

WANT MAN WHO SOLD MAGAZINES

Fairville Storekeepers a Bit Anxious Over a Transaction

THEY PAID HIM MONEY

Agent Took Orders in Name of a News Company With New York Headquarters—Postal Authorities of That City Fail to Find the Concern.

Fairville dealers would welcome the person who called on them in August in the capacity of agent for a United States news company. Several paid him money in the expectation of receiving the kind of goods the agent professed to travel for, but since his departure nothing has been heard from the company so called. He wrote to the New York address, but the communication was returned to the New York post office authorities informing him that no such establishment could be found in the directory.

The storekeepers referred to say that during the latter part of August a plausible, good looking young man came in a team to their stores. He said he was from Toronto, and worked in the interests of the news company, the main offices of which concern were in New York. There were branch offices in the leading American and Canadian cities. He carried a large sample volume, in which was embodied a variety of the leading magazines. His idea was to have the storekeepers undertake to handle the selling of this literature, and the quoted low cost prices. Any magazines left unsold could be returned to the company. To begin the agency it was necessary, though, for the storekeepers to purchase a three month subscription for one copy of all the magazines, which amounted to \$4.16. This was a cash transaction.

The agent, after informing his customers that the books were due to arrive on the 16th of the following month, and after submitting a receipted memorandum of the transaction, took himself off. Since then, no word has been heard of the agent, nor has any communication from the house he was supposedly connected with.

He wrote to the address of the company in New York, and the New York postal authorities returned his letter with the information that there is no such concern named.

The manager of a city news establishment says he thinks there is such a concern, but is surprised at the cost prices quoted in connection with the magazines.

Weddings. Broderick-Brennan. At 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in the Cathedral, Miss Clara Jean Brennan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brennan, was married to Dr. W. F. Broderick, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. W. F. Broderick, by Rev. Canon DeClerk, officiating.

King-Trifts. A pretty wedding took place at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday morning in St. Paul's (Valley) church, when Miss Fannie Trifts, daughter of J. P. Trifts, Wall street, was married to Frederick King, of the street, by Rev. Canon DeClerk, officiating.

Evans-McMillan. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. W. McMillan, I. J. D. Landry, organist of the Cathedral, presided at the organ.

Winnipeg, Oct. 19.—In Knox church this afternoon, in the presence of a fashionable gathering, Col. Evans, C. B. D. O. C., was married to Miss Eleanor McMillan, only daughter of Lieut. Governor McMillan, and Miss McMillan. A handsome silver trophy was presented to the groom by the officers of the Second Canadian Contingent to South Africa, and a farewell dinner was given by members of the Manitoba Club, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., presiding.

Dustan-Penna. Moncton, N. B., Oct. 19.—(Special)—An interesting wedding took place at Wesley Memorial church this evening when James T. Dustan, eldest draughtsman of the I. C. R., was wedded to Miss Ada Ellen Penna, daughter of Rev. Wm. Penna, pastor of Wesley Memorial. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by Rev. John Dastan, of Halifax, brother of the groom, in the presence of a large number of friends.

The bride was attended by Miss Roberta Marchie, of St. Stephen, and the groom was supported by his brother, Robert S. Dustan, of Dartmouth. The wedding was followed by a dinner at the residence of the bride, who is a charming young lady, made many friends during her residence at Moncton. The groom belongs to Halifax and is well known.

YOUNG MAN Who Became Independent. The young man who became independent by selling his own copy of the "Telegraph" is now a well-to-do man. He is now a well-to-do man.

ST. JOHN VESSEL ABANDONED AT SEA

Schr. Syanara, Belonging to R. C. Elkin, a Hulk

CLOSE CALL OF CREW

Three of Captain Morehouse's Men Washed Overboard During a Gale, But Rescued Again—Steamer Finally Takes Off Battered Men and Fires the Wreck.

New York, Oct. 19.—The British schooner Syanara was abandoned at sea Oct. 18 in lat. 34, long. 76.6, and five members of her crew were brought into port here today by the Cape line steamer Apache. The Apache sighted a glaring light at 2.30 o'clock on the morning of Monday, Oct. 17, which was thought to be a signal of distress. On approaching nearer a dismasted hulk was seen with several persons on board. A boat was sent to the wreck and five men taken off. The wreck was set on fire before leaving.

