

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

Testing Dairy Herds—What the Danes Have Done—An Object Lesson for Canada.

The little kingdom of Denmark occupies an almost unparalleled position as a producer of first class bacon and butter, as Canadian exporters of these products fully realize. This success has been brought about chiefly by the general diffusion of agricultural information and the hearty co-operation of the farmers along every line that will be to their mutual advantage. There are many directions in which Canadians might profitably imitate these energetic rivals of ours, not the least important being in the improvement of dairy stock. The Danes have done this in a most intelligent and progressive manner. It is only a short step from the co-operative factory to the co-operative testing association, and it would seem that methods which have proved of such marked benefit in Denmark could not much longer remain untried in this country. In every dairy community there is at least one particularly intelligent and progressive man, who would have little trouble in inducing twenty or thirty of his neighbors to join him in an enterprise that has proved so profitable elsewhere. It has been demonstrated by the census returns and other official statistics, by the work of the experimental farms and agricultural colleges, and by numerous private investigations of dairy herds that a large proportion of our cows are kept at an actual loss. An educational campaign that will bring dairy farmers face to face with facts as they exist on their farms is urgently needed in this country. The problem of weeding out the cows that cannot be made to give milk a profit is by far the most important one that confronts our dairymen today. The possibilities in this connection were well illustrated by Prof. Grisdade at the recent Winter Fair at Guelph. He told of a friend of his who had increased the average production of his herd from 835 in one year to 845 the next, although the price of cheese remained the same. In the United States these cows are considered profitable, and in the year following to \$70. This was accomplished by more skilful feeding, by weeding out the inferior cows, and by buying from neighbors better producing cows, of whose value the producers were ignorant.

per cow, while the increased returns per annum, as a result of five years' testing, were from six to fifteen dollars per annum. Surely this is an eminently satisfactory rate of interest. The extraordinary increase in the number of these societies in Denmark shows how highly their work is appreciated. The tests made by the original associations were sufficient to convince the Danish farmers that they were not dairymen on business principles—that they were allowing a lot of rubbish cow to eat up the profits produced by their good cows—and they were quick to adopt better and more profitable methods. The hundreds of co-operative cheese factories and creameries doing business throughout Canada, produce results that we can work successfully along co-operative lines. It is only a short step from the co-operative factory to the co-operative testing association, and it would seem that methods which have proved of such marked benefit in Denmark could not much longer remain untried in this country. In every dairy community there is at least one particularly intelligent and progressive man, who would have little trouble in inducing twenty or thirty of his neighbors to join him in an enterprise that has proved so profitable elsewhere. It has been demonstrated by the census returns and other official statistics, by the work of the experimental farms and agricultural colleges, and by numerous private investigations of dairy herds that a large proportion of our cows are kept at an actual loss. An educational campaign that will bring dairy farmers face to face with facts as they exist on their farms is urgently needed in this country. The problem of weeding out the cows that cannot be made to give milk a profit is by far the most important one that confronts our dairymen today. The possibilities in this connection were well illustrated by Prof. Grisdade at the recent Winter Fair at Guelph. He told of a friend of his who had increased the average production of his herd from 835 in one year to 845 the next, although the price of cheese remained the same. In the United States these cows are considered profitable, and in the year following to \$70. This was accomplished by more skilful feeding, by weeding out the inferior cows, and by buying from neighbors better producing cows, of whose value the producers were ignorant.

ENFORCING THE ACT

Inspector Jones and the Police Are After All Saloon Keepers

The campaign of strict enforcement of the liquor-license act is now well under way, and officers who are responsible for the proper enforcement of the law state that they will continue until every clause is rigidly observed. Early in the week Inspector Jones went around and notified every saloon keeper in the city that no more than one entrance provided by law would be permitted. Notice was given that all other doors would have to be closed at once. A few days ago it is estimated that a number of time will be allowed for the necessary work to be done, and after that those who have not complied with the law will be prosecuted. Many saloon keepers are expected to report all saloon keepers who do not carry out the regulations. Yesterday Michael McCallum, who conducts a bar room and a beer shop on Union street, appeared in police court to answer a complaint made by Inspector Jones. Mr. McCallum's liquor license covers the building occupied by both shops, and he has been in the habit of keeping the beer shop open during the hours permitted, which is later than is allowed for saloons. Mr. Jones thought this should not be done, and the action taken yesterday was to compel Mr. McCallum to close his beer shop at the same hour as he closes the saloon, the two shops being divided by a partition. Daniel Munro, another saloon keeper, appeared yesterday to answer a complaint made by Mr. Jones. He was ordered to close his beer shop at the same hour as his saloon. The police are expected to continue this campaign for some time.

