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INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

GENERAL

GRAIN PRODUCTS

Amendments to Government Order Establishing Standards of Quality.

Under the authority of an order of his excellency in council, bearing date the first day of May, paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of the order-in-council of the 29th October, 1910, establishing standards of quality for grain products, have been cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

13. Bran is a product of the milling of wheat or other grain, and contains not less than fourteen (14) per cent of proteids, not less than three (3) per cent of fat, not more than ten (10) per cent of crude fibre and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the governor-in-council under "The Seed Control Act."

14. Shorts or middlings is the coarser material sifted out from the products of a second treatment of the grain by crushing the coarsely ground material that is sifted out from the bran after the first grinding; and contains not less than fifteen (15) per cent of proteids, not less than four (4) per cent of fat, not more than eight (8) per cent of crude fibre and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the governor-in-council under "The Seed Control Act."

15. Chop-feed is whole grain of one or more kinds more or less finely ground, and contains not less than ten (10) per cent of proteids, not less than two (2) per cent fat, not more than ten (10) per cent of crude fibre and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the governor-in-council under "The Seed Control Act."

These amended standards came into force on the seventh day of June.—W. J. Gerald, deputy minister.

The amendments are in accordance with recommendations made by the seed commissioner and are based on the results of three years investigations. During the early spring months, while inspecting seed, the official inspectors collected samples of bran, shorts, crushed or ground feed and feed oats from lots offered in the retail trade. These samples represented feeding stuffs manufactured and sold by wholesale distributors in all parts of Canada. The average number of weed seeds per pound in the samples collected in the spring of 1910 was as follows:

For bran, shorts and middlings....	246
For crushed grain	677
For ground meals of various sorts..	1,802
For feed oats (unground).....	4,022

The whole weed seeds found included more than fifty species of plants that are commonly troublesome as weeds. It is definitely known that when consumed by farm stock (even, to a limited extent, by sheep and poultry), a proportion of such weed seeds pass into the farmyard manure with the vitality unimpaired. The kinds of impurities found in most of the samples procured in eastern Canada show that they originated in the cereal crops of the prairie provinces. Investigations at Port Arthur, Fort William and Winnipeg reveal the fact that about 1,500,000 bushels of screenings and refuse were last year cleaned out of wheat and barley at the terminal elevators. Of this amount only 51 carloads were distributed in Canada and only three were shipped east of Montreal.

The cheaper grades of oats are not cleaned at the terminal elevators. Practically no exporting countries clean the feed oats they market. The cost of cleaning them, plus the waste, is greater than the increased market value. Western Canada feed oats are the cheapest horse feed available in central Canada and large quantities are fed, unground, in cities and towns, particularly in Ontario. The cheapest grades are blended with screenings or other coarse grains, then crushed and ground and retailed for cattle or hog feed.

Feed oats and screenings would have to be ground quite as fine as shorts in order to destroy all the weed seeds, and the product, especially for cattle, is less acceptable than the coarser meals. A great deal of the ground feed in Ontario is prepared in small custom choppers. During the slack season the owner of the chopper, who is commonly the operator, buys feed oats and screenings in single carlots and from them prepares stock feeds for sale. These steel plate choppers are not able to destroy all the weed seeds.

Flour mills are equipped with machinery for cleaning wheat before milling it. The cleanings thus removed are as a rule crushed and mixed with other mill offal. The mill sweepings are usually mixed with the bran or mill feeds. The process of crushing in many small flour mills does not destroy the vitality of the smaller weed seeds. The large flour mills do not mix the cleanings with their bran and shorts.

Complaints from agricultural organizations and farmers respecting weed seeds in feeding stuffs have arisen principally in Ontario, which province, on account of its live stock interests, shares more than any other in the evils as well as in the benefits that accrue from cheap feeding stuffs which naturally accumulate in the large terminal elevators. The regulations now in force will protect farmers who want to protect themselves from using feeding stuffs polluted with weed seeds and thus unwittingly distributing noxious weed seeds on their land. The presence of weed seeds in unground grain is not difficult to detect.