The Spanar, of Barbados, West Indies, was commanded by Capt. Morehouse, who said that he started Tuesday, Oct. 11, from Savannah (Ga.) with a cargo of timber for Digby (N. S.). On Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock the wind came from the northeast with a heavy rain. At 8 o'clock the rain ceased and the wind increased. At 10 o'clock the wind shifted to the west and the schooner was blowing away, the schooner was straining heavily and it became necessary to take the schooner on a heavy sea. The schooner was then blown away, the schooner was straining heavily and it became necessary to take the schooner on a heavy sea. The schooner was then blown away, the schooner was straining heavily and it became necessary to take the schooner on a heavy sea.

REAFFIRMATION. "I authorize the announcement that I have resigned my position as chairman of the railway commission and have notified the premier and beyond that I have no present intention of re-entering public life."

Mr. Blair. In his first letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, dated July 10, 1903, Mr. Blair, after complaining that he had been kept in ignorance of the progress of the negotiations with the Grand Trunk Railway Co., specified the conditions on which he would reconsider his determination to resign.

Mr. Blair. In his second letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, dated July 13, Mr. Blair again explained his preference for a government owned and government operated railway, and stated that as he stood practically alone the proposition must be laid aside.

Mr. Blair. In his third letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, dated July 16, Mr. Blair again explained his preference for a government owned and government operated railway, and stated that as he stood practically alone the proposition must be laid aside.

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MADE REFERENCE TO BLAIR'S RESIGNATION

CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM MEETING IN FARVILLE WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Dr. Daniel, Dr. Stockton, and M. E. Agar the Speakers.

A mass meeting of the Fairville Conservatives was held in the Orange hall Wednesday, and was largely attended. The Conservative platform was read and Dr. Daniel, Dr. Stockton, and M. E. Agar spoke. E. J. Neve occupied the chair and briefly introduced the speakers.

Dr. Daniel was warmly greeted. After a reference to the contact in the city in February last, he dwelt briefly on the Conservative attitude to Mr. Salmon, the wreck commissioner, and expressed his dissatisfaction at the circumstances which led to the commissioner's resignation and a few remarks on the Dondoland incident, he turned to the G. T. P. scheme and commented on the ease with which the G. T. P. could ship freight from North Bay to Digby and Portland to the detriment of St. John. For his action in protesting against the government's railway policy, Dr. Daniel warmly congratulated James F. Robertson, and referred to another prominent Liberal in Nova Scotia who had publicly joined Mr. Borden's party for the same reason. A remark by the speaker to the effect that at this rate of election day there would be no contest at all, was received with laughter and cheers.

Speaking of Hon. A. G. Blair's resignation, Dr. Daniel said it was a great and unpleasant surprise in the Liberal camp. He himself was not concerned with Mr. Blair's reasons for his action, but what was of interest to them all was the statement that that gentleman would stump the country against the G. T. P. scheme. The nationalizing of the port of St. John was of vital importance to this community. It was part of Mr. Borden's policy and would save the taxpayers in St. John \$10,000 a year for interest and sinking fund on the western side of the harbor. Dr. Daniel referred to Dr. Stockton and his duties as a speaker and lawyer, and expressed his belief that he would be elected.

The County Candidate. Dr. Stockton received a hearty reception. Beginning by a reference to the Liberal majority of 976 in 1900, he contrasted it with the results of the election of 1903, and said the people in the city were going to return Dr. Daniel this time by 1,000 majority, and if St. John city could do this, surely Mr. McKewen would require a microscope to find any majority he would have in the county. Dr. Stockton argued advantages of protection and urged his hearers to vote for adequate protection for Canadian industries. R. I. Borden, who the speaker described as an extinct volcano and to be taken care of, was received with much applause.

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THE FARM

At this season of the year, when farmers are extremely busy preparing for the winter, it is not surprising that the food during this critical period is not so carefully prepared as it should be.

One sign or even a few hours of cold rain causes an enormous shrinkage of milk. Food, comfort and contentment are the prime factors in successful dairying, and it is well to have the cans cleaned and sterilized at the factory, where there are special facilities for this work. In many cases this is done for the patrons free, while in others a small charge is made. Milk cans and pails should never be allowed to stand in the stable before they are needed there for use. Myriads of bacteria are constantly floating about in the air of the stable, especially when dust is rising by feeding, and milk utensils should not be unnecessarily exposed to them. They should be kept in a clean place with covers off, surrounded by pure air, and should always be rinsed with clean water just before milking time.

Milk cans are apt to be badly neglected, often because they are used in or near the stable, and it is not convenient to take them to the dairy house or kitchen. So they are simply rinsed off with cold water and allowed to remain where they are used. In cases where they are cared for in this way their effect on the milk is worse than if they were not used at all.