CHRISTMAS LETTER

Written by Pupil of School for Deaf—Their Christmas Tree

The following account of Christmas at the school for the deaf and dumb was written by one of the pupils: Christmas has gone for another year. On Saturday, Dec. 17th, some of the boys went to get fir in the woods and they brought a lot. Two days after that the larger boys were busy making festoons of fir for several days till Thursday. Then the smaller boys went to look for trees in the woods, and found a very large one and brought it home. On Friday when school closed for Christmas the older boys decorated the dining room with the festoons and put the Christmas tree up in the office. On Saturday afternoon we caught a glimpse of Santa Claus. It was Mrs. Case and Mrs. McLean who brought two very nice and useful things for the Christmas tree. They surely were Santa Claus. They took tea with us. After supper they were undoing the parcels and putting treasures on the table. When they finished they said, "We wish you a Merry Christmas, and we wish you all good things for the coming year." On Sunday we did not go to church on account of sickness here. We had prayers at 9.30, service at 11, and the local express from Moncton late here at 8.15, is reported four hours late. The Caraquez train will be in on time.

PRESENTATION

Patrick J. Burns of Bathurst Surprised by His C. M. B. A. Friends

BATHURST, Jan. 4.—Installation of officers of Branch No. 130, C. M. B. A., took place in their hall last night. There was a very large attendance of members and the proceedings were marked by an unusual interest. After the regular business had been disposed of and the meeting closed, John J. Harrington was called to the chair and after a few explanatory remarks, requested P. J. Burns, senior chancellor, to come to the platform and the following address was read by P. J. Venniot: To Patrick J. Burns, Senior Chancellor of Branch No. 130, C. M. B. A., Bathurst, N. B.: Dear Sir and Brother,—On the first meeting of the year, we, your friends and brother members, deem it fitting to offer you our best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year. We have in mind your long and continued connection with this branch, of which you are one of the pioneer members and the first presiding officer; the diligence and devotion you have always shown in the performance of the duties of this and other offices you have filled; as well as your never-ceasing desire to forward the interests of the association since its inception in 1894. An event in your life has lately occurred — we refer to the celebration of your silver wedding — which further enhances your remarkable record. We beg you will accept the accompanying gift as a souvenir of this meeting, and as an expression of the friendship of the members. On behalf of the members. W. M. J. LAPLANTE, President. Secretary. Dated at Bathurst, N. B., Jan. 3, 1905. Jas. J. Power, district deputy, then presented Chancellor Burns with a beautiful gold-headed ebony cane, suitably inscribed. Mr. Burns in reply, thanked the members. He reminded them that usually he was not at a loss for words when there was anything to talk about. On this occasion he was too surprised and affected by the good will shown him. He would prize the gift and remember the donors as long as he lived. Mr. Burns then received the warm personal congratulations of the members present. The names of the officers elected for the present year have already been given in the Sun. It began snowing last night, and at this writing, 4 p. m., it is a howling northeast storm, a regular old-fashioned one. Over a foot of snow has fallen and some of the drifts are not deep. The local express from Moncton due here at 8.15, is reported four hours late. The Caraquez train will be in on time.

DEXTERITY OF THE HINDOOS

Dancing and Legerdemain, They Are Expert at Tumbling, Rope

The dexterity of the Hindoos in tumbling, rope dancing and legerdemain is so much superior to that of Europeans and Japanese that the statements of travellers on the subject were much doubted, until they were brought to exhibit their singular feats in this country. Nothing is more common in India than to see young girls walking on their hands and feet, with their body bent backward. Another girl will bend backward, plunge her head into a hole about eighteen inches deep, full of water and dirt, and bring up between her lips a ring, and was buried in the mud. The women may frequently be seen dancing together on a rope stretched over trestles, one playing on the vina, or Hindoo guitar, the other holding two vessels brimful of water, and capering about without spilling a drop. A plank is sometimes fixed to the top of a pole twenty-five feet high, which is set upright; a man then climbs up it, springs backward and seats himself upon the plank. Another mountebank balances himself by the middle of the body on a horizontal pole fifteen or eighteen feet high. He first sets it upright, and then climbs up it, with his legs and arms, as if it was a firmly rooted tree. On falling to the ground he clings to his feet and hands, fixing the centre of the pole in the middle of his sash, and dances, moving about in all directions to the sound of music with a graceful and elegant manner. He then descends, taking a pole on his shoulders, climbs up the pole again, and stands on the top on one leg. Sometimes a boy lies across the extreme end of the pole, and the mountebank, while the dealer is making a display and can afford to indulge her whim. The extravaganza this craving for gems leads to is excused by some people on the score that precious stones are a sure investment, while the dealer in imitation gems truthfully avers that it fosters their trade. A very quaint fashion from old times is the agrafe of brilliants, an ornament resembling a bow and arrow, or as diamonds, duplicated many times so as to form a dress from the decollete to the hem of the skirt. The ornaments graduate in size, so that at the foot of the dress is a French paste, which are at the waist, thereby producing a very elegant effect. These ornaments are rarely to be seen in real diamonds, but sets of them are being bought in old French paste, which are made of cloud grey satin and was quite untrimmed, save for the agrafe and a berthe and elbow flounces of white lace. Juliet sets of diamonds and pearls are so much in vogue that those of colored stones that they are likely to last than the rest of their kind in the favor of the wealthy woman. A new net is made of gold lattice work, fastened to the crown of the head and the center of the forehead, which is used to hold up the hair and to hold up the hair and to hold up the hair. Very lovely agrafes, composed of a pair of diamond leaves, the edges of which meet in the center, are being made purposely to be worn with the hair in two curls, the tips of which dip in the center of the brow and cause a semi-conventional ornament of this kind to look unusually charming. The jewellers have been very busy lately inventing new ornaments or fresh ways of wearing old ones. How to make it became less fashionable than it was a few years ago to wind them round the neck, and the necklaces of pearls and of diamonds are so much in vogue that those of colored stones that they are likely to last than the rest of their kind in the favor of the wealthy woman. A new net is made of gold lattice work, fastened to the crown of the head and the center of the forehead, which is used to hold up the hair and to hold up the hair and to hold up the hair.