CLOVER FOR SEED

Harvesting and Hulling the Crops—Value of Clover Straw.

A crop of clover seed may be harvested in several different ways. Some people use a common grain binder with flax dump attachment, which leaves the clover in gavels. Others use a self-rake reaper. Where only a small amount is to be cut one can cut it with a common mower and roll the swath out of the way before making the next round. If a team is allowed to walk on the clover, especially if it is dry when cut, many of the heads will be knocked off and the seed lost.

Another good method of cutting clover seed is with a mower having a clover dump attachment. This attachment consists of long fingers turned somewhat in the form of a mold-board on the plow. They simply roll the swath out of the way, so that the team can pass along the next time without tramping on it. It is often considered advantageous to cut clover for seed when it is damp with dew or from a light shower. If it is very wet, it tangles up so that it is hard to handle, but when it is moist, considerable scattering is avoided.

Hulling.—It is well, if possible, to hull the clover as soon as it can be thoroughly dried. If this is not possible, it may be stacked; but, if stacked outside, it must be covered with either canvas, boards or slough hay, as it will not shed water. If a huller cannot be had, much of the seed can be gotten with a common threshing machine, equipped with a good sharp cylinder and concave teeth; though it is practically impossible to get all of the seed unless one has a good huller.

Mammoth clover produces but one crop a year; and, if one wishes to get a crop of seed, he cannot expect a crop of hay the same year, but must allow the first crop to go to seed. It is often advantageous to make the seed crop a little later by pasturing down the crop in the spring until about June 1, or by clipping. The crop is harvested and hulled in the same manner as medium red clover, the only difference being that there is usually more straw to handle.

Alsike clover, like mammoth, produces but one crop each year; and, if seed is wanted, no hay crop can be secured. The crop may be retarded in the spring, to advantage, by pasturing or clipping, as suggested for the other clovers. The crop is harvested and hulled in the same manner as the other clovers. Alsike clover is often sown with timothy, and the two crops allowed to seed together. This practice gives satisfaction if one wishes to continue to raise the two crops together, but it is practically impossible to separate the seed of timothy and alsike so that either one can be sown or sold as pure seed. Timothy and alsike ripen at about the same time, so they do well together.

Clover Straw.—Where clover seed is grown there is usually from one to two tons of clover straw produced per acre. This is often fed, though it is not suitable for any young and growing animals, or for milch cows. It contains a relatively large amount of protein; but, like all other crops that have been allowed to ripen, it contains a large amount of indigestible material, requiring about all of its food value and energy for digestion. It may be fed to stock that is to be roughed through the winter, as dry cows, idle horses, etc. It is exceedingly valuable as bedding and for fertilizer, and every bit of the straw should be saved and returned to the fields. Besides the addition of the nitrogen and vegetable matter contained in the straw, it may contain quite an amount of clover seed that would be of value in the field.

CURING CLOVER HAY

Suggestions from Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

In view of the difficulty encountered in securing properly cured clover hay, it is believed that the following suggestions on this subject by W. P. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Experimental Station, will be of interest and value to many who are engaged in the growing of clover for hay. Prof. Brooks points out that the first consideration is the proper degree of maturity of the clover, and states that clover is often allowed to stand too late to give best results when cured as hay.

"If it be suffered to remain until a considerable proportion of the heads are brown and the seed ripe, there will be but little rowen, while there is much danger that the roots of the clover will die after the crop is cut. Relatively early cutting, then—before many of the heads are brown—is desirable, both because a better rowen crop will be secured and because the clover will persist in the mowing longer.

