

SUSSEX.

A Cheese Makers' Association Formed Recently.

Mr. Denton's Paper on the Care of Milk Read and Discussed.

The students of the Sussex Dairy school met in White's hall on Friday evening and confirmed the organization of a cheese makers' association, to meet weekly throughout the term. The officers elected were: President, A. M. Wheaton, Upper Sackville; secretary, J. F. Tilley, Woodstock; with an executive committee of A. D. Alerton, Chas. F. Rogers, G. F. Doherty, Albert Sears and Allan Good.

The discussion of "The care of milk and how to induce farmers to produce good milk," was opened by President Wheaton.

A. D. Alerton of Woodstock then read the following paper on "The care of milk."

The condition of milk depends largely on the treatment it receives after drawing it from the cow.

1st. Aeration should take place in order to drive the animal heat out of it.

2nd. The milk should be cooled down to a low temperature as soon as possible after milking. Aeration may be done in different ways. Either by dipping, stirring or by the use of an aerator. Should an aerator be used, when putting the milk in the can it should also then be stirred. The stirring not only aids in cooling and taking away bad odors, but also prevents loss of cream in the vat, especially in cold weather. Milk should not be allowed to stand in or near a barn yard or any place where bad odors arise or exist, for the reason that milk is very sensitive and will readily catch any bad odor that comes in contact with it. If milk is taken to the factory in good condition every day the cheese will be the same every day, providing the cheese maker gives it the proper care and his strict attention.

C. F. Rogers of Southampton said: My experience in this matter is that the farmers are very difficult to manage, though some of them are anxious to learn how to care for milk. One of his patrons had a puddle in a blue clay swamp in which he set his milk, and this place soon became too odorous for the companionship of milk. He had to send home on the average four and five cans of milk every day, so he asked his patrons to meet together and he gave them his ideas on the care of milk. He noticed that most of them after that sent better milk, but it was far from being as it should be.

J. F. Doherty, from Musquodobiit, related his first year's experience in a factory. Many of his patrons used the Globe aerator to aerate and cool their milk, and his milk arrived in good condition. He had advised them to also stir and dip their milk as well as put it through the aerator. He only sent back two or three lots in the whole season.

Mr. Hawkins of Keswick, Y.C., said he was one of the unlucky men who did not know much and was always ready to tell what he did not know. He had some experience in dairy work and he was glad to attend this dairy course. Already the patron would get a valuable instruction and he hoped to get much more of practical benefit. He had had considerable experience with tainted and sour milk, and he found it sometimes a very difficult matter to approach farmers on the subject of the care of milk, though he had found that many of his patrons would accept his advice, when it was tendered in such a way as not to excite their opposition.

President Wheaton said his experience had been in the line of butter making, rather than that of cheese, and he had rarely had much trouble with sour milk. He thought the milk should be ailed and cooled to the temperature of the surrounding air.

Mr. Eveleigh of Sussex said he was no speaker, but he had some experience in handling milk, though not very much. He was visiting his patrons' farms. However, the patron would go to the factory and he always tried to impress on them the kind of milk that was required to make good cheese. If a man wanted to take care of milk, he could. He had after had worse milk in September than in the hot weather. He advised the patron to aerate and cool before milking; 2nd. Aerate and cool immediately down to the temperature of the atmosphere; 4th. To set the can up on three stones or sticks to let the air circulate underneath the can; 5th. To keep all utensils rigidly clean. The morning's milk should be cooled down to the temperature of the air before milking with the night's milk. He also favored milk cans with ventilating covers so that the animal odors from the milk could escape while it was being hauled to the factory.

J. F. Tilley of Woodstock thought he had been greatly benefited by coming to the dairy school. He would have been here last year had it not been for the presence of that unwelcome visitor, smallpox.

He had considerable experience with poor milk. With some patrons he sent the milk home, but he found that talking to the patrons in an easy way was often quite effective.

C. F. Rogers wanted to know how to handle a man who sent word he would just take back one more can of milk.

J. F. Tilley said if that can was sour when it came next, he would send it home and let the patron stick to his word or not just as he pleased.

C. F. Rogers wanted to know from Mr. Eveleigh if it was not necessary to put milk in cold water to keep it sweet during the hot weather.

Mr. Eveleigh thought it might sometimes be necessary, but if the milk was well ailed and cooled to the temperature of the air around it, there was not generally any necessity for water.