Hints on Churning. A recent bulletin from the Indiana Station gives some useful hints upon the subject of churning. The most satisfactory type of churn is that which has no inside fixtures, and in which the cream is thrown from one side of the churn to the other. Dishes or paddles, of any kind, are apt to batter or less injure the texture of the butter, and they also occasion a loss of butter, for some of the cream adheres to them and to the corners of the churn, especially if it is somewhat thick in character. The very quick working churns, about which we hear but little nowadays, are wasteful, leaving a considerable quantity of cream in the butter. The size of the churn should be such that it will never be filled over half full, and better if only one-third full. Where the ordinary churning is done, two to five gallons of cream, a 15-gallon churn is a desirable size. The speed of a churn should be sufficient to carry the cream to the highest point, allowing it to fall the length of the churn. If it is turned too fast, the cream will remain in the ends; if too slowly, it will slip round, and churn slowly, if at all, the agitation will result from friction, which causes the butter to be greasy, and occasions loss of fat. The time required for churning depends on the nature of the cream, the temperature, the fullness of the churn, the amount of agitation, and the richness of the cream, and to a lesser extent to the period of lactation. It is a fair rule to allow one hour for each pound of butter in the churn, and there is no objection to an hour or firm butter if the length of the churn is desired. The only rule in regard to temperature which can be given is "churn at such a temperature as will produce a firm butter in a reasonable time." A high temperature makes quick churning, large loss of butter in the butter, and soft butter; a low temperature makes slow churning, small loss of butter, and firm butter. While most cream can be churned at any temperature between 50 and 60 degrees, some unusual conditions may require a little higher temperature or longer time. The variations in the churning ability of cream from different cows and at different seasons of the year, and varying stages of lactation, require some variation in the churning temperature. The cream should be churned at a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees, and the temperature of the cream should be held at the churning temperature for at least two hours previous to churning.

October Poultry Notes. From now on the problem that will confront poultry growers is the question of fresh eggs. To have these in large numbers means a profit in poultry growing. Good care and management will bring them. Be careful that your fowls do not learn any bad habits. Care for them to prevent feather-pulling and egg-eating during the winter months. When eggs should be kept constantly being hatched and digging for their food, and the nests in which they lay their eggs should be up out of sight. When egg shells are very dry, poultry, in winter, should them up very dry, so that they will not have the shape or the appearance of eggs. Hens may be taught to eat eggs if fed on shells in the whole state.

Do not feed your laying hens onions or anything of this character during the winter months that is apt to destroy the flavor of eggs. Good, clean, wholesome food, well-flavored eggs. Sperm milk had better be made use of to mix the mash for the laying hens rather than the slop for hogs. Have it scalding hot; mix the mash with this, feed the mash warm, but not hot. A good meal mixture for the mash can be made of 20 pounds of ground oats, 10 pounds of corn meal, 5 pounds each of wheat bran and middlings, and 10 pounds of granulated meat, cut green pods or good most some kind; thoroughly mix these while dry. Four or five pounds of this mixture once a day will be plenty for 25 hens. If mixed with scalding milk, so much the better, if so mixed it can be fed hot water will do. When hens are fed such a mash mixture as this in the afternoon, they should have for each 25 hens one full quart of small mixed grains at night. This grain mixture may be composed of oats, wheat, cracked corn, millet seed, barley, buckwheat and any other small grains that you may have. It is best never to feed the laying hens whole corn; small broken corn is best.

The reason for using cracked or broken corn is that as it is in smaller particles, the hens cannot pick it up as fast as they can whole corn, and the labor necessary in scratching to find it adds to the advantage of the food. Always feed laying hens small or broken grain in winter.

While the above demands are considered about right for the daily ration for hens, some will eat more. The proper rule for deciding the ration for hens is to be absolutely certain they have enough every day to keep them in good laying condition. Another very profitable kind of food for the hens in winter is Johnny cake. This can be made of one part ground oats, one part wheat bran and middlings, one part ground meal. Mix this with scalding water, and add an egg or two and a little baking powder; mix it up as you would for corn bread, and bake it in the oven. It can be made without the eggs and baking powder, but they add to its value.

No kind of animal food excels the ground green tone for winter egg production. Whenever this kind of material can be bought at a price that one can afford to pay, it gives the best results, but when it costs 25 or 30 cents per pound or more, if you add the labor, becomes an expensive kind of animal food. Ground green bone is valuable because it contains the raw meat, the gristle, the marrow and the best quality of egg-forming material in the bone itself. It is the best kind of animal food when the price will permit its use.

If not too late in your locality, sow a mixture of oats and rape seed for the winter supply of green food for the laying hens. In most localities this will mature fit for pasturing in six or eight weeks. Where winter comes early, it may not grow so be useful. If planted in time, this is very valuable for winter green food for the hens.