"Good weather is essential for the satisfactory making of clover hay, as it is, indeed, for the satisfactory making of any hay; but it is far more important in the case of the clovers than for timothy, on account of the fact that the clovers need much more drying. The best hour in the day for cutting, as it appears to me, is late in the afternoon. Whatever the hour, it is essential to keep in mind the fact that in the curing of clover hay it should be handled but little after it begins to dry. It is generally well understood that too much handling as the crop dries results in the breaking off of the leaves and heads, which are the most valuable portion of the crop. Whatever the hour of cutting, then, the fact should be kept in mind that this crop should be tedded but little in curing. If cut late in the afternoon, the crop may be tedded once the following forenoon. If the weather is particularly fine, it will then be ready to rake and put into cocks late in the afternoon of the same day. If the clover is curing more slowly, it may be best to leave it in windrows over one night, and to turn these carefully with the fork the next forenoon, and to cock on the afternoon of the second day after cutting. The use of hay caps in curing clover hay should be more general. It is desirable to leave the clover in the cock for a number of days, sometimes as long as a week. The hay is coarse, and if exposed to rain it is badly damaged unless the cocks are protected by caps. When examination shows that the clover in the cock is apparently cured, it should be slightly opened and turned up from the bottom on the forenoon of a good day. It will then be ready to put in in the afternoon. Clover hay cured in this manner should hold substantially all its leaves and heads, and should cure of a bright-green color. Such clover is one of the most valuable forage crops, whether for cattle, sheep or horses. Well-cured clover hay, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, is a safe and valuable food for horses, which will need much less grain when fed such hay than when timothy hay is used."

DAIRY

DAIRY HERDS IN SUMMER

Factors in Management That Mean Bigger Milk Yields.

There are many people who seem loath to enter upon the business of winter dairying, but to me the summer dairy presents more difficulties.

Short pastures are general throughout the state and the question of how best to provide for the cows in summer is becoming more and more important. The pasture is a very convenient and profitable asset of the dairyman during May and June. It is usually worth something in July, but bare and brown in August and only a little better during the balance of the season. I am aware that there are some places where the pastures are green throughout most of the summer, but this territory is limited, and, considering the growing interest in the business of dairying, we can but feel that this problem of summer feeding is a very important one.

We can get along very well during July with oats and peas, providing we have made two or three different sowings, but August usually finds the latest of them hard and dry, and to feed them in that condition is to incur an extravagant waste. Upon here and there a farm the second cutting of alfalfa will meet all the requirements, but only a few dairymen grow alfalfa. Crops planted late in the season for soiling purposes are often failures on account of dry weather, and even if they succeed, a portion of them must of necessity be cut before maturity, thus limiting the yield. The summer also offers the best way out of the difficulty. Every acre of corn put into the soil represents the largest possible feed value for that area, for it is cut when it is at its best and kept in perfect condition until it is needed.

A soiling crop is always harvested at increased expense. The extra labor breaks into the regular routine of work and creates disorder and confusion. If we undertake to do a large amount of it we must have suitable machinery. If we leave our instruments exposed to the weather we shall suffer loss, and if we attempt to keep them housed, this will mean a lot of extra work. We can grow the corn and fill the silo, using the most modern implements all the time without any extra labor. We can plan out our work and execute our plans and not be distressed or distracted by a variety of odd jobs, so trying to the nerves of one who finds it necessary to employ every hour of the working day in the regular work of the farm. When we open the silo, we shall find it filled with as good roughage as the dairy cow ever ate, and, though we shall have to feed some grain in addition, she will pay for it and return a liberal profit also.

In caring for a summer dairy we must not neglect the heifers that have lately freshened. Unless the pasture is very good they will require a grain ration. Only a little grain is necessary at first, but the amount should be gradually increased to meet the needs of the animal. Corn meal and wheat bran make a good grain mixture for summer feeding. If silage is fed, then cottonseed meal, oil meal or gluten meal should be provided to increase the content of protein. If cows are permitted to fail in their milk flow to any great extent for want of sufficient feed, it will be found very difficult to bring them back to a normal quantity by any new method of feeding.

