

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

HARVEY STATION.

Harvey Station, April 11—Both the big Orontok lake and Harvey lake are now clear of ice, the former broke up on the 8th and the latter on the 9th inst. This is the earliest within the recollection of the oldest residents. Those lakes do not usually open up until the first week in May.

CAMPBELLTON.

Campbellton, N. B., April 11—The pupils of the Grammar school here gave a concert in the assembly room last Monday evening and it proved such a success that it was repeated Tuesday. The sum of \$118 was realized towards payment for the school piano. The boys who took the part of minstrels made a great hit and the recitations by Miss Jean McLetchy and Miss Florence De Corvont, as well as Little Jessie Richards, were heartily applauded.

FREDERICTON.

Fredricton, April 11—(Special)—The local government held a meeting this afternoon to finish up work of the session. The application of the St. John Exhibition Association for a grant was favorably considered and the sum of \$6,000 was voted for the purpose.

REXTON.

Rexton, Kent Co., April 11—The season is nearly a month earlier than usual, but a cold wave struck here last Wednesday. Yesterday it rained heavily all day. This morning we have several inches of the beautiful which is still falling. A number of our schooners are loading with lumber at our wharves and the saw mills will begin to run in a few days.

MONCTON.

Moncton, April 11—(Special)—The piece of highway across the marsh near the Moncton almshouse, macadamized by the local government last year, has sustained considerable damage from the high tides. Last fall the dikes along the river opposite the new road were broken and the highway overflowed to the depth of two or three feet. Some parts of the road suffered a lot of damage and the have been since promises to be completed this spring.

SUSSEX.

Sussex, N. B., April 12—A hold attempt at home-breaking was made Friday night on the premises of the Mercantile Co., Ltd. The burglars had bored holes above and below the door of the grocery store and had they not been disturbed by some unknown cause would soon have effected an entrance.

HOPEWELL HILL.

Hopewell Hill, Albert County, April 13—Silas Hicks returned from Sackville last week. Miss Clara Pales has returned from a visit to relatives at Petticoat. James C. Wright, who has been quite ill, is now considerably improved.

WHITE HEAD.

White Head, April 13—A very interesting Easter S. S. service was held in the F. B. church on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. W. I. Frankland presided and a number of the scholars took part. The music rendered was highly appreciated; Miss S. Carleton presided at the organ.

GLASSVILLE.

Glassville, April 12—Bert Locky died on Tuesday last, after a short illness of diphtheria. The funeral was held on Thursday, Rev. Mr. Bonniat officiating. Deceased was a bright boy of ten years and was a general favorite. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family and relatives.

CHATHAM.

Chatham, April 12—The Presbytery of Miramichi held a special meeting in St. James Church, Newcastle, Thursday evening for the purpose of dealing with Rev. William Aitken's resignation. The commissioners expressed their regret at his resignation and referred to the great prosperity of the church and the unity that had ever existed between pastor and flock.

DIGBY.

Digby, April 12—Capt. W. E. Ellis, keeper of Point Prim light, has discovered a rich copper lead about 200 yards from the house. He says that Messrs. James Gribb and himself have taken up claims and will commence mining operations at once.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, April 11—(Special)—The strike of longshoremen, which was ordered 10 days ago, is off and the men will go to work again tomorrow morning. The settlement was arrived at a meeting of the men and employers held tonight at which George King, deputy minister of labor, presided.

CHIPMAN.

Chipman, April 11—Hiram Drilren, an old man of eighty, living all alone at the "Coal Mines" was found dead in his bed yesterday morning by a neighbor who had been called out by the little Henry, who lives in Fredricton, and Isaiah and Hiram, who live in the United States.

LARGE FIND OF DIAMONDS.

Eighteen Thousand Sparklers Result of Five Weeks' Work. St. Thomas, D. W. I., April 14—According to news received today, the largest find of diamonds in Demerara county, British Guiana, since the diamond industry was started there, has been made on the property of the syndicate. As a result of about five weeks' work, 18,000 stones were brought into the syndicate Friday. The largest weighed 1 1/2 grains.

DOCTORS LIKE IT.

For over twenty years Vapo-Cresolene has received the unqualified support of the medical profession; we feel very proud of this. Physicians everywhere realize the importance of this direct way of treating all throat affections. Put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light lamp beneath, and then breathe-in the healing and germ destroying vapor. It is the doctor's prescription now for whooping cough, frequently curing it in a few days.

