AGRICULTURAL NEWS

HON. J. P. BURCHILL DIED TUESDAY

Was A Prominent Citizen And Lumberman of Northumberland Co.

Chatham, Dec. 18—The entire community will learn with sorrow of the death of Hon. John P. Burchill of South Nelson, which occurred at the Miramichi Hospital, Newcastle, this morning, after a short illness. While not enjoying good health for some time, no immediate danger was anticipated, Mr. Burchill having been around as usual up till Sunday afternoon. He had attended service at St. Paul's Church, Sunday morning, took suddenly during the afternoon and was removed to the Miramichi Hospital, where he passed away this morning.

The late Mr. Burchill was one of Northumberland's most prominent citizens. He was the son of the late George Burchill and was born on Beaubears Island on Feb. 6, 1855. He is survived by one son, G. ePrcy Burchill of South Nelson, and two daughters, Mrs. J. A. Haviland of Vancouver and Miss Edith, at home; also one sister, Mrs. Josephine Sargeant of South Nelson. His wife (Eliza B. Wilkinson), died nearly three years ago. He was educated at the Chatham Grammar School, and in 1869 entered the lumber and general business conducted by his father, being admitted as a partner in 1881, the firm being known as Gearge Burchill & Sons. On the death of his father the business was continued under the same name, his son subsequently becoming a member.

Deceased had a long and meritorious record as a representative of the people of Northumberland in the Municipal Council and Legislature. He was a member of the former body for six years, during which he served as Warden one term. He was elected to the local legislature in 1882 and with the exception of two terms, continued to sit until 1920, being Speaker of the House for six years.

Mr. Burchill was a well known lumberman and was interested in several companies connected with the lumber business and general interests of the community. The firm of which he was the head has for many years operated a saw mill; and a few years ago started a planing mill and factory for manufactured lumber, at Nelson.

In the death of Mr. Burchill, North umberland County loses one of its most highly respected residents, who by his sterling character, uprightness, honesty and integrity—in business, politics, church, lodge, or other matters—won for him the admiration and respect from men in all walks of life, even those who may have differed with him.

A Ready Striker

Father (seriously)—My boy, don't you think its about time for you to stand alone?

Son (cheerfully)—All right, Dad, I can stand a loan right now. Suppose you make it $50.

A Sad Mistake

It was dusk, and the ticket inspector went to the young couple on the back seat of the bus.

The youth, slightly impatient at the interruption, thrust out his folded tickets.

"We do not stop there," said the inspector, courteously.

"Where?" inquired the youth.

"At the pawnbroker's"—Exchange

Winter Feeding of Dairy Cows

The cheapest milk production is made from the dairy herd while on grass, but there is no reason why fair profits cannot be made from the herd during the winter months. This, however, cannot be done by feeding hay alone or with the addition of a few roots, as is often the practice but by feeding a well-balanced ration made up of succulents, concentrates, and roughage with a plentiful supply of good fresh water.

The summer grass must be supplanted with an abundance of good succulents such as roots and corn, oats peas, and vetch or sunflower ensilage. The value of succulents to the dairy cow is due principally to their laaxtive effect and to their palatability which unquestionably stimulates the digestion. A healthy digestive tract in a dairy cow is extremely important and without this she cannot consume the large quantities of concentrates and roughages so necessary for maximum production. Experiments have shown an increase of 7 per cent in the milk flow when a succulent such as corn silage was added to the hay ration and decrease of 8 per cent when the succulent was removed from the ration.

The choice of concentrate is governed largely by availability and cost. The mixture should consist of a reasonable number of feeds to make it more palatable. The mixture may be made up very largely of home-wheat with the addition of oil cake or gluten meal as well as a small amount of cotton seed meal. To round out the daily ration the dairy cow should receive the best of clover hay. Poor hay fed to dairy cows only means the addition of extra expensive concentrates if high production is looked for.

The average 1000 pound cow requires from 12 to 15 gallons of water per day, and if the cow does not drink in the morning when turned out on account of the weather being cold or stormy, she should be given an opportunity of obtaining water later in the day. Nor will the daily ration be complete without its quota of salt - the average cow requires from ¾ to 1 ounce per day to thrive properly. The following is the ration fed at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, during the winter months: A mixture of 300 pounds bran, 200 hundred pounds crushed oats and barley (equal parts by weight), 100 pounds oil-cake and 100 pounds cotton seed meal fed at the rate of one pound to every three and one half pounds milk produced, adding 2½ pounds for maintenance. During the first part of the winter, roots fed at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per cow (in late winter and spring ensilage is given in place of roots.) and good clover hay at the rate of 15 to 17 pounds per cow is fed per day.