The dairy herd should be sheltered from severe storms. Summer showers will not injure the cows, but they should be protected from long, heavy rains. As the summer wanes this matter increases in importance. A long, drizzing October rain is very taxing to the cows, especially if they are exposed to it during the night. If the stable is well ventilated, I believe it is the best in most cases to keep the cows in at night. It saves labor through the busy season and later on it ensures them comfortable quarters when there is danger of sudden changes in the weather. Nature has provided the cow with a means of caring for herself in some degree. She has a furnace inside her body by which she can keep fairly warm under ordinary conditions. She can even endure very inclement weather. She can fire up this furnace of hers, boil the water out of her hair and recover from her chill after we have left her to shiver for hours on the leeward side of a clump of bushes in a cold October rain. But she will choose her own fuel, and it will be butter-fat worth 30c. per pound. It will not pay. We may far better drive her to the barn and make her warm and comfortable until the storm is over.

The summer calf, too, presents a problem of its own. Those who patronize a whole-milk creamery find it easy to raise calves during the winter. The milk can easily be kept sweet and the calves can be fed a ration that is uniform in quality, but it is very hard to keep the skim-milk which comes back from the creamery sweet during the summer. In fact, much of it is sour before it gets back. Calves will get along nicely with sour milk if they have it all the time, but to sandwich it in between feedings of sweet milk is to invite a lot of trouble. Many of us feed our calves too much milk during the summer. There is not much reason in the appetite of a calf, in a general way, and in hot weather it is often stimulated by thirst. The sooner the dairy calf can be taught to eat dry grain, the better. The saliva is mixed with the grain, the labor of chewing develops and the muscles that manipulate the jaw and the condition of the calf generally is apt to be very satisfactory.

I am becoming more and more positive that we should try to do away with the summer calf. Our cows should freshen in the fall. Just now when our pastures are bare and brown, when the weather is hot and countless millions of flies hold their jubilee at the expense of our herds we should give our cows a rest. The dairymen need a few days vacation. We don't want it in the winter, we want it when we can lie in the shade. We want to attend the farmers' picnic and the grange rally and if we happen to get home a little late we don't want to milk the whole herd. We want our cows to fight the flies, to eat what they can get in the short pasture, the rest in the barn, and cease from the labor of milk production until the weather is cooler and the bill of cow fare is appropriate to their needs.

The cow that freshens in the fall will give a splendid flow of milk all winter if she is properly fed. She will give nearly as much upon good pasture during May and June as a cow that freshens in the spring. She will do quite well during July, and when August comes again with heat and drouth and innumerable flies, she will do the only sensible thing left.—W. F. Taylor.

DAIRY ESSENTIALS

Three Things Necessary to Determine Profit or Loss.

There are three things that are absolutely essential to success in dairying: a milk scale, a Babcock tester and a centrifugal separator. Where dairying is made a business these things are very generally used, but in the small dairy of five or six cows, kept as an adjunct in mixed farming, they are too often wanting. Statistics show that the average amount of butter produced per cow does not exceed 150 pounds per annum. Where pains are taken to know the capacity of every cow in the herd, as in a well equipped dairy plant, such a cow soon meets the knife, and it follows that were the cows of the small herds considered by themselves the average would be lamentably low, so this question addresses itself particularly to the owner of a few cows.

While milk may be measured, it is so inconvenient that it is rarely done. A scale enables one to quickly ascertain the quantity, so that every milking can be recorded if desired, and it pays to do it. A Babcock tester easily shows the fat in a sample and often changes one's opinion as to the productiveness of the cow. There is no other way to find her butter capacity except to churn her product separately, which is too much of a task to be attempted. Except as the status of each cow is ascertained her capacity is mere guesswork, and if she is not paying her way a better one is feeding her.

When the productiveness of the cow is known the older processes of gathering the cream, as pans and surface skimming, dilution separators and the like, are wasteful. If a farmer grows a crop of wheat he takes pains to save it all, gleaning if necessary after the binder, as that product can be seen, but the cream lost rarely shows and it is well established that there is from the processes noted a great daily loss.

THE HAND SEPARATOR

A Profitable Investment When Handled Properly.

