

THE FARM.

Hon. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin on His Visit to N. B. and N. S.

Our Great Natural Pasture—What Has Been Done to Develop Dairying.

Hon. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, who was one of the invited speakers at the recent dairy conferences at Fredericton, Charlottetown and Truro, has published his impressions of the provinces in Hoard's Dairyman, a newspaper devoted to dairying and stock interests, printed at Fort Atkinson, Wis. Mr. Hoard is himself a practical farmer and butter maker and his comments, therefore, possess a value that entitles them to serious consideration. We clip the following from his letters...

The city of Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, is beautifully situated on the magnificent St. John river, 84 miles from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy. We had the rare pleasure of a ride down the river on our return to the city of St. John, and the splendid farms which stretched away to the tops of the gentle slopes on either bank, made a picture full of pastoral beauty. After all, what is more satisfying to the eye and heart of man than a soil like this through a region of well kept farms. The landscape lacked one thing which would have given it additional beauty as well as a sense of greater prosperity. There were but few herds of cows to be seen. The New Brunswick farmers grow large crops of hay and sell the same in southern and eastern markets. Did they but pursue the wiser course of selling the hay to large herds of cows, their country would at once take on additional fertility, profit and beauty.

The Canadian people very properly honor their queen very highly, and they spare no effort to adequately honor her worthy representative, the governor general. The warm, sincere regard which is felt for the Countess Aberdeen by the people of the dominion has been abundantly shown at all these great dairy conferences. Round after round of cheers would go up in response to the gracious manner in which she would present the gold and silver medals to those who have produced the largest amount of milk per cow in each province. Lady Aberdeen's noble work among the poor people of Ireland, to instruct them in the use of more modern industry, her efforts to educate to higher skill and efficiency the women who are employed in domestic service, and finally her memorable efforts in behalf of the Irish people at the World's Fair, show clearly that she has a warm sympathy with the cause of industrial education. The cause of dairy education is of kindred character. It is a worthy and beautiful thing, full of gracious promise, when a woman like her, possessed of birth, fortune and position of the highest character, identifies herself with the workers. Some of the shoddy snobs of Vancouver, who think it vulgar to "talk cow," might learn a lesson from this example of real aristocracy.

The programme was much the same as those in the other provinces in the character of the address of the governor general and those who followed. The central thought and purpose of the meeting was the same, namely, to inspire and encourage the Nova Scotia farmers to turn their attention more thoroughly to dairy farming. Of course the speeches could not be instructive in a technical sense, but we know they were effective to the purpose of the meeting, from the deep and absorbing interest which was very generally displayed, and we thoroughly believe that Prof. Robertson has given a strong and lasting impetus to the very important work he is doing by the inauguration of these three meetings.

Prof. Robertson is a shrewd, capable manager for the dairy interests of Canada. He strives at one time to arouse the thought and develop the skill of the Canadian producers, and to crowd them with all his might to the highest standard of excellence in their product. Then we hear of him again over in England stirring up the consumers and buyers of butter and cheese, and striving to incline their judgment favorably to the Canadian product. Like the famous Scotch Collier dog he knows how to get on both sides of a fence and keep them moving in the right direction. If we had two or three Robertsons in the United States our foreign market for dairy products would not languish as it does now.

During our stay in Nova Scotia we visited the Eastern Experimental Farm at Nappan, which is under the direction of that sterling farmer, Col. Blair. Here we saw in their perfection those famous hay marshes, kept back from tidal overflow by long

dikes or levees. The tide here, as in all the streams which flow into the head waters of the Bay of Fundy, rises to a great height, about 25 feet. The marshes are devoted solely to the production of hay, and produce enormous crops, ranging from two to three and a half tons per acre. The tide-water hay lands at the head of the Bay of Fundy amount to over 65,000 acres. The hay is worth about \$8 per ton. We believe, if rightly managed, a portion of them at least could be made much more profitable as permanent pasture land for the production of milk, as they would give almost a constant growth of fresh grass, and they ought to support at least a cow and a half per acre for five months producing, say, 4,000 pounds of milk. Allowing that the milk was worth 70 cents per hundred pounds, certainly not an unreasonable price, we would have \$28 in milk in place of \$16 to \$24 in hay per acre, while the hay would harvest her share without cost to the owner.

