

WORLD

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 21, 1901.

FOUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

DALHOUSIE.

Dalhousie, Sept. 16.—The news of the death of President McKinley has cast a gloom over our town. The Restigouche Agricultural Society and Dalhousie Farmers' Institute held a meeting in the court house here on the 14th. The following members were present: Hon. C. H. Labille, James P. Stewart, John Barberie, Neil Shaw, John Nolan, John McNeill, Charles McDonald, Samuel Laughlin, William McKinnon, Alex. Campbell and others. It was decided to have the annual meeting of the Institute on November 19th at 2 p. m. in the court house at Dalhousie. The following resolutions were passed: "Resolved, That the commissioner for agriculture be requested to send a speaker to address at the annual meeting." "Resolved, That the subject for discussion at the November meeting be the breeding and raising of stock. "Resolved, That the two bulls belonging to the society be placed at the disposal of two good farmers in the parish to become their own personal property after Sept. 30, 1902. After some discussion it was decided to place one bull with Sheriff Stewart at Dalhousie Junction. The bull are of the Ayrshire and Guernsey breeds. "The farmers of the parish are very much pleased with the action taken by this society in devoting a part of their funds towards the improvement of stock. It was also decided at the meeting to hold the annual cattle show on Tuesday, September 24th, on the grounds of Charles Stewart at Dalhousie. The congregation of St. Mary's Episcopal church, Dalhousie, is making considerable improvements to their hall. The agreement of Rev. Mr. Morris, when he was in charge here and now Rev. Mr. Fullerton is having the building completed. It will be the best hall in Dalhousie. J. J. McGaffigan and his daughter were in Dalhousie last week on their return from the Pan-American.

DORCHESTER.

Dorchester, N. B., Sept. 15.—The reopening services in connection with the Methodist church took place last Sunday. Three services were held and were attended by large congregations. Rev. Thos. Marshall, of Point DeLade, a former pastor, preached morning and evening, and Dr. Borden, of the Ladies' College, conducted services in the afternoon. The music was excellent on each occasion. The church presents a really fine appearance. Alexander Black and the trustees deserve great credit for the marked improvements which have been made.

ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, N. S., Sept. 19.—(Special)—A most impressive memorial service for the late president of the United States, was held here today at noon in St. Luke's Anglican church in which the clergymen of the other denominations also took part. The reading and preaching desks were draped with the national colors and the church bell tolled during the service. The service opened with the singing by the choir of the hymn so dear to the late president, "Nearer My God to Thee," in which the congregation joined. This was followed by the reading of the 15th chapter 1st Corinthians by Rev. J. R. Douglas, of the Presbyterian church. The hymn "Heavy is the Man Who Tries to Live Lord, Does Trust," was sung, after which an eloquent address was delivered by Rev. J. S. O'Brien, of the Methodist church, in which he expounded the word "debt" left to the two great nations at the death of so illustrious a man as the late president, and the sympathy toward the widow left desolate by the hand of an assassin. He severely condemned Anarchists and their teachings, and hoped the lesson brought home to the nation by the late president would not be lost but that anarchy would be suppressed. Stone walls were not a sufficient punishment for the leaders from Carleton county, and he hoped the electric chair or the gallows. The hymn, "Thy Will be Done," was then rendered by the choir and Rev. R. R. Roscoe, Baptist, read the prayers for the occasion and Rev. H. Howe, the pastor, offered prayer for consolation to the widow and that the assassins' death might be charged so that he might look for pardon and enter into the rest prepared for the truly penitent and forgiven. Although the hour set for the service was very convenient to a great many and very little notice had been given, there was a large congregation present.

Several people from Restigouche county have gone to Quebec to be present at the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of York.

CAMPBELLTON.

