POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 12, 1902.

SENATOR ELLIS SPEAKS IN BOSTON.

Canadian Club Banquet Tuesday Evening-Mr. Eliis Presented Figures Showing That Dominion Had a Complaint in Trade Matters - Hon. J. W. Longley Also Spoke.

Boston, April 8—Canada and Canadians to the United States—or the United States and their relations with the United bought of her—goods to the value, including coin, of \$72,382,000, while her imports from States were discussed at the annual ban-quet of the Canadian Club of Boston at Copley Square Hotel tonight. The prin-cipal speakers were Hon. John V. Ellis, St.

the better of Canada.

"It is the violation of no natural law that the people of the maritime provinces and of the province of Quebec come to these eastern states, just as the people of Ontario find their way to Buffalo and wander to the whole of New York and the central and nearer western states, and it is in accordance with natural laws that from the agricultural states of Americans are now finding their way by thousands into the Canadian northwest, taking up our vacant lands and rapidly increasing their own wealth and the general

the whole British empire it was \$100,005, or \$21,000,000 less than with the United States.

Canada sold largely to England. She bought largely from the United States. In 1901 she sent to Great Britain \$92,857, as the number 525 of her own products, and of foreign products \$12,471,431, a total of \$105,828,956; she bought in Great Britain \$42,800,000 worth. On the other hand, her exports

There is no surplus of neat cattle in the land, but no desirable young animal

should be sacrificed that promises use-

fulness in the near future even though

for a few months it is kept at a disad-

vantage, says J. W. Yale of Connecti-cut. To profitably fatten a lean animal

or any other kind on purchased feed

is an uphill business, yet the manure is valuable and might pay for the care.

As for the best way to fatten much de-

pends on the animal, as to age, breed,

etc. I never am troubled to sell my

Devons at a good price, which, accord-

ing to figures, ranges from \$25 to \$48, and good beef too. I should consider

it impossible to make good meat from

some cows I have seen. Many unprof-itable cows could be put to raising

calves without any grain. This would

continue their usefulness and at the

A good way to feed for beef is where

same time raise cattle for future use.

roughage is plenty go a little slow at first, increasing grain later on. Any

kind of roots is valuable. If their

analyses are not high, still their me-

chanical effects are good, assisting in

the digestion, counteracting the heat-

ing effects of grain and giving a good

relish for food. I would not use corn-

meal alone. Cobmeal might do, but provender would be better. A good

ration would be half cornmeal and half

good wheat bran, and toward the fin-

ish add a small quantity of cottonseed

meal, according to the age and condi-

A Champion Shorthorn.

The Shorthorn bull Duke of Corn-

wall was first and champion at the

DUKE OF CORNWALL.

How to Feed Cottonseed Meal.

Concerning Sorghum.

We have never known of a case of

or Kaffir corn injuring cattle after be-

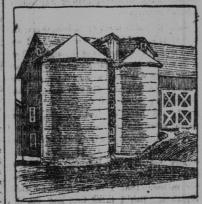
of Hacienda El Parral, Chile.

separately.

tion of the creature feeding.

CONVENIENT SILOS. The Question of Food and Its Prepa-

Since dairying has become one of the principal agricultural pursuits, especially in the east, the supply of fodder or the raising of forage claims almost the first consideration of the farmer, says T. H. Mitchell of Cayuga county, N. Y., in American Agriculturist. We have tried on Oakland farm the various forage crops recommended and have come to the conclusion that they are all too expensive on account of the necessary labor. We except rape for pigs and sheep and ensilage, which we have for some years past used practi-cally the year around. Ensilage is just as valuable in the heat and drought of summer as in the winter's cold. If when you cut your new crop in the fall any is left in the silo, cut right on to the old. We are now feeding out of the smaller of our two siles shown in the illustration corn put in in 1900, and it is just as good as that put in last fall. When building the first silo, place it convenient for a second one. You may



so placed, and it is not necessary to move from one to the other while filling. This is not only a saving of time, but allows one to get much more forage into a given space, as it has time to settle. I believe that every one is agreed that ensilage corn must have cultivation and light and not be plantnot settled that grain in the silo is of as much value as the same grain dried and fed as grain. My experience leads me to believe that by chemical action or by some unknown cause to me, at least, the corn put into the silo with the stalks is not of as much value as the same would be if dried, ground and fed as grain. This subject our experiment stations should investigate more

