee keeping, as practised in Ontario and the United tSates, I find the Italian bees are preferred to all others varieties. It is claimed that they can gather honey from flowers that the common black bees can not penetrate, that they are, if possible, more industrious, work earlier and later in the season and can better defend their hives from robbers. Of modern hives the Heddan, which is divided into horizontal sections, is a favorite with many, but by far the most profitable is the improved Langstroth, with moveable frames and reepers supplied with sections for surplus honey. Having selected his hives and bees.

the apiarist, if he intends to keep many colonies, must provide himself with extractors for honey and wax, a supply of comb foundation for the frames (a wonderful labor saving device for the bees) also a honey knife, a self-hiver, a queen excluder and various other articles included in a modern outfit.

Newman, in the introduction of his excellent hand book, entitled Bees and soft and flabby; and without sunshine Honey, thus refers to the subject: Every apiarist should be well informed, not only on the habits, but also on the history of the honey bee.. While honey was from the beginning the first of sweet things, and the sweetest of sweet things given by the Creator to four, functions as a cow at one and man, sugar, separated from its sources, and prepared for use by the hand of man, is but of modern birth. The former was the creation and gift of God, the latter is the invention of man.

It is recorded in the Bible that Canaan, the land where Abraham dwelt, was one flowing with milk and honey, and when the old patriarch Jacob, because of the famine that prevailed I am strengthened in this opinion by Farmers' association at their recent there, sent his sons to Egypt to buy corn, he sent as a present to the Egyptian ruler, some of Canaan's famous

The Persians, Greeks and Romans used honey quite extensively as an the milk to be the best remedy. I seltention, perhaps years of labor, until article of diet; they also used it largedom have any trouble with my calves at last the time has come when it is article of diet; they also used it largely in preparing their food and by it most of their beverages were sweetened. Ancient sages, among whom were Homer, Herodouts, Cate, Aristotte, Virgil and Columella composed poems extolling the activity, skill and economy of the bees.

In more modern times among such authors have been Swammerda German naturalist; Maraldi, an Italian mathamatician; Bonnet, a Swiss entomologist; Dr. John Hunter, and Francis Hubor, who although totally blind, through the operations of an assistant, caused quite a revolution in anchient theories concerning the

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

road dust, gathered in the dry weather of summer.

There is one point in choosing poultry: the pure breed won't eat any more than the old dung-hill breed, and having been bred for result, they having been bred for result, they months. The consumption of a colony by means of experiments and patient of the aplanists of the present age, promoving them from the cellar. They minent among whom we may ment among whom investigation have succeeded in exploding many fossilized ideas and theories and have established keeping on the scientific basis it oc-

> In conclusion we will refer to some of the wonderful characteristics of these insect inhabitants of the apiary. A single bee with all its industry, energy, and the innumerable journeys it performs will collect only about a ceaspoonful of honey during a season, and yet more than 100 lbs. of honey is often taken from a single hive. Does not the contemplation of this fact teach up a powerful lesson of what great results may arise from persevering and associated labor. we view the skill exhibited in the building of the beautiful comb, so true n form, so wonderfully systematic in construction, and all completed by a crowd of bees in a dark hive, we are amazed at the skill of these wonder-

ful architects. In fructifying the flowers, too, bees present us with a field of study so exrepeated visits many a beautiful flowand thus to fertilize them.

Darwin mentions the following ex-"Twenty heads of white duced not one seed.

nature on every hand, nothing is cregrass roots and some others. Alothers. It is well in selecting a cow
ated in vain: each has its proper though weeds should not be allowed from any breed to know the family ated in vain; each has its proper sphere, and each its appropriate work to grow on any farm, unfortunately and buy the best cow. Also in selecto perform. We admire the grand harmony of design and in meditative fed to the calves they grow scarcer intelligence in regard to your requiremoode we seem to hear the many hum every year, and possibly they may ments, and the treatment you will of insects mingling with the joyous eventually be got rid of altogether, give them. There is as much differ-sounds of birds, all nature joining in for they will be looked after more ence between men as the different the chorus of praise, singing The Hand That Made Us Is Divine The report regarding the Co-operative Farmer and Dairyman was receiv-

ed and adopted. It was recommended, among other things, that delegates from this association be sent to the meeting of the Fruit Growers in Nova Scotia. It was moved and carried this be

acted upon S. S. Raymond of Woodstock read paper on Thoroughness, which was complete and was thorough in itself. receiving the president's commentary as being full of more practical notes than any other paper so far received.