Winter Feeding Of Poultry

The following system of winter feeding for poultry has been found very satisfactory at Kentville Experimental Station. In the morning oats are fed in the litter at the rate of one pint to twelve birds. A mixture of equal parts of oats and barley may be used instead. A grain ration, preferably a mixture of the heavier grains such as corn and wheat, is also fed in the litter in the afternoon, one quart to a dozen birds, shortly before the flock goes to roost.

In addition to the grain rations a dry mash is kept before the birds in hoppers at all times. This is made up of 200 pounds of crushed oats, 200 pounds cornmeal, 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds middlings, 25 pounds oil-cake meal and 25 pounds of meat scrap. A wet mash at noon of the same mixture well scalded and fed at the rate of five pounds to 100 birds is much relished, but this should be fed just moist, not in a sloppy condition. For the small flock this wet mash may consist of scraps from the table, milk, etc., thickened with middlings, cornmeal, etc., until crumbly. Care should be taken not to feed more than will be cleaned up nicely.

If meat food is not fed in the mash mixture it should be given separately, and is usually supplied as beef scrap, kept before the birds in hoppers. Fish meal of good quality may be used in the place of the beef scrap. Skim milk and buttermilk are very satisfactory forms of animal food for hens and where there is plenty of either available no other form of animal food is necessary. Ground green bone is sometimes used to supplement these foods.

Green feed should also be given. For this purpose well cured second growth clover or alfalfa, is valuable. Vegetables, such as mangels and cabbags are very suitable and if none of these are available, sprouted oats make a splendid substitute. In addition to the nutriment furnished by these foods, they promote further functioning of the digestive system For this purpose also and for its value as a general conditioner, charcoal is now considered a valuable adjunct to the other foods, and is kept before the birds in hoppers. Grit, and oyster or clam shell, and plenty of fresh water, should also be available at all times. In cold weather the water will have to be changed several times daily to prevent freezing.; it can be put in the tins fairly warm.

In the feeding and other management of [illegible] judgement must first of course, be used. The pullets should be kept separate from the hens, as feed that will keep pullets laying well and in good condition will usually make older hens too fat. It takes more food to produce eggs in winter because a greater amount of heat and energy are expended in maintaining the proper body temperature. Overfeeding on the other hand, coupled with lack of exercise, is just as detrimental to egg production. The poultryman will note the actions of the birds and with reasonabe attention to the matter will soon be able to gauge the proper quantity of food [illegible] and the exercise required by his flock.

Canada Sows Good Seed

Canadian seed growers have again demonstrated their ability to produce wheat of outstanding merit by the many winnings made at the recent Hay and Grain Show at the Twenty fourth Annual International Live Stock Exposition recently held at Chicago.

In the class of hard red spring wheat, open to all of North America, Canada succeeded, from a field of 91 exhibits, in winning 15 out of 25 prizes, including the grand championship which went to Major Strange of Fenn Alberta with Marquis variety. Major Strange, a prominent and successful member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, also won first prize in white field peas. Second prize for hard wheat went to the Montana grower who had obtained his seed from Indian Head, Sask. Third to twelfth prizes inclusive were awarded to Canadian seed growers with the exception only of the sixth and eighth, which Montana claimed. All but two of the prize winning samples including the first and second, were of the Marquis variety; the exceptions were Ruby and Kitchener. At least the first three prize winning samples at the International Hay and Grain Show, since, and including its inception in 1919, have been of the Marqus variety.

Repeating his victory of 1922, Mr. Biglands of Lacombe, Alberta, won the championship for white oats against all North America. In the regional contest 28 out of 35 prizes offered for that section comprising Canada and the oat growing states west of Chicago were won by Canadian seed growers located chiefly in Alberta.

Among the various winnings for barley exhibits was that of Geo. Avery of Kelso, Sask., who captured first in the two-rowed class. In the six-rowed class, Mr. Avery took a second prize. In the Trebi, which included the large kernelled barleys grown under irrigation, Canadian gowers took third, fifth and tenth prizes.

Only three exhibits from Canada competed in the white field pea division and they stood first, third and fourth.

Among other winnings were first and eighth places for red clover seed; second, sixth and teath for Alsike seed second, fourth and fifth for sweet clover seed; fourth and fifth for alsike; eighth and twelfth for Timothy; second place for rye; first eight and 11th, and 13th prizes for Flint corn, all grown in south-western Ontario.

Much attention was attracted by the exhibit put on by the Provincial Department of Agriculture of Alberta which consisted of a collection of very creditable ears perfetly matured corn. It was a decided revelation to the many Americans who have long been under the impression that Western Canada was well beyond the northern limit of the corn belt.

SKIN BAROMETER OF HEALTH.

Outicle Affords Outward and Visible Sign of Internal Cleanliness.