If you feed cabbage in winter, do not tie it up on a string rope or a wire and compel the hens to jump after every meal they get from the head. It will injure the hens quite as much to keep jumping for this green food as it would for you to do likewise for your daily food. If cabbage is fed, it is much better either to fasten the head within their reach, or cut it up very fine and feed it in this way. Cabbage, turnips and potatoes cut small, cooked and mixed with a mash make a fine addition to the winter mash for laying hens.

Where sweet potatoes, beets and carrots are plentiful, they are even better when thoroughly cooked than are the cabbage, turnips and white potatoes. Where there is a surplus of any of these, they can be profitably made use of if boiled and fed to the laying hens.

For a single egg-producing ration in winter, there is no grain better than wheat. A mixture of good, sound, wholesome wheat and hulled oats makes an excellent grain ration for laying hens during the winter months, when you cannot have hulled oats, use clipped oats if you can get them. The less hull of oats that hens are compelled to grind and masticate, the better results will be obtained. The oat hull is quite as wholesome for them as it is for us. Clipped oats are often cut so that the points of the hull project out, leaving that portion of the hull which covers the oat itself. They can not be obtained in this way, nor can hulled oats be procured at all times. When oats are fed in the hull the poultry should have a most plentiful supply of good sharp grit.

The question of the best time to feed the mash has been considerably threshed out. Some feed in the morning, some at noon, others at night. We recommend the feeding of mash at noon. At this time the sun is most likely to be shining in the houses and the hens are apt to get their dust bath. If well supplied with mash food at this hour, it is soon eaten in the sun for an hour or two, much to their benefit. This manner of feeding compels them to exercise to obtain their grain, and keeps them out of mischief. The question of feeding clover meal will be considered. We would never make use of clover meal if we could have plenty of short-cut timothy hay. When the hens have plenty of this thrown to them, so that they may help themselves, they will eat all the clover they need, and they are much better judges of what they need than we are. For this reason we do not advise the mixing of clover meal with the mash food. Where no short-cut clover of alfalfa hay can be furnished the hens, then make use of clover meal.

The question of grit does not have nearly enough consideration. When the ground freezes up and becomes covered with snow, it is impossible for fowls to find sufficient grit to grind all the food naturally for them in the winter. For this reason, they should have a plentiful supply of mottled grit for grinding and oyster shell for forming the egg shells. They can not be plentifully supplied with good sharp grit can grind but little food. The gizzard of the hen is her great mill. All the food product passes through this; if the mill is well supplied with grinding material in the way of grit, the work will be well done. If not, much of the food will be lost and wasted through not having been properly ground and prepared for assimilation.

Regularity of time, the quantity and quality of food for the laying hens are of vital importance. It is quite as easy to do so in an indifferent or careless manner. Do it right, and you will gain the reward. When properly housed and sheltered from the weather, the hens should have dry floors that are well covered with dry earth or sand or litter, and if well looked after, as above described, the hens should prove very profitable during the coming winter months in the producing of fresh laid eggs. When you have a full supply of fresh laid eggs, you have evidence that the poultry is well housed, fed and looked after. Whenever there is a short crop or failure in the production of fresh-laid eggs in winter, it is prima facie evidence that the hens are either poorly housed and cared for, or else they do not belong to a family of hens that are good winter egg producers. The great secret of success with the egg basket during the winter months is to

have hens that have been bred and reared for the winter egg production, and then properly cared for and fed, so that they are able to produce the eggs that they need will produce if the conditions are not such as to foster a good egg production.

It has been stated by different chemists that four or five eggs are equal in nutriment to one of meat. Eggs have the advantage of being quickly and readily prepared for breakfast in winter mornings for those who have to go early to work. The great consumption of eggs in the cities during winter is largely due to this fact. The working people of Antrim are becoming a large egg eaters. So long as this exists there is little chance of eggs becoming a drug on the market, or of the surplus production destroying the possibility of profit in winter. One of the several drawbacks in keeping poultry is the scourge of disease that attacks the flocks, especially during winter or inclement parts of winter. A dry through the house of cold, wet nights may influence the health of poultry, even to the extent of closing many of the eggs of those that must roost in the draft. Much damage is done to the egg crop of poultry houses during winter is very serious. If the houses are clean and airy as you would for corn bread, and as well as in the oven. It can be made without the eggs and baking powder, but they add to its value.