RESUME FROM THE COW MANGER.

Cows which are producing milk under heavy feeding should not be compelled to eat up forage too close. Let them eat what they will readily, then give what is left to young stock. They will do well on it, and the cows will not be compelled to eat material which is not palatable.

FOR THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

INCREASING BUTTER FAT.

The Kind of Feed Given Hasn't Anything to Do With It. A correspondent writes to Dairy and Creamery to ask how he can so feed his cows that their milk will be richer in butter fat. The old belief that cows will produce milk rich or poor in butter fat according to the feed they are given has a strong hold in this country. This belief led to the saying, "Nothing comes from a cow's teats that has not gone into her mouth." While this is true in every sense of the word, long continued and careful experiments have proved that except within very narrow bounds it is impossible to improve the quality of the milk of a cow by feeding her.

THE DAIRY COW.

Illustration Showing the Proper Development in Posterior Regions. This illustration and accompanying description of the proper development of posterior regions of the dairy cow are taken from the United States Department of Agriculture. The figure shows the proper formation of the hind quarters and barrel of the dairy cow. She should be cut hammed and thin through the lower thigh. She should

MAPLE SUGARING.

How They Do It in Vermont—From Sap Gathering to Sugarizing Off. Maple sugar and sirup are favorite sweets the country over, and this fact gives a general interest to some information about the maple sugar industry which has practical value also for the sections where this particular kind of sugar making prevails. An American Cultivator correspondent supplies the following details: Some sugar places in this immediate vicinity number over 7,000 trees. The evaporator is the first and most important consideration. The point to be considered in an evaporator is the

LESS CHEESE IN CANADA.

At a meeting of the Montreal Dairy and Cheese association a resolution was adopted authorizing a circular to the dairymen of Canada strongly advising them to turn their attention to butter more generally and to discontinue the manufacture of cheese entire each year after Nov. 1. The reasons for this course are that fudder cheese on the market reduces consumption, and it is only good goods that are of a quality sufficient to increase demand; that the consumption of cheese is diminishing, while that of superior creamery butter is increasing; that the price of butter is higher on an average all the year round than that of cheese; that the manufacture of butter is more profitable than cheese. These are all good reasons why the Canadian dairymen should make less cheese and more butter.

BALANCED RATIONS.

The hot wave last summer struck the dairy portion of Iowa more severely than any other part, says The Creamery Journal. A study of the weather maps issued from Des Moines during the summer showed that a strip running south by southwest from near the northeast corner of the state received no rain at all during the summer. The corn needed it most, and consequently this strip suffered extremely. This winter farmers living in this strip are feeding shredded corn fodder almost exclusively, the high price of grain and of bran and even of hay being practically prohibitive. What is the result? Not bankruptcy. There is not enough protein in the fodder ration to make much more than fat in the milk, and you can be assured of a finished article—i. e., maple sirup at eleven pounds to the gallon.

THREE TAPPED AND BUCKETS HUNG.

Then, if the sugar is wanted, this sirup is put into the "sugaring off" pan on a separate arch and boiled down until the right pitch is reached, when it is taken from the fire, stirred gently and allowed to cool and then put into tin cans or wooden tubs, and it is then ready for market in the form of maple sugar.

HOG FEED AND FIRM PORK.

Food is thought to greatly determine the firmness of pork. At the Canadian experimental farm a ration of equal parts of oats, peas and barley gave the firmest pork. The longer corn was fed the greater was the tendency to softness.

MANURING FOR WHEAT.

Manuring for wheat is not advised in most parts of Iowa, as a rank growth is liable to result and lodging follow. It is best, according to an exchange, to apply the manure to corn or grass crops.

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE ADVENT OF A BABY BOY.

Mrs. Florence Trearton is very ill with pneumonia. Roy Morse is also seriously ill. A number of families will leave shortly for Lubec, Me. where they will obtain employment in the canning factories. Grip has been prevalent on the Island for some time.

CHATHAM.

Chatham, April 12—The Presbytery of Miramichi held a special meeting in St. James Church, Newcastle, Thursday evening for the purpose of dealing with Rev. William Aitken's resignation. The commissioners expressed their regret at his resignation and referred to the great prosperity of the church and the unity that had ever existed between pastor and flock.

DIGBY.