Campbellton, Sept. 16.—Mr. Malcolm, contractor of the Restigouche and Western Railway, which runs from here to the St. John river, has wired that he will reach here on Tuesday, the 17th, to start construction. Only ten miles have been built since the new company acquired the rights and for the past three summers nothing has been done. It is now to be hoped no further delay will be made. Mrs. David Graham has gone on a visit to Halifax. Postmaster McKendrick is attending Camp Sussex, and Edward Crawford is supplying his milk. Trade between here and Bay de Chaleur points is quite brisk, and better wharf facilities are required. The trade is increasing yearly. The morning express has been discontinued on the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway. Only one train now runs daily. Robert Chalmers, of the geological survey, arrived here on Saturday. Dr. Bell, of Montreal, and Dr. Lunan, of this place, will leave next week for a hunting trip on the headwaters of the Patuxent, going in via Annapolis. Barky Wayfarer cleared on Saturday last for Plymouth. The Misses Barthelemy entertained a number of their friends at 5 o'clock tea in the Rose garden Saturday.

SUSSEX.

Sussex, Sept. 18.—(Special)—The 12th Brigade engaged in a tactical military exercise today parading at 7:30 a. m. The general idea was that an enemy "Red" was advancing upon the infantry camp for its capture and thus clear the way to St. John. The special idea was that the enemy had reached the road leading from Corn Hill to Rockville and the following despatch was sent from C. S. O. Sussex, to Lt. Col. Baird, 7th regiment, who commanded the defending force "Blue," "delay the enemy's advance and hold the camp, by order H. Y. Z."

The result was that at 12:30 the attacking force having made a feint on the left front and so engaged the whole of the Blue force by making a considerable detour was enabled to make a successful right rear attack and capture the camp. The Red force was commanded by Lieut. Colonel Vance, R. O., with Major McDougall, R. C. L., as brigade major. Lieutenant Colonel Baird had Capt. Leitch, R. C. L., as brigade major. The umpire-in-chief was Lieut. Col. Dunbar, Major Mackay, 12th Field Battery, Major Bridges, P. M. O., and Major Wedderburn, B. F.

A mass dinner was given tonight by the officers of the 8th Hussars to the D. O. C. staff and officers commanding the corps in camp. Captain and Vet. Major Rowe, recent officers for the Imperial army, were in Sussex at the remount station, George H. Barnes, on the 23th inst., for

TERN SCHOONER CANADA.

tern schooner Canada is off Digby with brick from Bridgetown for Sydney. Digby, Sept. 19.—One of the two sails blown from the schooner said Britannia and placed in the marine hospital died yesterday and was buried this afternoon in the Episcopal cemetery. The deceased was about 40 years of age and gave the name on the articles as John Jacobs and hailed from Sweden. He was a good seaman and had been with the captain of the Britannia for over two years. There is no information about his relatives. A number of people placed bouquets of flowers on the casket, while the remains were at Rice's undertaking rooms.

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TRURO.

Truro, Sept. 18.—(Special)—Mrs. Stephen Holis, apparently of Swedish nationality, was arrested here last night, charged with stealing \$750 from her husband at Sydney and "skipping" to the States. She was used immediately after her departure from Sydney was known, but, despite rigid search on the train en route the woman was discovered only beyond Truro. Just out of Truro on the way to Halifax, a call for tickets came again, Mrs. Holis presented a ticket from Sydney to Philadelphia, which she must go into Halifax. Suspicion was aroused and the woman was put off the train at Stewick. The authorities were notified in Halifax and the woman was taken to Truro, where she was detained. The sum of \$425 was found on her person. She had a child with her. She would not talk further than to her lawyer. Her husband was arrested on the 17th and returned to Truro.

AMHERST.