The question whether or not it will pay frequently arises in connection with the purchase of a separator. If the man who is trying to sell the machine were asked, there would be small reason to doubt what his answer would be. Of course it will pay in his estimation. As a matter of fact, there is just one element that enters into the use of the hand separator that determines whether or not it will be a profitable investment. That one element is the man who uses it. If the hand separator is bought and put upon the farm where it will be abused it cannot pay. With improper use, lack of care, with the general attitude of indifference on the part of the man who uses it the profitableness of the separator becomes questionable. On the other hand, if a man is willing to take care of his machine, if he is willing to run it according to direction, if he is willing to have it set up in such a way that it will do good skimming; and after he has it installed he will keep it in good condition, it will soon prove a decidedly profitable investment.

When inducing a man to buy a separator, the salesman frequently resorts to methods that cannot fail to convince the buyer of the value of the machine. For instance, in some cases he will agree to take as his pay the difference between the value of the output before and after using the separator. In other instances, he will milk check the money that has been saved by the greater economy of handling. There are various methods that are effective when the party to whom the sale is made is known to be reliable. All of these are evidences of the faith which the salesman has in his machine and of the excellence which he knows that machine to possess. If it were not possible for one to realize these economies, it would be disastrous to offer to depend upon them for payment. All of this goes to show that the cream separator is really a valuable investment and it is here to stay and will unquestionably be the standard means of skimming milk until something superior is discovered or invented.

DAIRY STABLES

The cow thrives best in the open air and sunshine, where there is plenty of succulent nutritious food and abundance of fresh water. As far as possible let these conditions characterize the stable and the prosperity and profit of the dairy cow are assured. Let the stable be comfortable and sanitary, floored with cement, possessed of stalls of proper length with a gutter behind, the whole interior always clean, and whitewashed at least once a year, a sufficient number of bright windows and ample ventilation. Mangers are unnecessary in a modern cow stable. All desirable conditions can be reached at very small cost. Rainy days may be wisely used in attention to cleanliness and windows and ventilators. There is no reason for the temperature of a stable, with its exhalation of animal impurity and bacteria indicating so high as 60 or 70 degrees. This is hurtful to animal health and diminishes the flow of milk, besides giving it a bad flavor, as also to the cheese and butter. The proper temperature is 30 to 40 degrees, with a constant supply of air drawing away ventilators and the drawing away of poisonous carbonic acid gas.

The Rutherford ventilator, which has proved successful at Guelph and at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, may be applied quite easily to any building, even a bank barn. It is built on the principle of a box stove. A supply of fresh air comes in at the floor close to the wall, is conducted there through a pipe which leads from a hole in the foundation, and, when the doors or traps are laid open in the roof or upper wall, a steady current of cool, fresh air is ventilating the stable without causing undue draft. With the control of temperature and other conditions equal the cow may even give more milk in winter than in summer. Thus with necessary comfort, cleanliness and pure air the dairy cow does not become tuberculous, thin and hazardous, but strong, profitable and an essential blessing.

Regarding the plan of a dairy stable, conditions vary so much on different farms that it is difficult, if not impossible, to present a plan suitable for all.

Do not forget that clean food fed in clean troughs or in clean litter will go a long ways towards keeping poultry healthy and productive. Hens cannot manufacture eggs from filth or from anything but nourishing food.

GREAT DAY ON THE NORTH SHORE

Strong Resolutions Passed by Orangemen at Newcastle

MANY OUTSIDERS

Parade One of the Largest Ever Seen in Northumberland County—Ne Temere Decree Denounced and Several Other Matters Referred To.

Newcastle, July 13—Yesterday's Orange celebration here was the largest protestant demonstration ever seen on the North Shore. More than 1,500 people, some 500 of them being members of the L. O. A., were present from outside, the Orangemen in uniform numbering altogether about 600. Over 400 brethren marched in the procession. In the parade were Moncton Loyal Protestants, Sackville Citizens' and Newcastle's Citizens' Bands, and the following Royal Black Preceptory, No. 520, Moncton, and R. B. P. Loggieville; Royal Scarlet Chapters of Westmorland and Northumberland; and the following lodges:

Kelley, No. 8, Moncton.
Armstrong, No. 39, Moncton.
Moncton, No. 62, Moncton.
Steeves, No. 14, Amon, Westmorland county.
Lakeville, No. 56, Lakeville.
Sackville, No. 102, Sackville.
Saunders, No. 103, Berry's Mills.
New Century, No. 107, Sunny Brae, and individual members from other Westmorland lodges.
Onward, No. 45, Tabusintac.
No Surrender, No. 47, Newcastle.
Empire, No. 125, Newcastle.
Drummond, No. 81, Burnt Church.
True Blue, No. 90, Chatham.
Star of the Boyne, No. 110, Blackville.
Elm Tree, No. 118, Derby.
Derry, No. 143, Loggieville.
St. Andrews, No. 147, Chelmsford, and members from Miramichi, No. 79, Redbank, and other Northumberland lodges, and from Kent county.

After the parade speeches were delivered in open air by the following:

Jr. Deputy Grand Master J. W. Clark.
Grand Treasurer, H. J. Wadman, who declared there were 148 L. O. lodges, and eighty Orange halls with $100,000, in New Brunswick.
Hon. Donald Morrison, ex-M. P. P., who claimed that there was no bigotry in Orangeism which stood for civil and religious liberty.
Past County Master Jas. H. Rale, in same strain.
Rev. W. J. Dean, who demanded uniform laws of marriage, and non-interference of clergy between man and wife legally married.
P. Grand Master P. E. Heine, who passionately compared July 12th with the Passover, Christmas Day, and July 1st, as an obligatory anniversary. Orangemen stood for united empire and British freedom.

The following resolutions, moved by Grand Master B. H. Thomas, and seconded by Past Grand Master P. E. Heine, were, at the conclusion of the grand master's speech, put to the meeting and carried without a dissenting voice:

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

"Whereas, the Battle of the Boyne was the culminating event in a long struggle for civil and religous liberty in Britain, a struggle during which the church of Rome exercised her utmost ingenuity and cruelty to crush out the rising spirit of liberty of conscience, liberty of speech and liberty of the press;

"And whereas, in the long and bitter struggle many Roman Catholics took a prominent part on the side of the people against their own church;

"And whereas, we find that the heads of the church of Rome, who have again and again declared that she never changes her policy, are beginning to make serious encroachments on the civil and religious liberties of the people of Canada by the issuance of the "Ne Temere" decree and attacks on the public schools of the various provinces;

"Be it resolved, that we call on loyal Canadians of every race and creed to join with us in celebrating the anniversary of the victory of the Boyne as a solemn protest against the efforts of a mediaeval church to foist this cruel and immoral order on a freedom-loving people, and to turn our public schools into seminaries for teaching her doctrines.

BI-LINGUALISM.

"Whereas, from the earliest settlement of this province, no official recognition has been given to the French language in provincial legislation;

"And whereas, the British North American Act restricts the official recognition of the French language to the proceedings of the Federal Parliament, the Quebec legislature, and the courts of the Province of Quebec;

"And whereas, there is an aggressive movement to extend the recognition of the French language by using it in the primary schools in those counties, where the French people have settled;

"And whereas, the use of the French language in those counties inflicts a grave injustice upon the English-speaking citizens and their children by depriving them of the elementary right to a primary English education;

"And whereas, in many of those school districts where the French predominate, the public school law is deliberately and persistently violated, as has been proved by affidavids of ratepayers submitted to the Ontario government;

"And whereas, a continuance of this practice will certainly provoke discord, and ultimately lead to fierce sectarian and racial strife;

"And whereas, the compulsory use of English as the only language employed in the primary schools is a reasonable requirement in an English-speaking province, and works no injustice to any section of the community, as it is cheerfully accepted by tens of thousands of foreigners in Toronto as a desirable provision;

"Be it resolved, that this meeting, representing the county Orange lodges of Northumberland and Westmorland, respectfully urges upon the privincial government that the regulations of the education department, permitting the use of the French language in the primary schools of this province, be abrogated forthwith, and that English be the only language permitted in any primary school in the Province of New Brunswick.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

"Whereas, the future of Canada is a matter of supreme importance to every loyal Canadian;