G. M. White of Keswick, Y.C., wanted to know if some of the old cheese makers present would not give their opinion as to paying for milk for cheese making according to its percentage of fat.

N. W. Eveleigh's experience had been that it was a good system, though he had never tried it long enough to see its effect on the quality of the milk whether it improved the milk or not. Harvey Mitchell of York county said he had had some experience with poor milk. The best cure, he thought, was to send the tainted milk home. A lot of trouble was caused by dirty cans. It was a good plan for the cheese maker to visit his patrons and talk to them on caring for their milk. The cheese maker should have a knowledge of the cause of sour milk before he began to talk about how to keep it sweet. Souring was caused by the presence of germs in the milk; these germs would begin to grow at 50 deg. and would cease to grow at 140 deg. Milk should be cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere and so prevent souring. Taints in milk came from various causes, and usually the longer the milk was kept the more they would develop. It had been found that milk would absorb bad odors on its way to the factory, and also that some was spoiled after it reached the factory when the latter was not kept clean. In Ontario some cheese men make their milk drawers sign a written contract to thoroughly wash and scald their wagons twice a week and to keep their own persons neatly clothed and rigidly clean. This had a good effect on the patrons, as well as being necessary for the safe carriage of the milk.

W. Hubbard was called on. He was glad to see this association formed and would like to see it a permanent institution. Organized efforts as necessary among cheese makers as with any other class, and he thought the man who went back to his district as a member of this association and a graduate of the Sussex Dairy school would be able to speak to his patrons about the care of milk with more prestige than he had hitherto had. He had visited a good many different factories and he knew there was a great deal of persuasion needed before all the milk was sold in a satisfactory condition, and he spoke at some length endorsing the points raised by other speakers.

John Robertson, dairy superintendent, was asked for his opinion. He said: If a man wished to impress a farmer with the truth of what he said, it was necessary for him to thoroughly understand what he was talking about. No man was more skeptical of advice than the farmer. The cheese maker himself should thoroughly understand all about the composition of milk and the changes it is liable to undergo, before he begins to tell about its care. It would not be wise to talk to the farmer about the bacteria in the milk, though he should himself understand about the growth and conditions of these lowest forms of plant life, but he should express himself understandingly in simple language. Taints in milk, as Mr. Mitchell had remarked, were often introduced through the cow from the air she breathed, the food she ate, or the water she drank. He then gave a very interesting description of a cow's physiology and advised all present to buy a book treating on the subject and study it for themselves. He was in favor of paying for milk for cheese making according to the Babcock test, because it tended to improve the quality of milk delivered at the factory, and as milk that was well cared for would test higher than neglected milk, it also had the effect of securing more care in aerating and cooling, and all this tended to the production of richer and better flavored cheese.

After passing a resolution of sympathy with Principal Hopkins at his enforced absence from his work during the last two days, the meeting adjourned till Friday evening, 19th inst.

A GAME OF CARDS.

A story going the rounds of the press speaks for itself.

"The hero of the story was brought up in a Christian home, and was taught that cards should always be avoided. He consistently and conscientiously observed this precept until ten years ago when he attended a progressive euchre party, took part in the game, and was so fascinated that he soon began to follow the career of a professional card player and gambler. He visited various parts of the world, and met with phenomenal success as a gambler everywhere.

"In a certain foreign city a stranger approached him and asked the privilege of playing with him. They entered a gambling house, and began playing, with the understanding that they should play till one or the other was 'broke.' The stranger steadily lost, till all he had was gone. He went out and borrowed \$2,000, and returned and lost that. He again went out, and committed suicide.

"The hero of our story, hearing the report of the pistol, surmised what had occurred, and went out into the garden where the stranger had gone. He found his opponent lying dead with a pistol beside him. In his pocket were found letters, and the photograph of a woman. Our hero recognized the picture as that of his own mother, and the letters were from the mother to the dead son. The two gamblers were brothers. They had not seen each other for years, and their meeting at the card table resulted in the suicide of one of these brothers.

This sad event resulted in the reformation of the surviving brother. He had seen enough of games of chance, and the fatal spell was broken. But at what a cost had he learned the end of the road he entered when he played his first game in the progressive euchre party. Let Christians keep homes clear of these snares which Satan spreads for unwary feet.—Sel.