Amherst, Sept. 19.—Mrs. H. O. L. Fenwick and her sister, Mrs. E. A. Fenwick, of Halifax, who have been the guests of Mrs. Jessie Lawson, left yesterday. Mr. S. D. Scott, editor of the St. John News, and his wife, left yesterday for the wedding of Mrs. Scott's sister, Miss Margaret Wood, to Mr. W. B. Harding. Mr. Ritchie, of the News, left for Liverpool and wife, left yesterday for a trip to Winnipeg and the Northwest. Mrs. A. D. Chapman, of Lawrence street, left for Seattle to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Moore. Joseph L. Filimon and his son, W. A. Filimon, of Falmouth and Monks, have gone on an extended trip to Upper Canada and the United States. J. S. Stevenson, for some time teller of the Bank of Nova Scotia here, has been transferred to the bank at St. John's, Newfoundland. During Mr. Stevenson's stay in Amherst he has made many friends. Mr. Shuman, of Summersburg, N. B., succeeds him in the bank here. The flags all the public and many of the private buildings are flying at half mast out of respect to the late President McKinley. Next Sunday evening, Rev. W. E. Bates, pastor of the First Baptist church, will hold a public memorial service in memory of the late president. Mr. Bates, who is a native of the United States, held a special memorial service in honor of the late Queen Victoria, and his address was a glowing tribute to her memory. His service next Sunday evening is at the special request of his congregation. The two tramps arrested at Folly's Village by Officers Innes and Simpson on suspicion of being connected with the burglary at Buxton, were today discharged by Justice Casey, there being no evidence against them. They left Amherst hurriedly.

EAST MARGARETVILLE.

East Margaretville, N. S., Sept. 15.—A distressing accident occurred in the mill of Abraham M. Downie, on the 10th inst. While Mr. Downie was placing a belt in position a belt attached to a heavy hardwood table came in contact with the belt, with the result that the table was thrown with great force, striking Mr. Downie in the face. His jaw was broken in four places and he also sustained a fracture of the skull. He has been unconscious since and grave fears are entertained for his recovery. A new iron bridge is being placed over the Melan brook by the local government. The work on one pier, for which there is a grant of \$2,300, has been commenced.

DIGBY.

Digby, Sept. 18.—A serious and painful accident happened at North Range yesterday, when Charlie, aged 19, son of Wm. Andrews, was accidentally shot in the right arm. The wound was followed by amputation of the arm above the elbow. The patient is now at Mr. Henry Blakeley's, Barton, and is reported to be doing as well as can be expected. The operation was performed at 10 o'clock last night by Drs. W. H. Eager and L. H. Morse. The three-masted schooner Britannia, Captain M. Gage, arrived here yesterday from Grenville, Grenada, and anchored off Digby. The captain reported two sick cases. Customs Officer Thorne and Quarantine Officer Morse visited the vessel and reports the cases as a mild type of malaria. The two men have been removed to the marine hospital, Shore Road. Tug Marina towed the schooner to Bear River today to load lumber shipped by Clarke Bros.

ATTACKING BOERS RETIRE UNDER FIRE.

Assault on Sutherland Unsuccessful -- Pernicious Influence of Pro-Boer Press.

Cape Town, Sept. 16.—Low's commando, estimated at 200 men, made an attack on Sutherland on the morning of September 7, and expended a large amount of ammunition in firing on the town. The district mounted troops, with six men of the Middlesex Regiment, assisted in the defence. The Boers retreated under heavy fire in the evening. They fired soft-nosed and explosive bullets. The Boers reappeared on September 10 and Commandant Low sent a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the village, which was refused. The garrison stood to their arms and the Boers retired. London, Sept. 16.—The Times' correspondent at Pretoria animadverts strongly upon the pernicious influence of the English pro-Boer press in prolonging the useless struggle and causing the sacrifice of so much life and treasure. On August 29, for instance, two despatch riders were captured on the Portuguese border carrying letters to Mr. Reitz, which also contained clippings from the Review of Reviews and other pro-Boer publications. That such literature has already reached the fighting Boers is shown by the fact that ex-President Steyn told the Dutch Cape Convention that peace emissaries sent by the Boers were more favorable than it was a year ago. This is further proved by Letenberg's letter to Winand Dhlany lately intercepted, in which Letenberg informed the general that the powers had intimated to end the war. Commandant Winand told General Bull that the capture of the Boer government was the only means of ending the war. His proclamation, however, rests largely upon distasteful Englishmen. Monday, Sept. 16.—(Special)—The S. S. Sicilian has been chartered by the government to carry horses to South Africa from this port. She was to have sailed October 2 to Liverpool with cattle.