As in the other eastern provinces the farmers of Nova Scotia are becoming greatly interested in cheese making. We had the opportunity of inspecting the cheese made at the Nappan factory and can say that it will be difficult to find finer goods than those which are made on this continent. J. E. Hopkins is the instructor for Nova Scotia, and the evidence of his thorough skill is seen everywhere in the average excellence of the cheese produced in this province. Of course the main portion of these cheese finds a market in England. Our impression concerning the future possibilities of dairying in these three maritime provinces is simply this: Everything is especially favorable to the production of butter and cheese of the very finest quality, provided the farmers will do their part. As yet but little attention has been paid to earnest, skillful improvement of quality in cows. The average of August milk in butter fat is too low for good profit. There needs to be more attention paid to breeding, to the production of a dairy cow for dairy feeding and more milked on a business, and also to the science of dairy feeding and more skillful handling. This will soon come when the farmers give themselves up in right earnest to the business and put themselves into the channels of modern dairying thought. What has made other communities successful in dairying will do the work completely for Eastern Canada.

SOUTHERN RECEIPTS FOR PICKLES AND SAUCE.

(From Harper's Bazar.) Oil cucumber pickles—This very delicious compound is prepared as follows: Pare and slice four dozen cucumbers if for serving on table, put them into brine strong enough to bear an egg, and let them stand twenty-four hours. Slice a dozen or fourteen onions; cover with brine for two days. Shake off the brine thoroughly and arrange in a jar alternate layers of cucumbers as if for serving on table, put a layer of sliced cucumbers, a layer of sliced onions, a layer of sliced cucumbers and a spoonful of celery seed. Pour olive oil and elder vinegar (if obtainable) over each layer. The longer this pickle stands the better. It should not be used until July 1. About 1 quart of olive oil is required.

Yellow Piccalille—5 gals. of pure cider vinegar, 1 lb. of red pepper, 1 lb. of black mustard seed, 1 lb. of garlic, 2 oz. of nutmeg, 2 oz. of mace, 2 oz. cloves, 2 oz. of turmeric mixed with sufficient sweet oil to form a paste, 2 oz. of red peppers about a finger long, one dozen small hard heads of early York cabbage split in two pieces, one dozen clintons peas, 2 bunches of black radish, 12 heads of small celery, 1 quart of green apricots, 1 quart of small white onions, 2 dozen ears of corn about the size of the finger, and one pint of tender snap beans. Everything except the peaches, celery and sweet spices must be scalded, and remain in the water twelve hours, and then be dried in the sun, with sufficient salt over them. Add small bottle of London mustard, mixed with good olive oil. The pickle should be kept in a stone jar and stirred occasionally with a wooden spoon. The housekeeper who furnished this receipt said that she commenced making the pickle in early summer, adding the various fruits and vegetables mentioned as they came in season.

Chow-chow—5 cucumbers pared and sliced very thin, 15 white onions cut fine, a little horse radish, a quarter of a pound of white mustard seed, a half ounce of celery seed, a quarter of a cup of ground pepper, tumeric and cayenne (equal quantities of each), the measure being of the three mixed. Cut the vegetables fine and pack in salt for twenty-four hours; then drain. Soak for two days in vinegar and water, drain again, and mix in the spices. Boil 3 quarts of vinegar and 1 1/2 lbs. of brown sugar for half an hour, and pour over while hot. Do this for three mornings in succession, using, of course, the same vinegar and sugar. Then mix 1 box of mustard and a half pint of sweet oil, and pour over the pickle. Two or three heads of cauliflower, chopped, may be added.

THE CARE OF MATTING.

Matting should not be washed often. When it is used the following preparation: Boil together for one hour two quarts of bran and four of water. Strain this, pressing all moisture out of the bran. Add two quarts of cold water and two table-spoonsful of salt to the strained mixture. Wash the matting with this and rub dry with a clean cloth.

A New England florist received \$2,000 for thirty-two violet plants, the outcome of years of experiment.