It was decided not to hold an evension, as the programme was ex-

A motion was carried that the different outside speakers receive the hearty thanks of the association for heir attendance

A motion that the representatives of the press, collectively and individually, receive the thanks for attention given, was carried unanimously. Thanks were returned by Samuel Watts of the Woodstock Sentinel on behalf of the brother representatives

The annual meeting then adjourned with the singing of God wave the A meeting of the executive was held this evening. The members and dele-

gates leave for home tomorrow.

PURPOSES. J. Crawford of Kings Co., read the following paper. Mr. President and Members of the Farmer Dairyman's Association:

If we are to make a success of the dairy business we must have good In order to do so we must begin with good calves. These must be reared and fed with care that they may become fitted for their future work. General attention must be naid to this, that they may grow up with strong constitutions and good digestive powers. They must be of the right shape and have healthy organs to manufacture first class milk. matters not what the breed may be. if the proper method of feeding has not been adopted, the cow will not be first class. Like begets like only when the conditions are alike, and a heifer calf at six months' old should have the form of a good dairy cow. To effect this, good feed and other things are necessary. Happily these other things are plentiful and free for all to use. They are fresh air, pure water, surshine, exercise, and the eye of the feeder. Without fresh air the lungs will not be healthy; without exercise the muscles of the animal, instead of being firm and strong, will become she will be deficient in the coloring matter necessary to make gilt edged butter.

We now come to the food of the calf, and the manner of feeding it. As it is to perform three, and sometimes of storage room, therefore a large per- the front rank as a dairy province. tion of its food should be of a coarse or bulky nature and not inclined to THE COW AND THE FARMER'S make it fat. As milk is its natural food, it should have some; and right here let me say that in my own experience I have found elabbered to be J. E. Hopkins of the dairy station, the best by all odds. In this opinion the report of agriculture for the state session at Fredericton: of Vermont. Over there they fed The best in all lines is what is wantsweet milk from the creameries and ed. It is that which pays, which sells their calves were affected with white first, demands the highest price. It securs. They found feeding runnet in is that which has received skill and atfollowed nature's plan and provided

will be to tell you what I feed and let a calf suck if I can avoid it. I by a certain treatment gets poor. make a crib and divide it into as many Therefore the cow just rises as high This is open on the sides; on one side farmer has the best cows, and the poor large enough to admit of a pail being farmer has the poor cows. readily placed therein, the other for the calf to put in its head. It is arranged with slots to fasten the calves while they are being fed. I place this pasture in order that his cow would crib in the yard or pasture in summer, and in the stable in winter. I prefer the open air if the weather is at all for her. In the morning he gave her suitable. For the first few days I feed another feed, so that she would have them milk as it comes from the cow, a pleasant remembrarce. She soon then I gradually change to skimmed showed signs of being a good milker, milk, and also gradually change the and was called the best cow in the temperature of milk warm to cold. I neighborhood. The merchant made a feed the milk by itself and always less change in his business and moved to than the calf wants. If we could only teach the calf to eat its milk it would best cow was advertised for sale. A be mixed with enough saliva and over certain farmer noted for having poor to digest its food. But the calf is like most human beings, persists in drinking; therefore I teach it to chew something else. Hay is best for this purpose, as it forms acid quickly, and

the sooner you can get a calf to chew a cud the tetter it will trive.

Good straw may also be used. Oats lieve in high priced cows. In order to and bran are good, but if used they ensive that we dare not enter furth. should be fed in small quantities, that er than to say, that but for their oft they may not take the appetite from bulkier food. Oats are better fed whole, er would in a short time cease to for the reason that the young animal developed cow. Some place great stress Many plants absolutely re- will be required to chew them, and on breeds and are always trying a quire the visits of bees or other insects to remove their pollen masses, ed. A gallon of milk twice a day, after telligent treatment to those they have. the calf gets old enough and strong I do not deprecate breed, but keep enough, with plenty of good grass or them as pure as possible. hay, and green oats and peas, with as much difference between individual clover visited by bees produced 2,990 occasionally green vegetables of any cows of the same breed as cows of seeds, while twenty heads so protect- kind, will keep the animal in a good different breeds. Different families of ed that bees could not visit them pro- healthy condition. Weeds of all kinds the same breed from ancestry have may be fed, as calves are very fond more vitality than others; some a Thus in infinite nature, displayed by of them, especially chickweed, goose- higher nervous temperament than

sharply if they can be turned to use. thing is the alteration of the feeder. If the eye of the master is worth both lands has a lovely climate and a kindof his hands, it is equally valuable in ly people, that has prided themselves looking after animals, particularly young ones, for they should be kept growing without becoming fat. There are two evil effects from a calf becoming fat; one is the tendency to become fat instead of making milk when she becomes a cow, and the other is the a fine milking strain. muscles do not grow so large, as they should be kept growing all the time. This may be accomplished by milk, grass or hay, a little bran or oats, but not much grain, as the calf has nothing to do but grow; and it is time enough to give stronger food when the animal is near becoming a cow. With this food and care I have reared calves third more and better milk than their