CONSERVATIVES BACK OUT OF NOMINATION.

Annapolis Convention Will Probably Have to Seek a New Ticket. Annapolis, N. S., Sept. 18.—(Special)—Intelligence from reliable sources is that Harry J. Crowe, of Bridgetown, and Edward J. Elliott, of Clarence, have declined the Conservative nomination tendered them by the convention at Bridgetown Wednesday and that the party will endeavor to make up another ticket in a few days, provided they can get any one to accept.

STEEL STRIKE MEANT LOSS OF MILLIONS.

Shaffer May Make Public the Settlement Terms by Saturday -- Interesting Estimates. Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 10.—President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, was seen this evening and asked when his report for statement would be made. In reply he said it would hardly be issued before Saturday. He predicted that when the workers and public are made aware of the real conditions, his cause will be endorsed by all. The conditions already published, he says, are all wrong and far from the truth. It is learned tonight that the great Riverside works of the National Tube Company at Wheeling and Benwood, W. Va., will, according to information of the representatives of the company, resume operations on Monday. The Riverside works employ upward of 4,000 men. At McKeesport there remains idle the rolling works where the men insist upon recognition of their lodge. The wood plant of the American Steel Steel Company is planning for resumption next Monday. Experts are busy computing the cost of the strike to the steel corporation and to the workers. On an estimate of about 250,000 tons of steel the strike would be worth two months and a half, their loss in wages approximately \$10,000,000. Gross earnings of the steel corporation have been estimated at the extent of nearly \$135,000,000. It is estimated that the Amalgamated Association carried 9,000 of its membership in the strike out of about 14,000 when the strike started and the outcome of the contest has lost recognition for 2,500 of these men.

FOUND DAUGHTER AMONG THE DEAD.

Victim of Wednesday's Railroad Wreck Identified as East Bridgewater Girl. Brockton, Mass., Sept. 19.—The fifth victim of the railroad disaster that occurred here yesterday was identified this afternoon by William John, a German resident of East Bridgewater, as his daughter, Miss Hedwig John. The body of the missing victim of the accident, that of a large woman, 60 years of age, and dressed in black, had not been identified.

Cured—32 Years of Awful Pile Gony.



Stout Falls, S. D., Feb. 18, 1901. "For 32 years I suffered constantly from protruding piles and finally had to abandon my trade as a stonemason. Four months ago I began using Pyramid Pile Cure, and before I had used up one box the disease had entirely disappeared and there is no sign of its ever returning. I am completely cured. F. Capps, 216 N. Minnesota Ave." Sold by all druggists, 50c a box. Book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," and free, Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

FOR THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

REARING QUEENS.

Three Essential Points Stated by an Experienced Beeman. To rear good queens, equal to those reared under the swarming impulse, three essential points must be observed:

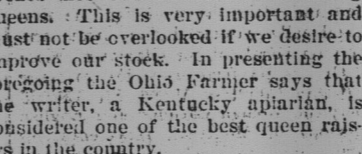
The queen must be reared from small larvae. Those 12 to 24 hours old are just right for the purpose. If bees are given larvae of all ages from which to rear queens, some of the queens will be almost worthless. Doolittle puts the limit at 30 hours, but to be on the safe side I would advise the use of only more than 24 hours old; for no queen breeder will say that the former are better than the latter. The queen cells must be built in full colonies well supplied with young bees. Only way in which we can rear good queens after the honey season is over.