GOING TO Business College?

St. J. Now is an Excellent time to enter, so think we have entered lately. If you are interested send for circular to KERR & PRINGLE, St. John, N. B., Odd Fellows' Hall.

SPORTING.

The Toronto-Maritime Province Cricket Match a Draw.

Result of the Horse Races at St. Stephen Last Week.

The Maritime Eleven at Toronto. Toronto, Sept. 10.—Owing to the heavy rain last night the cricket match between the Maritime eleven and the Toronto eleven did not start till three o'clock this afternoon. Toronto went first to the bat, and when time was called had made 145 runs for the loss of nine wickets. The score was:

Table with columns: Name, Runs, Wickets. Includes players like T. W. Jones, G. Caballane, etc.

The First Match Declared a Draw. Toronto, Sept. 11.—The cricket match between the Toronto and maritime province eleven resulted in a draw. Toronto continued its first innings this morning, making a total of 150 before the last two batsmen were disposed of. The maritime province team made 77 in its first venture, of which Hansard's 16, Stewart's 22, and Stewart's 13, Toronto had 27 runs to make to win in the short time remaining. They made 25 for four wickets, when time was called. It was discovered afterwards that the umpire's watches were three minutes fast, and so the match ended in a draw instead of a victory for Toronto.

Wednesday's Match at Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Today the visitors from the maritimes provinces played the second match of their series. The match was against the Rosedale C. C. It was a one-day match, and the game was decided upon the result of the first innings. The batsmen were: Forester, Howard and Bowbanks, making 64 of that total. Stewart bowled well for the visitors, taking the wickets of the home club at the cost of only 13 runs. The visitors began batting badly, losing Henry, their captain, after only one run had been scored. He himself played a very good innings, but was nothing to help the score. Hughes played grand cricket for his 41 runs, and he was materially helped by Hansard, Clarke and Stewart. The home club played a very good innings, not out. One of his hits went right out of the ground. The whole total for the innings was 138, and they therefore won the match handsily by 60 runs.

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Toronto, Sept. 13.—The rain interfered with the cricket match between the Canadian international eleven and the maritime province team today. A wet and slow wicket the game started off in a very gloomy way. The maritime captain winning the toss selected the bat. The team made 68, Henry being the top scorer with 24 made in fine style. The Canadian eleven did not make 40 for eight wickets when time was called. Play will be continued tomorrow. Three of the Canadian eleven were absent, substitutes taking their places. The score:

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St. Stephen, Sept. 11.—The races at the park today presented a good field of starters in both events. The weather was fine and the track was usual in excellent condition. The 2.40 class was the first started. J. O. C. drew the pole, but the lead

was taken by Solando at the first turn and he retained his lead during the head race or race. J. O. C. and Helena B. fought for second all the way round. Helena B. finished second, but was given third for running.

The second heat Helena B. collided with J. O. C. when finishing the first turn. Stockford was thrown out, but held to the lines though dragged some distance. He was not injured, though the heat was finished with him. Nellie G. took second place after a fight with J. O. C. and held it to the close. Natalie Cuyler was fourth and Helena B. was given fifth place. In the third heat Nellie G. broke at first turn and fell away to the rear, but at the quarter she was only headed by Solando, keeping that position to the close, Natalie Cuyler and J. O. C. had a pretty thrash, but the grey captured third place.

The race for four year olds and under was also a victory for a local horse, Curfew, by Bell Boy, owned by C. H. Eaton, winning the race. In the first heat Ray Wilkes, the little two year old, owned by Keys Bros, took the lead but broke on the first turn and Micmac won ahead. Curfew came up to the St. John horse and gave a pretty race clear to the half, but another break put her back and Curfew went to the second. On the home stretch Curfew passed Micmac and finished in the lead.

In the second heat the little Wilkes again showed great speed, but was unsteady and while she was in the lead Edgardo, Jr., and Micmac had a pretty race for second down the back stretch. The heat was finished, however, with Curfew leading, Micmac second, Ray third, and Edgardo, Jr. behind.