Digby, April 12—Capt. W. E. Ellis, keeper of Point Prim light, has discovered a rich copper lead about 200 yards from the house. He says that Messrs. James Gribb and himself have taken up claims and will commence mining operations at once.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, April 11—(Special)—The strike of longshoremen, which was ordered 10 days ago, is off and the men will go to work again tomorrow morning. The settlement was arrived at a meeting of the men and employers held tonight at which George King, deputy minister of labor, presided.

REXTON.

Rexton, Kent Co., April 11—The season is nearly a month earlier than usual, but a cold wave struck here last Wednesday. Yesterday it rained heavily all day. This morning we have several inches of the beautiful which is still falling. A number of our schooners are loading with lumber at our wharves and the saw mills will begin to run in a few days.

MONCTON.

Moncton, April 11—(Special)—The piece of highway across the marsh near the Moncton almshouse, macadamized by the local government last year, has sustained considerable damage from the high tides. Last fall the dikes along the river opposite the new road were broken and the highway overflowed to the depth of two or three feet. Some parts of the road suffered a lot of damage and the have been since promises to be completed this spring.

SUSSEX.

Sussex, N. B., April 12—A hold attempt at home-breaking was made Friday night on the premises of the Mercantile Co., Ltd. The burglars had bored holes above and below the door of the grocery store and had they not been disturbed by some unknown cause would soon have effected an entrance.

HOPEWELL HILL.

Hopewell Hill, Albert County, April 13—Silas Hicks returned from Sackville last week. Miss Clara Pales has returned from a visit to relatives at Petticoat. James C. Wright, who has been quite ill, is now considerably improved.

WHITE HEAD.

White Head, April 13—A very interesting Easter S. S. service was held in the F. B. church on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. W. I. Frankland presided and a number of the scholars took part. The music rendered was highly appreciated; Miss S. Carleton presided at the organ.

GLASSVILLE.

Glassville, April 12—Bert Locky died on Tuesday last, after a short illness of diphtheria. The funeral was held on Thursday, Rev. Mr. Bonniat officiating. Deceased was a bright boy of ten years and was a general favorite. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family and relatives.

FOR THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

INCREASING BUTTER FAT.

The Kind of Feed Given Hasn't Anything to Do With It. A correspondent writes to Dairy and Creamery to ask how he can so feed his cows that their milk will be richer in butter fat. The old belief that cows will produce milk rich or poor in butter fat according to the feed they are given has a strong hold in this country. This belief led to the saying, "Nothing comes from a cow's teats that has not gone into her mouth." While this is true in every sense of the word, long continued and careful experiments have proved that except within very narrow bounds it is impossible to improve the quality of the milk of a cow by feeding her.

THE DAIRY COW.

Illustration Showing the Proper Development in Posterior Regions. This illustration and accompanying description of the proper development of posterior regions of the dairy cow are taken from the United States Department of Agriculture. The figure shows the proper formation of the hind quarters and barrel of the dairy cow. She should be cut hammed and thin through the lower thigh. She should

MAPLE SUGARING.

How They Do It in Vermont—From Sap Gathering to Sugarizing Off. Maple sugar and sirup are favorite sweets the country over, and this fact gives a general interest to some information about the maple sugar industry which has practical value also for the sections where this particular kind of sugar making prevails. An American Cultivator correspondent supplies the following details: Some sugar places in this immediate vicinity number over 7,000 trees. The evaporator is the first and most important consideration. The point to be considered in an evaporator is the

LESS CHEESE IN CANADA.

At a meeting of the Montreal Dairy and Cheese association a resolution was adopted authorizing a circular to the dairymen of Canada strongly advising them to turn their attention to butter more generally and to discontinue the manufacture of cheese entire each year after Nov. 1. The reasons for this course are that fudder cheese on the market reduces consumption, and it is only good goods that are of a quality sufficient to increase demand; that the consumption of cheese is diminishing, while that of superior creamery butter is increasing; that the price of butter is higher on an average all the year round than that of cheese; that the manufacture of butter is more profitable than cheese. These are all good reasons why the Canadian dairymen should make less cheese and more butter.

BALANCED RATIONS.