During my 20 years' experience in queen rearing I have tried every method which has been brought to public notice, and I consider Doolittle's method far superior to all others. This method combines the essential points mentioned above in the highest degree. By it we are enabled to have queen cells in the upper story of any colony devoted to the production of extracted honey having a queen excluding honey between the upper story and brood chamber. Remove two frames from the upper story of such a colony and in their place put two frames of unsealed brood. The object in doing this is to draw a large force of nurse bees above to attend to the queen cells. Two days later remove another frame from the upper story, spread the two frames of brood apart and place a prepared frame between them. By "prepared frame" is meant a frame containing a number of queen cells, each supplied with a little royal jelly and a larva about a day old. About 15 cells are as many as a colony should be allowed to build at one time.

Another method to improve our stock for queen rearing we must keep a record each season of our best colonies and rear queens from the stock giving the best results. Have them crossed as far as possible with those not giving queen stock. This is accomplished by sticking our aprily with drones not reared on our breeding queens. This is very important and must not be overlooked. In presenting the foregoing the Ohio Farmer says that the writer, a Kentucky apiculturist, is considered one of the best queen raisers in the country.

Change the Color of Flowers. A foreign investigator tells of using alum, hydrochloric acid and caustic potash, to change the color of flowers. Whiter extracts were made of various red, purple and lilac colored flowers and dilute solutions of the chemicals mentioned added. The alum changed the lilac to blue and the rose color to lilac. Hydrochloric acid changed the lilac and the light red to a copper red, and in some cases the lilac was changed to green or brown. Potash transformed the rose and lilac to green or yellow. Similar results were obtained when cut flowers were placed in solutions of the above or by watering with them plants grown in pots.

Convenient in the Orchard. The fruit ladder shown in the illustration from Farm and Fireside can be made of any tough pole of the desired length and size. Before tripping the



A FRUIT LADDER.

Halesia or Silver Bell Tree. Halesia tetrapeta, popularly known as snowdrop or silver bell tree, so called because of the resemblance of its flowers to the ordinary snowdrop, is one of our prettiest shrubs or low growing trees for large lawns or parks. It is of a low spreading habit, blossoming profusely in April or May.

A Useful Climbing Shrub. Lycopodium chinense (Chinese Matrimony vine) is a graceful climbing shrub which is very useful for covering roofs, stumps of trees or anything else where a tall growing vine is not required.

A Red of Begonias. The different varieties of begonia never make fine ornamental beds, the rich dark shades taken on by the foliage of some forming a fine contrast to the green leaves of the other dark leaved sorts. The dark leaved sorts are especially fine for borders—beds of any green leaved plants.

HOW WE MARKET FRUIT.

Why Not Accommodate the Consumer?—A Hint From Foreigners. A few weeks ago there came to my place two bright young men from Belgium, graduates from a university, who had been traveling over our states for six months visiting our transportation industries. They had money and leisure and intended to locate here, and they had decided that the fruit industry offered the greatest inducement of anything they had discovered in America. They criticized some of our methods. They said to me:

"One trouble is you place your stuff in the market at any place at all, whether it is overloaded or not, and then, too, you put it in a barrel. If I want to buy an apple, I buy two for 5 or three for 10 cents. I pay \$10 a barrel at that rate, but I can buy the whole barrel at \$1.75 to \$2. But if you are staying at a hotel you don't have any room for that much. You force a family to buy a barrel, and the way they have of living in flats and all that sort of thing, you have no place to put them unless they are put under the bed, and that is not a good place to put apples. And then if you buy a small quantity you pay an extraordinary price."

It seems to me the one great business link in our fruit market today is the lack of putting the fruit up properly. That our peach package of five-eighths or one-half bushel is pretty large for family consumption, therefore they are dumped on the stands. A member of the family goes and buys a quart or two and thinks he has done his duty. We curtail the consumption of our fruits when we put them in a basket so large that it has to be broken. We may also curtail it by using too small a basket. The question to be thought out and planned out is the largest possible limit we can sell our production as heretofore, depending upon the world's visible supply, but it is safe to say that the average price for any series of years will be 5 cents per pound or less.