We are so well convinced of this that | this spring we shall plant and raise as good a crop of field corn as we can, striving especially to raise a large quantity of grain, remove the ears and cut the stalks into the silos. If it proves a failure, we will let the readers of this paper know why. But we don't intend that it shall prove wrong. On the contrary, we believe it a decided step in advance, the serious question being how to get the stalks into good ensilage if put in as dry as they must be if left long enough to mature the grain. Our idea is to have plenty of ensilage for winter feed, enough for summer and some left over. We will do away entirely with green forage crops, as they cost too much labor and do not produce enough per acre.

From testing the best milking cows are found out, and it is wonderful how animals are discovered to be good milkers when a whole twelvemonth is taken, which yet have never yielded a very large quantity at one time, while, on the other hand, animals which have yielded an enormous quantity over a short time and have had great notice taken of them are really poor milkers when their total yield for twelve months is summed up. The cow that proceed slowly. There was no doubt in his mind that Former Chief of Police Devery still had a powerful influence over the force and that many men in the department clung to Devery "with apparently an all-abiding faith." Mr. Partridge taken into account, and it is desirable

Veterinal

To cure a hard milker confine the cow so that you will be safe to insert the teat bistoury into the teat, then cut the small opening in four opposite di-rections. This will make a free opening and allow the milk to run on its own accord for a short time, but it will soon close, leaving an opening sufficient to allow the milk to come easy. In fact, milking in itself will keep it from closing too tightly. Above all things have your instruments clean,

When an udder becomes swollen and inflamed because of a bruise or other injury, poultice the swollen parts with hot linseed, well ground, twice daily. When it has gathered enough so you think it is ready to break, make a free incision, allowing all the pus to come out. Wash the parts twice daily with castile soap and warm water, and keep on with poultice until parts are reduced to their natural size. A full dose of physic is advisable.

Ringworm The treatment for ringworm is to tions on package.

Horns That Grow Backward. To prevent the horns of calves from growing backward scrape the front parts of the horns to a thin shell with a piece of glass, and they will soon turn forward

THE TEXAS FEVER. & Conditions That Produce It and How.

Dr. Cary of the Alabama station, in the summary of bulletin No. 116 upon Texas fever, says: An animal sick with Texas fever cannot infest or transmit the disease to healthy cattle. The only known means by which the micro parasite that causes Texas fever can be transmitted from

had ticks upon them. All cattle must acquire immunity after birth by having one or more attacks of Texas fever. Immunity to Texas fever is not inherited. Southern bred cattle have Texas fever when very young (sucking calves) and are usually but slightly affected by it. The older the animal the more severe the fever; the older the animal the greater the mortality.

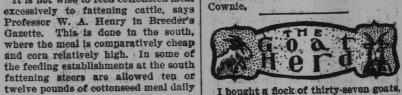
All cattle north of the government quarantine line are susceptible to Texas fever, as are all southern bred cattle raised on tick free farms and tick free town lots. Immune cattle will lese their immunity if kept free of ticks for two or more years. In hot weather Texas fever is usually more acute and fatal than in cool seasons. The best time to bring northern bred or foreign bred cattle into Alabama is between Nov. 1 and March 1. It is safer to bring young sucking calves into Alabama for acclimation than cattle over a year old.