I had one cow that was dam of six- large flow of milk, and among the teen calves, twelve of which made Holsteens you have some of the best good cows, and her mother was six-

I have said nothing about cotton or to know. If for beef, feed her well them. I firmly believe we can raise the Durhams some fine milkers, but good stock for dairying purposes on what can be produced on any New develop her for milk, that you feed what can be produced on any New Brunswick farm, without going to the hardy breed—the kind that can stand hardy breed—the kind that can stand not raise calves fit for that purpose if we keep them in dark stables, for if we do, their flesh will be white, their milk will also be white, and white milk cannot be made into gilt-edged butter. I know a dairyman who feeds his cows well, averages 350 lbs. of butter from each cow a year, and yet has never succeeded in raising a calf that made a cow equal to her dam. He keeps his calves in dark stables, and they get fat. Then when they become cows they get fat, give but little milk and so dry up. Then he sells them and buys others. This system of raising calves is one reason why the dairy breeds are not appreciated as they should be, for the finer the origination

the easier it may be injured. In this connection, I would say if we are to be successful as dairymen rate. When father and mother were and make a reputation as producers of good dairy products, we must begin right. Make the calf strong in bed. Mother got a cow that was all the parts that require strength in bought from a man by the name the milch cow, and the cow will be all Best, and they called her Best and right. It is impossible to build the cow over or put new machinery into her. If we get the very best cows we from her, and I have been going along can afford, and give them our best on the same line and today I can trace care and attention, and also do the old Best through everyone of my best we can to improve the stock, in cows. I say they are the best breed. a few years or generation of cows we In many cases it is a great pity will not need to go to other countries | we did not have more of this old Best to get stock to improve our dairy cows.

We may have a choice stock that will foundation on it from the best and not noly suit us, but will also be sought improving our herds, instead of seeing after by dairymen from other countries. New Brunswick has all the natural advantages for dairying purposes, pure air, pure water, while good grass, grain and roots can be raised, so if the men will but do their part well and raise good cows, and take good care of them, we will soon be in

RELATION TO THE CHEESE

FACTORY. The following paper was read by Nappan, N. S., before the Provincial

now unless I am careless in feeding; pronounced "the test" This eulogy but did so when I first began to feed should be possessed by every farmer from the pail, especially with those at least at having aimed high enough that learned to drink readily. After to possess the best. Positive good may a time I found out the cause and also meet many emergencies, but it is betthe remedy, or rather the prevention, ter to have it in the superlative de-You all know that the natural way gree One of the greatest losses to for a calf to obtain its food is by suck- many farmers is that inferior is a ing the cow, and in so doing it sucks more appropriate term for many of in a great quantity of air. Not only the things on the farm, as well as the that, but it often stops and draws in mode of cultivation. The best cow is a good long breath. Of course if we one that has had all her capabilities developed until she has reached a poin something for the calf to suck we of excellence, and it can be said she would not be troubled in that way. has done her best. The farmer's work ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LIMITED But sucking is just the thing we want is to develop the capabilities of his to teach the calf not to do, and one cow. Man being the highest order of Space forbids us to enumerate all way to teach this is what I intend creation, must do his part first.

to tell you. The easiest way to do so farmer can improve his cow, then the cow will improve his circumstances or how I feed. In the first place, I never a farmer may get the best cow and compartments as there are calves. as the man and no higher. The best