The judges were J. M. Johnson, H. Graham, W. C. H. Grinnam, and J. M. Johnson, and timers, Fred. Andrews and Hugh Love. The races Wednesday are the 3 min. and 2.30 classes with a fine list of entries. St. Stephen, Sept. 12.—The races today proved more exciting than on Tuesday, the horses being much more evenly matched. In the second heat of the 2 minute class the four leaders finished very close. Alice B. only captured the lead, but she was followed by third heat Monte Mac took second place at the start, but lost it to Alice at the quarter. Nellie G. took third at the three-quarters.

The first heat in the 2.30 class finished with the three leaders very close. Nellie G. had a very bad start and was characterized by much running. Rose and Deciever and Helena broke close after them. In the third heat Rose and Deciever were close together all through. At the half Rose was leading, with Rampart and Deciever close behind. At the three-quarters Rose and Deciever got first and second, but Rampart led the half with Rose L. Deciever and Helena after first, and it was hard to tell the winner clear to the close. It was after six when the last heat started, with Rampart leading, Rose and Deciever behind and the three other four all bunched and fighting for fourth.

The American Shooting Association rules to govern each shoot. The chief event of the tournament will be a grand live bird sweepstakes. All sports of the maritime provinces are eligible to compete. Those competing for the challenge cup are required to have been a member of some club in the maritime provinces. Sept. 13, 1894. A good day's sport may be expected.

More Records Broken. Springfield, Mass., Sept. 13.—The second day of the great diamond bicycle tournament was all that could be desired. Yesterday was a great day, but today was even a greater one, not only in the line of weather but also in the racing and crowd, fifty 10,000 people being present. During the afternoon several successful attempts at record breaking were made. C. M. Murphy succeeded in lowering Tyler's world record of 4:15.5 for two miles, to 4:02.2, and J. S. Johnson broke the five mile paced record, lowering it from 10:51.5 to 10:43.4.

Later in the afternoon Nat Butler took another slice out of the record, lowering Murphy's time of 4:02.2 to 4:04.5. Titus then lowered the hour record, covering 26 miles, 1,549 yards, within the time 1:17. The world's record for the hour, held by Lintulus, the Englishman, who covered 26 miles and 700 yards, while Mentie's record, made on the Springfield track last year, was 26 hours, 107 yards. Titus also lowered several other records.

The Dick O'Brien-Donovan Co. Rockland, Me., Sept. 13.—Dick O'Brien of Lewiston, who has been in the study of the habits of aquatic birds, of which he has made a specialty, asserts that he has seen frigate birds fly for seven consecutive days, night and day, without ever stopping. According to his observations the fatigue of these birds is not excessive, even in such long continuance in the air. In fact the frigate bird can easily, and almost without a flap of its wings, not only maintain itself, but also fly with a speed of nearly a hundred miles an hour. The spread of the wings extended varies between eleven and thirteen feet. It feeds and gathers materials for its nest here and there, and even sleeps on the wing. This well proves that in this bird the motion of the wing is, in a manner, independent of the will. The albatross, which also has been the subject of Mr. Lancaster's observations, is larger than the frigate bird, its wing-spread reaching at least sixteen feet, but if it follows ships at sea for a long time it is always obliged to take a rest on a rock or upon the ship itself at the end of about four or five days.—London Public Opinion.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Complete Returns Show Not a Democrat in the Senate and Only Four in the House.

Chairman Manley's Letter to Gov. Cleaves—He Deals With Spoiled Ballots. Lewiston, Me., Sept. 13.—The complete returns of the Maine election show that there is not a democrat in the senate and only four in the house. The vote of the state is as follows: Henry B. Cleaves (rep.), 69,064; Charles F. Johnson (dem.), 20,640; Ira G. Hersey (rep.), 2,615; L. C. Bateman (pop.), 4,930; republican plurality, 38,424. In 1892 the same towns voted as follows: Henry B. Cleaves (rep.), 67,900; Charles F. Johnson (dem.), 20,637; L. C. Bateman (pop.), 3,884; L. C. Bateman (pop.), 2,888; republican plurality, 12,603.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 13.—Chairman Manley sent the following letter to Gov. Cleaves tonight: Headquaters Republican State Committee, Augusta, Me., Sept. 13, 1894. Hon. H. B. Cleaves, Portland, Me.: Completed official returns show 107,347 votes cast and counted on Monday last, and that your majority over your democratic competitor is 38,424. I say that 107,347 votes were cast and counted. From the most reliable data that can be obtained, over five thousand votes that were not counted, and which were defective in their marking, if these votes in less than an hour and a half. All turned the first buoy together, and then the Maude sailed by Commodore Miller, gave an unexpected exhibition of speed by taking and holding the lead over the other boats. There was a foul between her and the Learg at the third buoy by which the Learg lost over a minute. The Orleans overhauled the Maude, and crossed the finish line ahead, winning the race, the Learg being a good third. This is the Orleans's second victory out of three this season. She was sailed by J. L. Stewart.