Sucking calves (two to four months old) can be shipped into the south by express, fed milk from a southern bred and immune cow and be made immune by natural tick inoculations, with little

One or two inoculations with de-fibrinated blood from an immune animal will produce a relatively safe immunity to Texas fever. The best age for inoculating with defibrinated blood

bred or susceptible cattle die with Texas fever when turned into tick infested pastures. Less than 10 per cent are lost when made immune by the de-

ticed and the animals are given ear corn on a feeding floor, fourteen pounds of corn will produce two pounds of gain. In other words, every bushel of corn ought to produce ten pounds of pork. If this is not being accomp ed, something is wrong, says John



the most pleasant and easily handled animals that I ever owned. A fence three feet high, if it stands erect, will to feed in this manner. Far better is it to mix cottonseed meal and corn-meal together than to feed either one either first or second growth sorghum ing cut up and thoroughly dried, says H. M. Cottrell of the Kansas experiment station. We have never known of a case of either first or second growth sorghum or Kaffir corn injuring hogs fed either green or dry in any stage of maturity. Sorghum hay is not nearly so good a hog feed as either alfalfa or clover, but where neither of these is available it will pay to feed Curing of Toothsome Bacon.

The night before meat is salted down make a strong pepper tea, says a Kentuckian in Farm and Home. Put a string of red pepper in water and let it stand on the stove until ready for use next morning. If you haven't it, cayenne will do. Add two heaping teaspoonfuls of saltpeter to every two gal-ions of tea, and pour the hot tea on the

hair in 1899 and had to go abroad for 460,000 pounds more.

HEAD NOISES. Those Distressing, Crack ling, Hissing Head Noises

Of the chronic ailments which distress disease. The usual symptoms of dischigumanity, none is perhaps less under from the nose and throat, may be stood than those distressing head and ear tounds, none receive less sympathy. Very often such people are misunderstood by humanity, none is perhaps less under-stood than those distressing head and ear stood that there is tubes. This prevents the tree passage their friends, who tell them that there is tubes. This prevents the tree passage are later in the stood that the ear stood that the e Head Noises sooner or later in variably lead to complete or parti.

deafness.

Do your ears feel full?

Do your ears itch or burn? Is your hearing getting dull?

Is there a dull, ringing sound?
Do the noises make you nervous?
Do you sometimes have headache?
If so, what part of the head?
Are there buzzing sounds heard?
Do you have ringing in the ears?

Do you have ringing in the ears? Is there a throbbing in the ears? Are there orackling sounds heard? Does you head feel dull and heavy?

Are there sounds like steam escaping?

Do the noises sound like an explosion

Do noises in your ears keep you awake Are the noises like the hum of insects? Do you have a heavy feeling over th

Do the noises interfere with your hea

When you blow your nose, do your ea

Does taking a fresh cold increase the

Do you think your hearing is becomin

Are the noises worse in the day time o

Do the noises resemble the sound of

If you are troubled with some of the

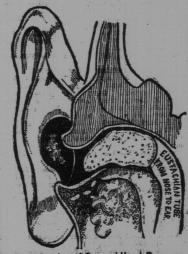
above symptoms, mark them on this piece of paper, cut it out and mail to me, also write any other information you may wish

just how much this course of treatmen will cost. This I always make as reason

water falling?

Are the noises worse some days

and all gentleness, kindness and sympathy.
Because such troubles as these are located very close to the brain, they affect the ever being cured. On such as these I have very frequently performed most remark able cures.



Cross Section of Ear and Head Passages.

land, Formerly Surgeon British Royal Na val Service), 7 to 13 Doane St., BOSTO

Semi-annual Meeting of Shareholders in London.

London, April 10.-Cheerfulness per vaded the semi-annual meeting today c Company here, will learn with great regret of her death which took place at her residence on King street (east), in this city, yesterday afternoon after a very few week's illness. Mrs. Taylor, who leaves three young daugnters, was the younger the shareholders of the Grand Trun

THE BEST BUSINESS PRACTICE SYSTEM, for use of which we hold exclusive





INTERCOLONIAL

trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

Pictou

Express for Sussex

Express for Quebec and Montreal..... Express for Halifax and Sydney22.35

City Ticket Office:

7 King Street, St. John, N. B Henry W. Robertson, L. L. B.

BARRISTER-AT LAW,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

zipal speakers were Hon. John V. Ellis, St. John, a member of the Canadian senate; Hon. J. W. Longley, of Halifax, attorney general of Nova Scotia, and Osborne Howes of this city, prominent as an advocate of reciprocity with the country to the north.

the actual amount of Canadian goods sold in the United States was only \$44,000,000, against \$115,900,000 of goods purchased for import into Canada.