In a small village in Oxford, Ont.,

a mershant bought a cow, with six

others; they went daily to a certain

come home at night . The merchant always had a good feed of some kind Toronto. Among other things this cows determined to buy this cow and got her at a high price; took her home, wintered her with his other cows, and she fared the same as the rest. Summen when the best cow became only an ordinary one and the poor farmer develop a cow to her highest capacity, intelligence is one of the hief elements that need to be exercised from first to last, from the caly to the fully different breed without applying inthey do, but when they are pulled and ing any breed, it is necessary to use breeds. There is the Jersey; if this is Water and salt must be given when- your cow you should become intelliever needed, but the most important gent of her nativity and the treatment she requires. The Channel is. in their cows, keeping their breed pure. If you are prepared to give this cow a treatment as her nature requires, then you have a cow that will give you the richest of milk and make the finest butter. The Ayrshire breed, man's cow, with all the nerve and spirit of a true Scotchman. She has not a lazy bone in her body, but woe to the man that gets her Scotch up; but use her kind and intelligent, and you have one of the best cows and will give a large flow of milk that will make fine che The Holsteen breed, the Dutchman's that became cows which produced one- | cow, true dark complexioned, but a noble looking cow, with a great capacity for ensilage, mothers did, and were good, strong, healthy cows when they were sixteen as other rood. White not healthy cows when they were sixteen as giving as rich milk as some breeds, yet when well fed she gives a

teen years old when she was dropped.
She was a strong, healthy cow at man's cow. This is a cow you want the cold, stay out all day in winter, and have very poor feed and stable at night, will be worried by dogs, among this breed you seldom find the cow." Perhaps it is taking a high position to say that one breed is better than another. Those interested claim merits of their favorite ones. I heard a gentleman say he had breed. He was a large farmer and had thirty cows. He lived in Elgin county and sent the milk to the Sussex cheese factory. He was acknowledged to have the best cows that sent to the factory. At the end of the year he was giving up farming and was about selling his cows. The question was raised, what his cows were. He said they were the best breed. Some said they never heard of that breed. He said well, they are the best breed at any married, it was the custom then for the girl to get a cow and a feather foundation on it, from the best and so many poor cews, each should have the Best cow care.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Manitoba live stock dealers have called a convention at Winnipeg on the 20th to discuss important mat-

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TRANSVAAL

British Blue Book White Book on th

The Promptness of Rt. Chamberlain in the V

The German Interests and to Look After

London, Feb. 12.-A the Transvaal troubles day. It shows the pro which the secretary of colonies, Joseph Chami Cape Colony, Sir Herc to neglect no measures trouble. The British toria, the blue book der graphed on Dec. 31st quence of Dr. Jameson's the British flag flying, ger had asked for the Germany and France day, Mr. Chamberlain ernor Robinson to rep premier of Cape Colony that Dr. Jameson had filibustering and that i to his intentions, ti would be confronted wit the revocation of its ch in any case the competo pay an indemnity. Governor Robinson Rhodes had declared Jameson acted without In view of this, I be that Great Britain w

costs, the interference power in the affairs of The suggestion that tated interference has Great Britain by an and unanimous outbu feeling. The governme son at present to antic of interests with fore Great Britain will no change in her relat Transvaal, while she spect its independence of conventions, she wi position as a paramo Mr. Chamberlain

Jan. 13th that the gov United States had bee John Hays-Hammond, United States, was a p with treason. Mr. Cha I ask you to take on same measures as on ish subjects and to ext United States citizen

protection. In later despatches repeated the foregoing regard to protecting Americans. Finally, contains the letter fro ard, the United Stat dated Jan. 17th, expre hibited by the British issued today on the opments. In it is put despatch sent by Baror Bieberstein, the minis affairs, to Count Von enburg, the German London, dated Februar then secretary of state fairs, upon President in honor of Emperor occasion of the latter

this message Baron Bieberstein declared terial interests requir ance of the Transv pendent state in the treaty of 1884 and the statu quo regarding harbor of Delagoa Ba Dr. Jameson's idea th to become a comme federation of all the states was antagoni terests. The Germa London replied sayi quis of Salisbury h that be concurred the wish that the Transvaal should be On Dec. 30, 1895, th toria telegraphed to imploring him to i to avert misery and Marschall Von Bieb lowing day telegrap man consul at Preto case of emergency with President Kr purpose of protectin sulate and the live Germans, he was at requisition for a la the German cruiser as the disturbance the same time the Lisbon was directe tugal that German only humane purp confidently upon th gal to land at Dela ment of sailors not Count Von Hatzfe

> dent Kruger was to Great Britain upon British righ A FATHE

"The Darkest H the

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pedition was in exful to the British g

same day the Ger

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over. The white b

Bieberstein to Cou

Widenburg, protes

Emperor William's

view taken by the

His Daughter's Life tors and Hospits Help Her—Prejud Her Life Was Sa

Mr. Wm. Stoug and much esteer the vicinity of county, Ont. He who have reason Dr. Williams' Pi finto his home, fo of his daughter.