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The question of grit does not have nearly enough consideration. When the ground freezes up and becomes covered with snow, it is impossible for fowls to find sufficient grit to grind all the food naturally for them in the winter. For this reason, they should have a plentiful supply of mottled grit for grinding and oyster shell for forming the egg shells. They can not be plentifully supplied with good sharp grit can grind but little food. The gizzard of the hen is her great mill. All the food product passes through this; if the mill is well supplied with grinding material in the way of grit, the work will be well done. If not, much of the food will be lost and wasted through not having been properly ground and prepared for assimilation.

Regularity of time, the quantity and quality of food for the laying hens are of vital importance. It is quite as easy to do so in an indifferent or careless manner. Do it right, and you will gain the reward. When properly housed and sheltered from the weather, the hens should have dry floors that are well covered with dry earth or sand or litter, and if well looked after, as above described, the hens should prove very profitable during the coming winter months in the producing of fresh laid eggs. When you have a full supply of fresh laid eggs, you have evidence that the poultry is well housed, fed and looked after. Whenever there is a short crop or failure in the production of fresh-laid eggs in winter, it is prima facie evidence that the hens are either poorly housed and cared for, or else they do not belong to a family of hens that are good winter egg producers. The great secret of success with the egg basket during the winter months is to

have hens that have been bred and reared for the winter egg production, and then properly cared for and fed, so that they are able to produce the eggs that they need will produce if the conditions are not such as to foster a good egg production.

It has been stated by different chemists that four or five eggs are equal in nutriment to one of meat. Eggs have the advantage of being quickly and readily prepared for breakfast in winter mornings for those who have to go early to work. The great consumption of eggs in the cities during winter is largely due to this fact. The working people of Antrim are becoming a large egg eaters. So long as this exists there is little chance of eggs becoming a drug on the market, or of the surplus production destroying the possibility of profit in winter. One of the several drawbacks in keeping poultry is the scourge of disease that attacks the flocks, especially during winter or inclement parts of winter. A dry through the house of cold, wet nights may influence the health of poultry, even to the extent of closing many of the eggs of those that must roost in the draft. Much damage is done to the egg crop of poultry houses during winter is very serious. If the houses are clean and airy as you would for corn bread, and as well as in the oven. It can be made without the eggs and baking powder, but they add to its value.

No kind of animal food excels the ground green tone for winter egg production. Whenever this kind of material can be bought at a price that one can afford to pay, it gives the best results, but when it costs 25 or 30 cents per pound or more, if you add the labor, becomes an expensive kind of animal food. Ground green bone is valuable because it contains the raw meat, the gristle, the marrow and the best quality of egg-forming material in the bone itself. It is the best kind of animal food when the price will permit its use.

If not too late in your locality, sow a mixture of oats and rape seed for the winter supply of green food for the laying hens. In most localities this will mature fit for pasturing in six or eight weeks. Where winter comes early, it may not grow so be useful. If planted in time, this is very valuable for winter green food for the hens.

If you feed cabbage in winter, do not tie it up on a string rope or a wire and compel the hens to jump after every meal they get from the head. It will injure the hens quite as much to keep jumping for this green food as it would for you to do likewise for your daily food. If cabbage is fed, it is much better either to fasten the head within their reach, or cut it up very fine and feed it in this way. Cabbage, turnips and potatoes cut small, cooked and mixed with a mash make a fine addition to the winter mash for laying hens.

Where sweet potatoes, beets and carrots are plentiful, they are even better when thoroughly cooked than are the cabbage, turnips and white potatoes. Where there is a surplus of any of these, they can be profitably made use of if boiled and fed to the laying hens.

For a single egg-producing ration in winter, there is no grain better than wheat. A mixture of good, sound, wholesome wheat and hulled oats makes an excellent grain ration for laying hens during the winter months, when you cannot have hulled oats, use clipped oats if you can get them. The less hull of oats that hens are compelled to grind and masticate, the better results will be obtained. The oat hull is quite as wholesome for them as it is for us. Clipped oats are often cut so that the points of the hull project out, leaving that portion of the hull which covers the oat itself. They can not be obtained in this way, nor can hulled oats be procured at all times. When oats are fed in the hull the poultry should have a most plentiful supply of good sharp grit.

The question of the best time to feed the mash has been considerably threshed out. Some feed in the morning, some at noon, others at night. We recommend the feeding of mash at noon. At this time the sun is most likely to be shining in the houses and the hens are apt to get their dust bath. If well supplied with mash food at this hour, it is soon eaten in the sun for an hour or two, much to their benefit. This manner of feeding compels them to exercise to obtain their grain, and keeps them out of mischief. The question of feeding clover meal will be considered. We would never make use of clover meal if we could have plenty of short-cut timothy hay. When the hens have plenty of this thrown to them, so that they may help themselves, they will eat all the clover they need, and they are much better judges of what they need than we