About 75 persons were present, including Speaker J. J. Myers, of the house of representatives; Judge Edgar S. Sheman, Dr. Robert H. Upham, Rev. S. H. Roblin, D. D.; John F. Masters, Colonel Alexander P. Graham, F. H. Risten, W. B. McVey, Richard Carter, president of the board of trade, and many identified with British and Canadian organizations. The ladies tendered a separate banquet to Mrs. Lougley, wife of the attorney general of Nova Scotia.

President Henry W. Patterson, of the club, opened the after dinner exercises, C. H. McIntyre, a New Brunswicker, acting as toastmaster. The subject was "Reciprocity between the United States and Canada."

In introducing Senator Elks, the toastmaster humorously called attention to the fact that Mr. Elks, who is the publisher of a newspaper, had been at one time incarcerated in the Fredericton jail for criticing the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. The senator also in a happy vein recalled the occasion. He then entered upon the discussion of trade affairs, speaking in part as follows:

As a Canadian, Mr. Ellis, said he could not be regard with regret the loss which Canada had "swatianed by the removal from her of so many of those about him." On the other hand," said he, "divided as we are by geographical and political lines, we are on this northern continent, commercially, industrially, socially and sentimentally one. It is the easier thing in the world for people to pass from one division to the other, without the slightest to their personal feeling. Probably in whatever exchange there may be in this form of eciprocity the United States gods imported dutiable and sentimentally one. It is the essistat thing in the world for people to pass from one division to the other, without the slightest health of the propose of the maritime provinces and of the organization by the conditions were unsatisfated to their personal feeling. Pr

speaker did not deny that it was an advantage to Canada to buy United States goods, but such a good customer deserved more consideration. Not being able to get consideration by reasonable appeal for it, Canadian public men were seeking to place United States importations into Canada in a less favorable condition than they now were in regard to duties

thousands into the Canadian northwest, taking up our vacant lands and rapidly increasing their pwn wealth and the general wealth of Canada."

Canada's trade with the outside world in 1801 amounted to \$380,900,000. It was over \$70 per head of her entire population; that of the United States was probably \$30 a head. Canada was, therefore, emphatically a trading country. Of this foreign trade of \$380,900,000, nearly one half of it was done with the United States, nearly \$191,680,000. The amount with the mother country was \$145,000,000, and with the whole British empire it was \$180,000, and with the United States.

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In 1901 she sent to Great Britain \$92,857, 525 of her own products, and of foreign products \$12,471,431, a total of \$195,328,956; she bought in Great Britain \$42,800,000 worth. On the other hand, her exports

FIVE DOCTORS GRIED "HOPELESS" Commissioner Can't Trust the Captains-

But Jacob DeWitta wasn't going to err quits without a fight for his life. He pinned his faith to Dr. Agnewa Cure for the Heart, and it saved him.

Sold by M. V. Paddock.

The Egyptian pyramids are soon to come out of the darkness of 5,000 years, and will be accessible to all tourists. General Director Mapper of the society which has in charge the preservation of the artiquities of the country has decided to light with clearlicity the inner passages and catacombs of the great pyramids. This will provide Egyptian tourists with new attractions, and they will be able to penetrate to the innermost recesses of the pyramids.

"BED-RIDDEN FOR YEARS"

Buch cases are not hopeless when the right treatment is resorted to. South American Rhoumatic Cure has cured hundreds of so-called "incurables." Relieves in aix hours.

The marvellous curative power and effectiveness of South American Rheumatic Cure is in the quickness with which it acts and the almost "lightning change" for the better in the Rheumatic Victim ufter taking a few doses. It seems next to incredible—but there is no deception—it's work is apparent, and every step taken toward recovery is a permanent one. History repeats itself daily in this wonderful treatment—it never fails.

UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS OF UA-

If you have a ringing in the ears, dropping in the throat, bad breath, headache, morning weakness, had taste in the mouth—then it's catarrh. Use Catarrhozone Inhaler four times daily and erradicate this awful disease from your system. Catarrhozone kills the germs, heals the inflamed membranes, cleans nose, throat and air passages by one application. Catarrhozone quickly remedies the head noises and deafness, prevents dropping, and is warranted to absolutely cure all forms of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Lung Troubles. Two months' treatmeat costs \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

It takes a great man to escape undeserved

NEW YORK'S POLICE.