A lovely skin, aside from being the subject for poetic raptures is a sensitive barometer of your health, says Elizabeth Arden in Arts and Decorations. It is the outward and visible sign of an inward and physical cleanliness. Its smoothness is a symptom of a good digestion and the absence of fevered disturbances. Its clarity is proof of the correct balance of diet. Its pinkness registers the swift dance of blood through the tissues.

The body is like an exquisitely tuned engine. Your food is the fuel. The air you breathe is the draught that quickens the fire into life. If you have been a suburbanite without a faithful furnace man, you have battled to keep a fire flickering, perhaps. You know that there is coal that burns with an even hot flame and leaves a fine ash, without fuss or waste. And there is other coal, that burns stubbornly and only partially and leaves great clinkers to clog the channels of the fire.

Now food is like that, too. Simple foods are digested and assimilated thorough. Rich foods, hearty mixtures of foods, leave clinkers to clog the system. Meats, pastries, thickened sauces, these foods do not burn as perfectly as fresh vegetables, cereals, whole wheat breads and fruits. You must eat wisely for beauty.

World's Ugliest Animal.

The Regent's Park Zoo was enriched by two animals recently, says a London Daily Mail item.

One was the first giraffe to reach London for about two decades (the zoo's old familiar specimen was born in the menagerie). Two young giraffes started but one died—probably from cold—just before the ship reached Tibury. The second interesting newcomer is a fine wart-hog, whose reputation for being the ugliest animal in existence is not seriously challenged. Another arrival was Syed Ali, the elephant expert, who broke "Indarini" into carrying children and collecting pennies after the great beast had been on strike for months.

Syed Ali came from the Calcutta zoo for the London elephant season. He is a good soul who earns forty times his ordinary pay when in England. He remains unspoiled.

A previous elephant trainer who was imported from India broke out into wrist watches here. When he rejoined the Calcutta zoo he further showed how admirably he had absorbed western culture, for he started a zoo-keeper's trade union, which was inaugurated with a full-dress strike.

He was abolished.

Dig Our Graves With Our Teeth.

Americans eat too much and too well, which, after the age of 30, is not conducive to longevity, according to Dr. Louis I. Dublin of New York.

"Strangers invariably are amazed at the amount of food we consume," the doctor said. "The Oriental coolie and the European peasant do an enormous amount of physical work on a meagre diet. No one advocates a return to primitive conditions or to lower standards of living, but it would be well for us to keep in mind a little more than we do the exact requirements of the adult body. We should recognize that when we have grown up we need only about 2,500 calories a day. This is equivalent to two very light meals and one hearty meal.

"Let me illustrate with a menu for an entire day for an active adult. For breakfast he may have a small serving of cooked fruit or an apple or orange, a serving of cereal, a slice of bread or one muffin or roll with butter and a cup of coffee, tea or cocoa and a dessert. This will account for 650 calories."

Hire of Clergy.

One result of the labor movement in the old country is that English clergy will soon have a minimum wage. The trouble is in the Church of England that many positions are richly endowed from bequests made before the Reformation, while many poor curates have not enough to educate a family. Legal red tape, growing out of its connection by law with the state, prevents the church from equalising this. But the Archbishop of Canterbury announced at the annual dinner at the Mansion House to the archbishops and bishops that in a very short time no incumbent of a parish, however small, will receive less than $1,500 a year.

The Soul of an Artist.

"Here are a few letters I wish you would post for me, dear," said Mrs. De Style to her husband, who was preparing to go out.

As Mr. De Style took them he glanced at the stamps and asked:

"My dear, why did you put sixpenny stamps on these letters? Penny ones would have carried them."

"I know it," replied his wife. "But how would a penny stamp look on envelopes of that lovely shade? This new stationery is of an exquisite color, and I couldn't spoil its effect with stamps that did not harmonize. These sixpenny stamps are the nearest match I can get.

Poor Shot.

When Mark Twain was running his country newspaper, he was deluged [illegible] would have hurried anyone less tame [illegible] day he received a poetic effusion all tied up with pink ribbon and entitled "I Wonder if He'll Miss Me?"

When Mark Twain had recovered his composure sufficiently to mail back the poem he did so, with this note attached: "It he does he will never to be trusted with [illegible] again."

Alaska's Surplus of Pulpwood.

The United States market now consumes about 6,000,000 cords of pulpwood annually and it is estimated that a third of this amount could be produced from Alaskan forests in addition to their supplying local needs.

Lest You Forget

We have everything to make your Christmas Dinner a success. Get the various requirements at the Subway Grocery and your Xmas festival this year will be something to be remembered.

Choice Turkeys, Geese, Chickens and Ducks
Fresh Vegetables Choice Fruit
Plum Pudding Moir's Chocolates
Pascall Confectionery in Xmas Boxes

Subway Grocery
SULLIVAN & SULLIVAN
Phone 136 Subway St.