The hot wave last summer struck the dairy portion of Iowa more severely than any other part, says The Creamery Journal. A study of the weather maps issued from Des Moines during the summer showed that a strip running south by southwest from near the northeast corner of the state received no rain at all during the summer. The corn needed it most, and consequently this strip suffered extremely. This winter farmers living in this strip are feeding shredded corn fodder almost exclusively, the high price of grain and of bran and even of hay being practically prohibitive. What is the result? Not bankruptcy. There is not enough protein in the fodder ration to make much more than fat in the milk, and you can be assured of a finished article—i. e., maple sirup at eleven pounds to the gallon.

THREE TAPPED AND BUCKETS HUNG.

Then, if the sugar is wanted, this sirup is put into the "sugaring off" pan on a separate arch and boiled down until the right pitch is reached, when it is taken from the fire, stirred gently and allowed to cool and then put into tin cans or wooden tubs, and it is then ready for market in the form of maple sugar.

HOG FEED AND FIRM PORK.

Food is thought to greatly determine the firmness of pork. At the Canadian experimental farm a ration of equal parts of oats, peas and barley gave the firmest pork. The longer corn was fed the greater was the tendency to softness.

MANURING FOR WHEAT.

Manuring for wheat is not advised in most parts of Iowa, as a rank growth is liable to result and lodging follow. It is best, according to an exchange, to apply the manure to corn or grass crops.

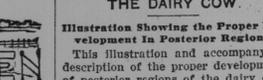


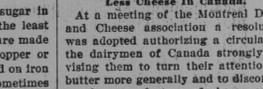
Illustration Showing the Proper Development in Posterior Regions.

This illustration and accompanying description of the proper development of posterior regions of the dairy cow are taken from the United States Department of Agriculture. The figure shows the proper formation of the hind quarters and barrel of the dairy cow. She should be cut hammed and thin through the lower thigh. She should



A SUGAR HOUSE.

one that can make the best sugar in the least possible time with the least amount of fuel. Evaporators are made of galvanized iron or steel, copper or tin. They are usually supported on iron arches lined with brick, but sometimes the arches are made entirely of brick. Storage tanks, draw tanks, sirup tanks, buckets and pails are of galvanized steel, tin or wood. We consider galvanized steel the superior article because it will not rust. Bucket covers can be of wood or tin; spouts, steel or tin.



SILAGE AND ENSILAGE.

We do not think that those who have had most experience with silage consider sweet corn materially better than any other variety of corn, says The Dairyman in answer to an inquiry. They think the most important consideration is to plant that kind of corn which will certainly mature and, one year with another, yield the largest amount of forage. It is often claimed that sweet corn is a little more disposed to make an acid silage than are other varieties, but this acidity is not a very serious objection. All silage is more or less sour. The principal distinction between what is known as sweet silage and that which is known as sour silage is in their respective feeding values. Unripe corn makes a so called sour silage and at the same time unripe corn contains less nutrient than mature corn. When silage is especially sour, we conclude that it is made from immature corn and therefore carries less nutriment than the same amount of silage made from corn more mature. It is now the universal opinion that the best silage from flint varieties of corn is made when the ears are fairly well glazed and when the kernels are pretty well dented, the lower leaves of the stalk commencing to turn and some of the husks of the more mature ears getting approximately dry and hard.

SILAGE BATTER SATISFACTORY.

The silage batter question will never be settled, as some claim it is tainted no matter what precaution is exercised in its production. H. B. Gurler states that he has had silage batter tested for weeks at a time by experts, who were unable to tell whether it came from silage fed cows or not. He thinks the trouble comes in exposing milk in cans or wooden tubs, and it is the only way silage will injure milk or butter.

THAT CORNSTALK DISEASE.

Wide is the discussion and much is the study concerning the cornstalk disease; still no one has found a cure, although many experiments have been made. No one really seems to know the cause of the disease, writes B. E. Synder in Prairie Farmer. Some think it is caused by a too sudden change from green pasture to the coarse dry feed which forms a compaction in the stomach or intestines or causes indigestion. Others claim that it is due to smut or blight, and still others, good authority on the subject, assert that it is not contagious. It was told long since by a man who had made an examination of some cattle that he had lost that he had found on the second lining of the stomach a black coating resembling smut. Some will turn their stock out in the fall. Do not make too sudden a change from grass to stalks and keep plenty of salt on hand. I have noticed that the man who is fortunate enough to have a meadow near his stalkfield or feeds other green feed in connection with the stalks until the cattle are used to the dry feed seldom loses any form from this disease.