Formulating Reform Measures.

New York, April 10 .- Police Commissioner Partridge stated today he had been police of this city but that from the magnitude of the task he had been forced to

Genuine Carter's

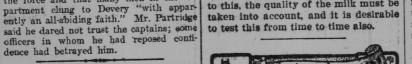
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Breaksport

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below. Very small and as casy to take as sugar

CARTERS FOR HEADACHE, FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPIB LIVER. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION Price Purely Vegetable. Steretions

CURE SICK HEADACHE.



Inflamed Udder.

wash clean with soap and water and rub them once daily with a solution of chloronaphtholeum, according to direc-

pounds of mixed wheat and corn, half and half, by weight to produce 100

Results obtained at the Wisconsin experiment station show that there is practically no difference in the quantity of pork produced from the same weight of wheat or corn. In four trials an average of 499 pounds of ground wheat were required to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight. In two trials with cornmeal 498 pounds were required to produce 100 pounds of gain. When a mixture of equal parts of wheat and corn was fed, better results were obtained than when either wheat or corn was fed alone. It required 485

pounds of gain in live weight

inger of loss.

is a year or less. The best time is between Oct. 30 and March 1. From 50 to 90 per cent of northern

Always water hogs before feeding and never afterward. If this is prac-

Royal Cornwall show, 1901. He was bred by W. J. Hosken, Loggan's Mill, Hoyle, Cornwall, and is the property It is not wise to feed cottonseed meal excessively to fattening cattle, says Professor W. A. Henry in Breeder's Gazette. This is done in the south,

twelve pounds of cottonseed meal daily as their sole grain feed and have cot-tonseed hulls for roughage. The steers on this allowance fatten rapidly, but I bought a flock of thirty-seven goats, common ones, not Angoras, writes W. H. Winters of Arkansas to Wool Markets and Sheep. I must confess that I was somewhat prejudiced against after eight or ten weeks feeding they are liable to become blind from the ex-cessive use of this single rich feeding stuff. It is most unfortunate for one them, but after an experience of eight months with them I find them to be

hold them in lot or pasture. If it leans from them they will climb upon it and jump down on the other side. If you will lean a board against the fence, barn or house, they will climb to the top of it. They delight to climb a lean-ing board and slide down like boys sliding on cellar doors. They soon take up with their home and will come up to the house or barn two or three times a day, and every time it rains they lose no time getting home to shelter, while a sheep will remain out in the rain all day. The goats live and fatten on what other stock will not eat. They live principally on leaves, weeds and briers. They will more than pay their way in clearing brush land, weeds and briers. Green briers are especially bad in this country. Goats are very prolific, usually bringing twins and often triplets. Their fiesh is said to resem-ble venison in taste. I have butchered and sold quite a number of goats the past summer. I can sell three or four goats to one sheep on this market. Almost every one who has eaten goat meat prefers it to mutton and, in fact, to almost any other meat. Goats do not seem to be subject to many of the

salt. Salt lightly to run the blood off, Let the meat lie packed in this three days. Then overhaul the meat. First put on a teaspoonful of pulverized saltpeter on the flesh side of hams and diseases of the sheep or other animals.

The Angora's Fleece.

The most important product of the Angora goat is the long, silky, wavy fleece, used either pure or in connection with wool, silk or linen in a variety of fabrics for house furnishings and women's goods, brilliantines, linings, braid, plushes, astrakhan cloth, furniture coverings and a variety of other materials. The fine fabric called camel's hair is also of the best mohair and not from the camel, as would be supposed from the name. "Chamal" is the Arabic word for camel, and the Arabs also call the Angora goat the chamal.