The Miramichi Yacht Race. Newcastle, Sept. 13.—A big crowd of our citizens watched the triangular race of the Miramichi Yacht Club of this town today. The race was twice around buoys off the shore of the harbor. Sergeant's Mill and Strawberry Marsh, starting and finishing off Call's wharf. The wind was northerly, almost abeam and the time was fast, twenty miles in less than an hour and a half. All turned the first buoy together, and then the Maude sailed by Commodore Miller, gave an unexpected exhibition of speed by taking and holding the lead over the other boats. There was a foul between her and the Learg at the third buoy by which the Learg lost over a minute. The Orleans overhauled the Maude, and crossed the finish line ahead, winning the race, the Learg being a good third. This is the Orleans's second victory out of three this season. She was sailed by J. L. Stewart.

AT THE TRAPS. Tournament at Dorchester. Dorchester, Sept. 13.—The Dorchester Gun club will hold a following day's challenge cup, following the Dorchester tournament on the grounds, Club house, Sept. 18. The following is the list of the different events: Morning. No. 1. 10 blue rocks, 5 traps, unknown angles. No. 2. 15 blue rocks, 5 traps, unknown angles. No. 3. 5 pairs and 10 singles, known angles. No. 4. 10 straightaway. No. 5. 15 blue rocks, 3 traps, unknown angles. No. 6. Team shoot, 2 men each team, 25 blue rocks each man, unknown angles. Afternoon. No. 7. 15 blue rocks, 5 traps, unknown angles. No. 8. 25 blue rocks, 5 traps, unknown angles. This shoot, valued at \$75. This cup is held by J. H. Bickham of the Amherst club. No. 9. 5 pairs, 10 singles, unknown angles. No. 10. 10 blue rocks, 5 known traps, unknown angles. The American Shooting Association rules to govern each shoot. The chief event of the tournament will be a grand live bird sweepstakes. All sports of the maritime provinces are eligible to compete. Those competing for the challenge cup are required to have been a member of some club in the maritime provinces. Sept. 13, 1894. A good day's sport may be expected.

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FLIGHT OF THE FRIGATE BIRD. J. Lancaster, who has spent five years upon the west coast of Florida in the study of the habits of aquatic birds, of which he has made a specialty, asserts that he has seen frigate birds fly for seven consecutive days, night and day, without ever stopping. According to his observations the fatigue of these birds is not excessive, even in such long continuance in the air. In fact the frigate bird can easily, and almost without a flap of its wings, not only maintain itself, but also fly with a speed of nearly a hundred miles an hour. The spread of the wings extended varies between eleven and thirteen feet. It feeds and gathers materials for its nest here and there, and even sleeps on the wing. This well proves that in this bird the motion of the wing is, in a manner, independent of the will. The albatross, which also has been the subject of Mr. Lancaster's observations, is larger than the frigate bird, its wing-spread reaching at least sixteen feet, but if it follows ships at sea for a long time it is always obliged to take a rest on a rock or upon the ship itself at the end of about four or five days.—London Public Opinion.

ENTERTAINED JEFFERSON. Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 13.—President Cleveland today entertained Joseph Jefferson and wife, taking them for a sail as a part of the day's pleasure. The president and Dr. Bryant caught near by a large barrel of tautog and scup yesterday.

He bears misery best, that hides it most.