A Last Reminder

When prospective customers read this Christmas will be only a few hours away. But even for last minute shopping you will find a wide range of choice and attractive prices at

Adam's Store

We extend to all our patrons the Season's Greetings and best wishes for a bright and prosperous New Year.

That means you should visit our store—where choice is unlimited. We are prepared this year for a big Christmas trade and we believe our special efforts will win your appreciation.

Toys

A complete range of Dolls, Mechanical Toys, Games, Xmas Books, Violins, Surprise Boxes, China Tea Sets, Masks, etc.

It is altogether useless to try and describe what this Toyland consists of. Come and See It.

Groceries

I have a full line. The prices are right and the quality the best. Let me fill your Xmas order while you are taking advantage of my 20 p. c. Cash Discount Sale 20 p. c.

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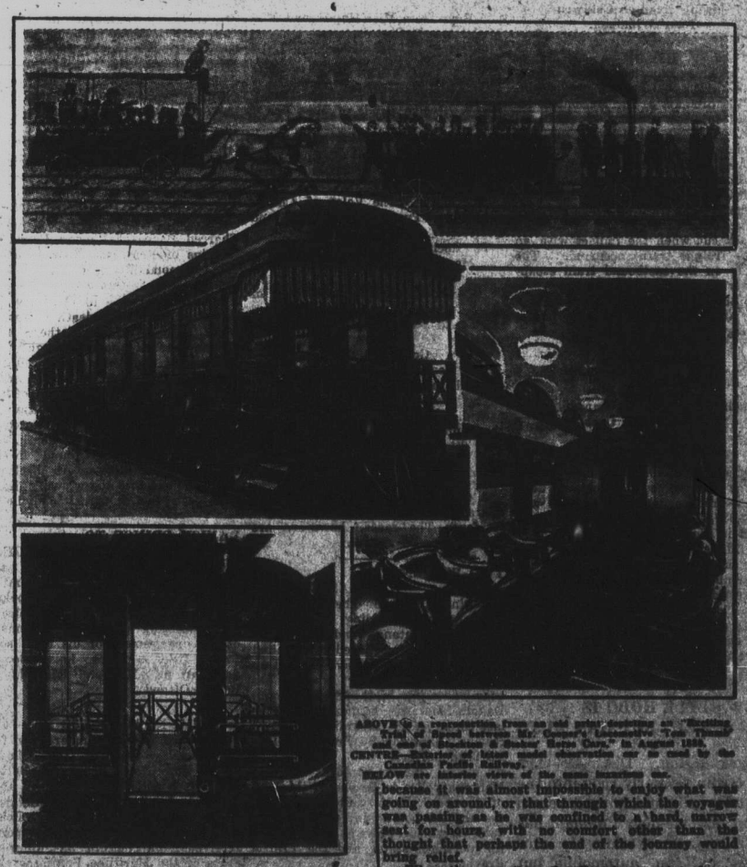

ABOVE is a reproduction from an old print showing an "Express Train of Grand Trunk Mr. Cooper's Locomotive, Tom Thumb and one of Hanson & Walker Horse Cars," in August 1856.

CENTRE is a photo of some model observation car as used on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

BELOW are photos views of the same observation car.

NO railroad on the Continent of America is much more than a century old, yet it seems, and is indeed, a far cry to the days [illegible] locomotives which made such progressive strides as we [illegible] during the last half century. As late as [illegible] Government encouraged development of [illegible] railways entirely of wood. The rails were of straight grained hard maple, 12 feet in length, but the knots were weak spots which often caused the rail to break and [illegible] passing trains. It was [illegible] are not a few living today who remember seeing men help the fireman and engineer load up with wood in order to speed their travel.

What a far cry it is from the old cars, exposed [illegible] touch air and at a premium, [illegible] despatch, compartment and observation cars of today. Canada had, but as much scenery in the old days as it has now, the same glorious expanses and wooded hillsides, the same wonderful peaks and splendid rivers, yet Canadian scenery could not be "sold" then, because it was almost impossible to enjoy what was going on around, or that through which the voyager was passing, as he was confined to a hard, narrow seat for hours, with no comfort other than the thought that perhaps the end of the journey would bring relief.

When the operation of railroads ceased to be an experiment and it was realized that the future of the country depended upon their development, the railways [illegible] platform at the rear. Soon however, the [illegible] for them. During the past few years, the magnificent observation cars such as are used on the Canadian Pacific Railway have been evolved and these, together with the modern, all steel compartment and other [illegible] are so comfortable that to travel in [illegible] chairs, Smoker smoking rooms are also provided.

In all things pertaining to railroad travel and convenience the railways of Canada have set the pace for those of other parts of the continent.