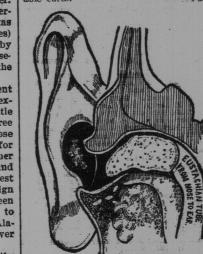
There is a market for all the mohair produced in the country and, in fact, a greater demand from the mills thar can be supplied. Two mills in Maine used 840,000 pounds of domestic mohair in 1899 and had to go abroad for diseases of the sheep or other animals. shoulders and rub it in, and as you put this on salt down with common molasses, black pepper and salt mixed. It should be about the color of brown sugar. Pack close for ten days; then take it up and rub it and pack it back. This will be the third handling. Sometimes it is necessary to add a little more sait. Hang in about three weeks from time hogs are killed. Before hanging wash the meat and roll in hickory ashes; then smoke with hickory wood and corncobs. Canvas the hams and shoulders in February. Never let meat freeze before making the first application; it injures the tissues.

Home of the Angora The Angora goat derives its name from the province of Angora, in Asia Minor, where the species is said to have been evolved. Angora is also the name of the chief town in the proving the drops of Polson's Nerviline in a little with the province being distributed by the province be from Constantinople and connected with same by train. The area of the province is 29,000 square miles and the population under 1,000,000. The annual export of mohair is valued at £200,000.

nothing wrong with them, that they only imagine that they are unwell and that if they would brace up they would be all This is very wrong. It only makes the poor sufferer worse. Instead of this they should receive the utmost consideration

diseased cattle to healthy ones is through two generations of the southern cattle tick.

Tick free cattle never have Texas fever as long as they are tick free. Cattle with Texas fever have or have to find relief, that they are in despair of the find relief, that they are in despair of the find relief, that they are in despair of the find relief, that they are in despair of the find relief, that they are in despair of the find relief, that they are in despair of the find relief, that they are in despair of the find relief, that they are in despair of the find relief, that they are in despair of the find relief, that they are in despair of the find relief.



to give me about your case; as soon as I receive your letter I will study it over carefully. I will then make a diagnosis. giving my opinion of your case, and if it be suitable for my treatment, will tell you So many of my old patients used to write me after I had cured their Catarra that their head and ear sounds had left them, that the ringing, buzzing, crackling, hissing and other noises had all gone, I came to the conclusion that these sounds were produced by Catarrh going up from the nose into the tubes of the ear. The success of my treatment has proved this to be conclusive, because when one's Catarrh is cured, these sounds are gone, never to return again.

I have proven conclusively that in a vast majority of cases these NOISES are caused by Catarrh. You may not have the slightest idea that you are a victim to this Address CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE (Craduate Dathlin University Ire.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. J. G. Taylor.

Rev. Dr. Heratio Stebbins.

William Vanwart.

The death occurred yesterday morning

of Indiantown. Deceased was in his 80th year and leaves two sons and two daugh-

Miss Janet McLean, Truro.

Truro, April 10-(Special)-Miss Janet

CROUPY COUGHS OF

CHILDREN.

The tendency to croup is a foe that all

The man who sells alarm clocks should do a rousing business.

SPEEDY CURE FOR CRAMPS AND

COLIC.

of William Vanwart, a respected res

R. at Toronto.

be at Portland.

Address CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE (Graduate Dublin University, Ire-

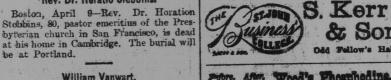
THE GRAND TRUNK.

The many friends here and elsewhere f Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. J. Gardiner Taylor, manager of the Halifax Banking

merly collector of customs at Ottawa. Her sister is Mrs. Charles Drinkwater, of Montreal. Three brothers survive—Dr. Charles E. Graham, of Hull, Quebec; Dr. Kenneth D. Graham, of Ottawa, and John

A. Graham, paymaster in the C. P. R. at Winnipeg. A niece married Mr. Timmerman, now general manager of the C. P. right.

These are some of our features. Our Catalogue gives rull information. Send for one.



ters. Of late years Mr. Vanwart was associated with his son, J. R. Vanwart, in business. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

McLean, aged 72 years, sister of George McLean, insurance man, dropped dead in her brother's house today from heart failure. She had been apparently in good health for some time. RAILWAY On and after MONDAY, October 21, 1901,

All trains run by Eastern Standard Time; 24.00 o'clock is midnight. Moncton, N. B., October 16, 1901.

102 Prince William Street,