"And whereas, the British constitution and the confederation act secures for every Canadian the utmost civil and religious liberty;

"And whereas, those liberties can only be maintained by the eternal vigilance of the people of this dominion;

"And whereas, the future prosperity and greatness of Canada and its continued loyal adherence to the throne of Great Britain as well as to the liberties now enjoyed, depend upon the determination of Canadians to prevent any alien civil or ecclesiastical from even attempting to secure a foothold in this country;

"And whereas, we view with indignation, and even alarm, the pretensions of the church of Rome to have power to dissolve on purely religious grounds, marriages lawfully solemnized within the dominion.

"And whereas, we have seen her constant and never-ceasing attempts to turn the public schools of the country into places where her own creeds may be taught to the children of every creed, and at the public expense;

"And whereas, we view with disgust the actions of many politicians of those in power and out of power in this country who are ever ready to do the bidding of the Romish hierarchy;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we call upon the dominion and provincial legislatures, each within their own respective powers, to at once demand in the most emphatic manner possible that the "Ne Temere" decree be immediately withdrawn by the ecclesiastics who have dared to issue it in Canada;

"That should any person insist on trying to enforce or promulgate this decree in Canada he shall be indicted as a traitor to this dominion and treated as such;

"That we insist on the marriage laws of the dominion and provinces being so framed that it shall be a criminal offence for any person to attack the moral character of any man or woman married according to the laws of any province;

"That we demand the guardians of our public schools to bestir themselves and absolutely prohibit the teaching of Romish doctrine in any public school in this province, before, during or after school hours.

"That we demand such changes in the immigration law as will prevent the dumping in Canada of southern and eastern Europeans; that any person landing in Canada from any country, whatsoever, found guilty of carrying concealed weapons, or of any other serious offence, shall be deported irrespective of the length of time he may have resided here;

"That no naturalization papers be issued to any person who cannot speak the English language, until after a continued residence of at least three years in one province, that at the end of the three years such person may be given the right to vote in municipal affairs only, if he is a taxpayer in the municipality where he resides, on condition that he can read plainly any sentence selected by the judge and of not less than one hundred words in English;

"That no foreigner be given a legislative or parliamentary vote until after a residence of five years in Canada, in accordance with the British law, and then only to those who already possess the municipal franchise;

"That no agent or other representative of any political or municipal party or candidate be allowed to interfere in the applications for naturalization papers or the franchise for such foreigners;

"And that we take steps to impress upon our representatives in the local and dominion houses the need for immediate action being taken to carry out these resolutions."

THE LATE JOHN McKANE

(San Francisco News Letter.)

The Lookeron has always felt a certain respect for a real plunger. There are so few real ones. John Y. McKane was that sort. He died the other day in St. Luke's Hospital. He was born a Canadian in Montreal, the city of fervor and snows. Later he became a picturesque figure in mining operations in Nevada, and afterward California came to know him well.

He called himself a Canadian-Californian and it was about as good a definition as could be tagged on him. His personality and nerve carried him anywhere. He was the sort of man that only the north and the west produces.

He had a gift of oratory as colorful, crisp and significant as a red autumn with a nip of the frost, and height of the hills in it. He had a fine scorn for most things that men sought, but what he wanted he wanted, and he usually got it. Then as often as not, he would throw it away. When he lost one fortune he quickly made another. It was as easy for him to make money as it is for some men to slander women.

He went his own way, and, while it was not exactly a pious one, it was bully to watch. He was one of the characteristic figures of the west—a good winner and a good loser; a straight-out man in every fighting, virile atom of him. He loved a thousand friends and hated a thousand enemies, and enemy and friend alike respected him. If he should live again, he would do it all over again with even twice as much vim. He was of a breed that is fast thinning out—giving way to ordinary grubbers. We note his passing with regret. Wherever his spirit has flown, it will surely be capable of taking care of itself.

STONE LIFTER BRINGS UP 21 TON BOULDER

Big Machine Stops at Nothing in Harbor Channel—Great Work Being Done There.