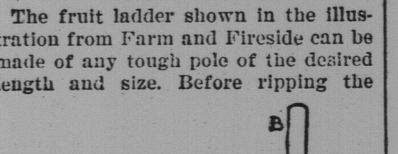
Another the other hand, is the foundation of diversified farming, a system wherein the farmer is not dependent upon any one crop for his living. There is always a market for good butter and good milk, and the farmer can get the feed for his cattle, the butter will not cost one-half what it can be sold for. The butter also brings a cash price and at all times of the year. This enables the farmer, farmer to pay cash for his supplies, and he is enabled to get them cheaper than otherwise. But, most important of all, the dairy farmer is constantly enriching his land, and as the fertility of the soil increases from year to year, more crops, better crops, and cheap crops are produced. This leads to the use of improved farm tools and better farm buildings.

Raising Calves. It is something of a task for even one who has had considerable experience to select a calf that will make a good dairy cow. We should be shy of one that was not from good milking stock on the part of its mother and both its grandmothers, but if its pedigree was as long as a page in the herdbook, and it did not suit us in showing what we call the many signs of a good dairy cow, we should be very careful. We should be very careful to select a calf that will make a good dairy cow. We should be very careful to select a calf that will make a good dairy cow.

Oleo and Process Butter. It is asserted that the renovated or process butter can be readily and surely detected by placing a small piece on a glass plate and pressing it to a thin film with a cover glass. It gives out a mottled appearance of blue and yellow under a microscope with a selenite plate, while with butter freshly made there was only a plain blue appearance. The yellow appearance was due to fat crystals formed by heating and cooling during the renovating process. Normal butter has no crystals. Oleomargarine shows the crystallized appearance even more plainly than the renovated butter, which is due to the hard and tallow in it, as those substances crystallize easily. Out of over 250 samples of alleged butter tested in this way 55 showed signs by crystallization of having been melted and cooled again, and most of these they were able to trace back to the renovating factories. While other tests were used on some of the samples it seems to be the most reliable—American Cultivator.

Summer and Winter Dairy Rations. My dairy herd consists of 12 Jersey cows. My summer ration for butter is pasture, with corn and oats, two quarts morning and evening. My winter ration is plenty of good hay, with corn, oats and middlings in equal parts. Corn fodder or oat chaff makes excellent rough feed if dampened with water to the green leaved sorts. The dark leaved sorts are especially fine for borders—beds of any green leaved plants.

DAIRYING IN THE SOUTH. Logical Means of Reforming the One Crop System. A bulletin by the Georgia experiment station declares that a one crop system of farming cannot be a success for any length of time. No matter how rich the soil may be, it will soon become exhausted in certain elements when only a single crop is grown year after year. Dairying is the foundation of successful diversified agriculture. The feeding and care of the animals take but a little time each day and do not interfere with other work. In ascertaining the profits of dairying the fertilizing value of the manure should be taken into consideration. Barnyard manure makes the cheapest



GRADE GUERNSEY.

best and general fertilizer, and no land can be brought into a high state of fertility without it. It would pay to keep a few cows on every farm even though no profit resulted from the sale of milk and butter. Crops grown on land to which barnyard manure has been applied suffer much less during a dry season than from a lack of moisture than would otherwise be the case. Cotton growing is essentially a one crop system in which the fertility of the soil is lessened each year. The advantages of cotton growing lie in the fact that the crop can be easily raised and it can always be sold at some price. At the prices which prevailed during the past eight years, the majority of the cotton growers of Georgia have not made their living expenses. With the increased cotton acreage of foreign countries, especially Egypt, the future price of cotton is quite apt to be as low as at any time in the past. The price will gradually fall very far below that of heretofore, depending upon the world's visible supply, but it is safe to say that the average price for any series of years will be 5 cents per pound or less.

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