Boys, if you do not learn to play cards, you will never be gamblers with them.

Conscience warns us as a friend before it punishes us as a judge.—Stanislaus.

Pho's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best. Relieves in Days. Cures in Weeks. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. See R. T. Haseltine, Warren, Pa.

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MICHIGAN'S BENEFACTOR

AN OFT REPEATED STORY OF TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

What Mr. Charles H. Hackley Has Done for Western Michigan.

(Grand Rapids, Mich., Press.)

The most beautiful place in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley. Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously since 1854, and in that time has amassed a fortune which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with wealth there did not come that tightening of purse-strings which is generally a marked characteristic of wealthy men.

It is no wonder then that the name of Chas. H. Hackley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism, also numbness of the lower limbs, so much so that it has seriously interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he has seemed to grow young again and to have recovered the health which he had in youth.

To a reporter for the Press Mr. Hackley explained the secret of his transformation. "I have suffered for over twenty years," he said, "with pains in my lower limbs so severely that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold water compresses on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neuralgia and rheumatic pains in my limbs, which had been growing in intensity for years, finally became chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs with only partial relief and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still and my sufferings began to make life look very blue. Two years ago last September I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had done for others, and some cases so nearly resembled mine that I was interested, so I wrote to one who had given a testimonial, an eminent professor of music in Canada. The reply I received was even stronger than the printed testimonial and it gave me faith in the medicine.

"I began taking the pills and found them to be all that the professor had told me they would be. It was two months before I experienced any perceptible betterment of my condition. My disease was of such long standing that I did not expect speedy recovery and was thankful even to be relieved. I progressed rapidly, however, towards recovery and for the last six months have felt myself a perfectly well man. I have recommended the pills to many people and am only too glad to assist others to health through the medium of this wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much for what it has done for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, and cure when other medicines fail. They are for sale by all druggists only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." All others are fraudulent imitations. If your dealer does not keep the genuine Pink Pills they will be sent, post paid, six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AMHERST.

Amherst, April 13.—Word was received here this morning of the death of Benjamin Moran, which took place at Dorchester this morning about 10 o'clock. The deceased was born at Richibucto and was 67 years of age. This winter Mr. Moran had an attack of la grippe, from the effects of which he had nearly recovered. This morning he went into Mr. Dobson's store, near Mr. Moran's residence, apparently in his usual health, and shortly after expired. Mr. Moran was the father of W. J. Moran, of the firm of Moran & Bent, and of Mrs. Bent, wife of Mr. Moran's partner, both of this firm, and father in law of A. W. Chapman, barrister of Dorchester. The deceased has lived in Dorchester for the past half century, where he was universally respected.

FEDERAL COURT OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

At the session of the general conference of the Methodist church, begun in the city of London, Ontario, September 6, A. D. 1894, it was resolved that—

"Whereas, the general conference has already affirmed its willingness to negotiate with other Protestant churches on the question of union; and

"Whereas, the needs of the missionary work at home and abroad call more forcibly than ever for economy, for mutual recognition of sister churches and for co-operation;

"It is desirable, in the judgment of this conference, to establish a federal court composed of representatives of negotiating churches; and

"Such court, when established, shall not have power to deal with questions of creed or discipline, or with any question vitally affecting the independence of any of the negotiating churches.

"The general conference of the Methodist church now, on its part, appoints the following persons to be its representatives in such federal court, viz.:

"Central section, Ontario and Quebec—Revs. Dr. A. Sutherland, Dr. T. G. Williams, Dr. W. C. Henderson and Judge Deacon and A. Shaw.

"Eastern section, the maritime provinces—Revs. S. F. Huestis, Dr. Borden, Dr. Hearty, C. H. Paisley, M. A. R. W. Weddall, D. D., and J. R. Ingh, L. D., and Wesley Smith.

"Western section, west of Ontario—Revs. Jas. Woodworth, J. F. Betts, A. W. Ross and J. A. M. Aikins, Q. C., and E. Odium, M. A.

"Newfoundland section—Revs. Dr. Milligan, J. Nurse and Hon. J. J. Rose, Q. C.

"Each section shall organize separately and have power independently of other sections to consult and act with representatives of other churches in the territory assigned to them.

"The officers of the central section shall call the whole court when a majority of the several sections shall deem it necessary.

"The functions of the court shall be to consult and act with the representatives of other churches, with a view to co-operation and economy in regard to dependent charges within their territory."