FORTUNE IN GEMS

Newest Jewels — What They Cost and How They Are Worn

The desire for jewels and the extravagance shown in the elegantly splendid displays now made by women who delight in such manifestations of wealth are two of the main characteristics of the power dress exercises over women in this luxurious age. A million sovereigns sounds like an incredibly huge sum of money to sink in precious stones, but the gem caskets of some of our great ladies represent that value very closely, and it is actually touched in a few notable instances. Quite moderately wealthy young married women do not consider their catalogue of jewels complete without two or three tiaras, a string of pearls capable of being measured by the yard, a stomacher brilliantly ablaze with jewels, a dog collar and numerous necklets, rings of various colors to match various gems, to say nothing of earrings of diamonds, brooches, brooches and little ornaments by the hundred. One single necklace of pearls — only a string that closely clasps the throat — has been known to cost \$6,000, and then a lady swallows up any sum up to \$50,000, and even more when it contains practically priceless stones; one's brooch may easily represent \$50,000, while a stomacher, which is valued by cost less. Hence, to be bedizened in gems that represent 100,000 pounds is not a difficult task for the woman who likes a barbaric display and can afford to indulge her whim. The extravaganza this craving for gems leads to is excused by some people on the score that precious stones are a sure investment, while the dealer in imitation gems truthfully avers that it fosters their trade. A very quaint fashion from old times is the agrafe of brilliants, an ornament resembling a bow and arrow, or as diamonds, duplicated many times so as to form a dress from the decollete to the hem of the skirt. The ornaments graduate in size, so that at the foot of the dress is a French paste, which are at the waist, thereby producing a very elegant effect. These ornaments are rarely to be seen in real diamonds, but sets of them are being bought in old French paste, which are made of cloud grey satin and was quite untrimmed, save for the agrafe and a berthe and elbow flounces of white lace. Juliet sets of diamonds and pearls are so much in vogue that those of colored stones that they are likely to last than the rest of their kind in the favor of the wealthy woman. A new net is made of gold lattice work, fastened to the crown of the head and the center of the forehead, which is used to hold up the hair and to hold up the hair and to hold up the hair.

GREAT LUMBER RAFTS ON THE PACIFIC

The strangest craft afloat was recently seen gliding out from the port on the Columbia River on the Pacific Coast, says the Philadelphia North American.

At first glance it looked like some giant sea monster, or like a mammoth log raft. Not a scrap of metal was visible anywhere, where about it, nor was it carrying freight. As the river was calm and port near, it could not have been constructed for the purpose of carrying shiploaded cargoes, in fact, it was a lumber raft. The purpose of this puzzling float was learned only after questioning its pilot. It was a lumber raft, built of logs exclusively, arranged with mathematical precision, it was designed to carry itself, and nothing else, safely to market, where it would be energetically pulled to pieces and sold. This method of shipping lumber on the waters of the Pacific coast is unique, and although attempted in a little different manner some years ago has only just proved successful. The largest crafts built on the Pacific coast, if not in the world, are these lumber rafts, made of logs and pilings. They are taken long distances and made to withstand storms, the sturdiest being towed by one or two towed 1,200 miles, the shortest distance for which one is constructed being 750 miles. These rafts contain all the way from mouth of the Columbia River and up along Puget Sound in Washington states. They are towed down the coast to San Francisco, where a ready and profitable market is found for the lumber. Upon arriving, the picturesque lumbermen in charge lose no time in dismantling their barks and taking passage back north. This method of shipping lumber on the waters of the Pacific coast is unique, and although attempted in a little different manner some years ago has only just proved successful. The largest crafts built on the Pacific coast, if not in the world, are these lumber rafts, made of logs and pilings. 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