The new stone lifter brought here from Quebec is doing great work in dredging out the channel. During the last eight or nine days she has raised fifty stones weighing from one to twenty-one tons each. A twenty-one ton boulder, the biggest yet, was raised yesterday from the middle of the channel in sixty feet of water. The large rocks have to be strapped and Diver Edward Lahey has had a busy time of it. The work is hard and dangerous and on account of the strong current he can only descend when the tide is high and slack.

Considering this draw back progress has been very rapid but there are still hundreds of boulders in the channel and the stone lifter will be busy for a long time. It is planned to widen the channel by about four hundred feet. When the work is done, the largest steamers will be able to come right in and dock at low tide without difficulty.

A great convenience in cleaning gloves at home is a wooden hand, such as is used in the shops for displaying gloves. As the thumbs on these hands are detachable, only one hand is needed.

A delicious salad dressing is made by mixing equal quantities of mayonnaise and boiled dressing together. Whipped cream added to mayonnaise makes a dressing less rich and quite as tasty.

$3,500 PRIZES OFFERED AT ST. STEPHEN FAIR

Prize List Just Issued on Attractive Pamphlet — Company Formed to Take Over Edge Tool Company.

St. Stephen, July 13.—The 1911 premium list of the Agricultuural Society, No. 88, of Charlotte county, has just been issued and contains much valuable information.

There will be $3,500 in premiums open for competition to this county. The exhibition will be held here on Sept. 12, 13, 14 and 15. The book contains a list of the officers and board of directors. The officers are:

President—F. M. Murchie.
First vice-president—W. A. Dinsmore.
Second vice-president, Jas. McAllister.
Third vice-president—R. W. Grimmer.
Fourth vice-president—Hon. G.J. Clarke.
Fifth vice-president—Thoma A. Hartt, M. P. P.
Secretary—Walter J. Stevens.
Treasurer—Hill M. Grimmer.

It contains cuts of scenes in the fair grounds and some prize winning cattle and horses in 1910.

The following are seeking incorporation as the Mann Axe and Tool Company to take over the Charles E. Huestis edge tool business here, the capital to be $40,000: Charles E. Huestis, St. Stephen; Jas. H. Mann, Lewiston (Me.); George J Clarke, F. M. Murchie, F. E. Rose, Peter C. McKenna, J. W. Smith and James McAllister, St. Stephen; George D. Spicer, Parrsboro, and S. Huestis, Truro (N. S.)

To set delicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs, soak them before washing for ten minutes in a pail of water, in which a dessertspoonful of turpentine has been stirred.

Newspapers will be found very helpful to pack around the freezer to exclude the air, and they are not so unwieldy as the customary carpet.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.
Wholesale Agents - - Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

SMOKE SHAMROCK PLUG
Finest Quality.

e Walt
Philosopher

ank that operates his water tank. He
, and heard the people wail in woe,
he relent; he didn't seem to care a
heard the people's wails, where he
shoe nails, and said: "Say, Pluv,
k! Those folks below are on the
'Gee whiz! You'll teach me how to
hose mortal men must have a lesson
I've sent them rain, and crops have
ty was at their doors, where now the
e I kept their planet wet, there was
their substance, wild and free, as
heir stock of luxuries enlarged, they
m charged. Men threw their money
r chug-chug cars, and rioted at every
a dance. And so I cooked their
what good fortune's worth. When
hile they'll learn to save their little
Adams. WALT MASON

application of this amount on a $500 annuity contract, a most provident disposition of a portion of his money. If he dies before he is sixty, the total amount which he pays up to the time of his death with three per cent. compound interest will be returned to his legal representatives.

A supply of interesting literature concerning the annuities scheme may be had on application to the Superintendent of Government Annuities, Ottawa, to whom letters go free of postage.

To remove stains from iodine on linen put some liquid ammonia into a saucer and place the stained part of the linen in it. Rub well and the stain will vanish.

To bleach white garments use one tablespoon of borax to one gallon of water. Saturate the cloths and dry in the sun. Repeat the process if necessary.