Copies of the above resolutions have been sent to various Protestant churches, as ordered by the general conference. It is respectfully suggested that the press, especially of the different denominations, give them their full publicity.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

(In May, 1889, the following appeared in the Toronto Empire):

NEWFOUNDLAND.

To the Editor of the Empire:

Sir—Vox populi, vox dei, some one has said, the voice of the people is the voice of God. Well, if this be really so, the next election for members to serve in the legislature of the colony of Newfoundland, may fairly be deemed the people's election. Heretofore, in that British possession, the suffrage has to a large extent been influenced to use a mild expression, by the wealth of the country, the result being that a wage of 55 cents per day has been doled out to the laborer as an equivalent for ten or twelve hours' toil. At the recent session of parliament a residential manhood suffrage bill was introduced by the government, giving a vote to every male resident of the respective electoral districts who had attained the age of 25 years or upwards. This act, now enrolled in that colony, will add over 12,000 voters to the list, and virtually brings the province of Newfoundland, and very properly so, into the control of the whole people of the island.

The cordial and generous manner in which the government of Newfoundland agreed, conjointly with our government, to grant fishing privileges to our republican neighbors by means of the modus vivendi, shows a proper and statesmanlike appreciation of a very delicate and complicated international matter, and goes far to convince one that the time for the consolidation of the union grows on apace. The advantages of union, more especially to the people of the colony, are so self-evident that in this letter I shall not attempt to go fully into the whole subject. The present, through-out the whole civilized world, may be said to be a railway period. Union would hasten the construction of a railway, say from St. John's to the harbor of St. George's Bay, and also to many other important points in the province; indeed the terms of union would doubtless provide for the speedy commencement of such necessary public works, when I speak of the days of "fifty-five cents," or even of "seventy cents," for the day's wage would be for ever numbered with the absurdities of the past. That eminent civil engineer, Sanford Fleming, in his report of 1885, on the Intercolonial railway exploratory survey, says of St. John's, speaking of that harbor as a probable ocean terminus for passenger and mails: "A rate of 16-1/2 miles per hour is thought to be quite possible; the distance between Valentia and St. John's is 1,440 miles." Now, however, it is certain that the fastest ocean mail and passenger steamer of the future will attain a much higher rate of speed, fixed today by practical steamship men at 22 nautical miles an hour, which would reduce the ocean voyage between these two points to a minimum of 74.55 hours.

As in the near future the area of Canada may be rounded out by the acquisition of this colony, upon terms and conditions mutually satisfactory and profitable, it may not prove uninteresting to quote a few of the advantages which would, as a matter of course, flow from such a union.

As a summer resort Placentia bay and St. George's bay offer inducements which, with modern and rapid transit facilities, would doubtless attract the summer tourists from the United States and Canada in large numbers, and with fast ocean steamers, reducing the voyage from Liverpool, England, to St. John's, Newfoundland, a distance of 2,013 miles, to say, 52 or 56 hours, there is no reason to doubt that the great attractive harbors and beautiful scenery would in time also induce many of the summer tourists of Great Britain and Ireland to visit the colony, as the unique attractions which offer on every hand only require to be known to be appreciated.

Let one imagine a passenger leaving Liverpool on one of our modern fast steamers of 182-2 miles an hour, reaching St. John's in 92 hours, remaining there four hours for transfer, then taking the cars for St. George's bay, a distance of 260 miles, making the trip in less than seven hours, then taking the steamer for Shippegan harbor, a distance of 250 miles, in 13 hours; then by the now proposed new line of railway, styled the Temiscouata, Newcastle and Shippegan railway, reach Newcastle in four hours; from which point Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Boston, New York or Chicago may be reached by one or other of the railway routes; so that the passage may be made from Liverpool via St. John's, St. George's bay, Shippegan and Newcastle to either Montreal or Boston in less than 139 hours, and to other points at the same relative speed.

Of Shippegan harbor, above referred to, Sanford Fleming, C. E., in 1885, gave interesting data, after careful and personal survey, of which the following is a very much condensed synopsis:

"The distance from Halifax to Liverpool by Cape Race is 2,480 miles, and from Shippegan by Cape Race to Liverpool is 2,493 miles; whilst by Belle Isle the distance from Liverpool to

Shippegan is only 2,318 miles.

"Great Shippegan harbor is formed between Shippegan and Pokesoudie island and the mainland the channels leading to which between Pokesoudie island and the mainland is one mile in width with seven fathoms of water from side to side. Vessels within the harbor of Shippegan have good anchorage, are quite safe from every wind and can load in the strongest gale. The rise and fall of tide is about seven feet. The principal entrance from Bale des Chaleurs has not less than five fathoms on the bar, inside which, within the harbor there are six or seven fathoms up to the usual landing places.

"Shippegan is a spacious harbor with plenty of water, regular soundings and tough blue clay holding ground, where vessels would be perfectly secure in any storm. Vessels of heavy draught may enter into it in any weather, by day or night. The area of the basin is about two and a half square miles, a sheet about double the size of Halifax harbor between St. George's island and the narrows of Bedford basin."

A line of steamers between Shippegan and St. George's bay would seem to be of great advantage to colony and dominion.

Yours, etc.,

ROBERT MARSHALL.

A MATTER OF ECCLESIASTICAL ORDER.

(Church Bells, March 22.)

An endeavor is being made in the diocese of Ontario to start an agitation, in consequence of the refusal of the Archbishop of Ontario to accept as a candidate for holy orders a student who proposes to enter Wycliffe college, Toronto. The archbishop seems to have acted very justly and kindly in the matter, and the attempt which is being made by some evangelical churchmen of extreme views to represent the course which he has taken as an attack on evangelical views is as ungenerous as it is unjust.

His grace has stated that the candidate "seemed to know little or nothing of theology, and to need beginning with the very groundwork; and, as he told me that he could not afford to take a theological course, I could do nothing. If he will take a full course of divinity in either Trinity college, Toronto, or at Lennoxville college, I will accept him as a candidate for holy orders, and should he go to Lennoxville I can give him a nomination which will secure him free tuition."

In reply to this the archbishop was curtly informed that the young man had "decided" to go to Wycliffe college. His grace's reply was that he could not admit him to the examination for holy orders under any other conditions than those he had laid down. No hardship is thereby inflicted on the candidate, as he is free to persist in his determination, he could easily get another bishop to admit him to the examination for deacon's orders. The agitation is, in short, merely an attempt to put pressure on the archbishop to accept the young man on his own terms and not on those prescribed by his grace. If the candidate wishes to be admitted to holy orders by the archbishop, it is plainly his duty to fulfil his grace's requirements. He has clearly no possible right to decide what course he will take and then to demand ordination as a matter of course.

BRIGGS'S BABY.

Briggs's baby is a baby boy about ten months old, who is admitted to be one of the smartest boys of his age.

The child was sitting on the floor playing with five or six buttons on a string, and taking an occasional nibble at an apple to bring out his first crop of teeth. Mrs. Briggs and a neighbor were talking away, when the baby hid the buttons under the mat and started to finish the apple. A bit of skin got in his throat, and he gave a cough and a whoop and pawed the air and rolled on his head.

"Oh! them buttons!" he has swallowed them buttons!" cried the mother, and she picked him up and shook him. "Found him on the back," yelled the other woman, trying to hold the baby's legs still.

"Run for the neighbors!" cried Mrs. Briggs.

"Oh, he'll die! he'll die!" screamed the other woman as she ran out.

And the neighbors came in and made him lie on his stomach and cough, and then turned him on his back and rubbed his stomach and jogged him about all sorts of ways, until he got mad and set up howling. Then the boy ran for Briggs, and Briggs ran for the doctor, and the doctor came and chucked the baby and ordered sweet oil and a mustard plaster, and told them to hold on his back. Everybody knew that those six buttons were lodged in the baby's throat, because he was red in the face and because he struggled as he howled and wept.

The doctor was looking serious, and Briggs was thinking that he hadn't done anything to deserve such a blow, when one of the women pushed the mat and discovered the buttons. Then everybody laughed and chattered, and they kicked the smelt oil bottle under the sofa, threw the mustard plaster at the doctor, and Mrs. Briggs hugged the howling angel to her bosom and called him her "wopey, topey, hopsy, dropey, popsy little cherub!"—London Tit-bits.

Bryce—Algernon Fitz Sappy is one of those fellows who has more money than brains, isn't he? Knows—Yes, and he is poor, too.—Life's Calendar.

Shippegan is only 2,318 miles.

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