POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. JANUARY 4, 1899.



CHOPS AND BACON.

Rivalry of Species at the Minnesots

Professor Shaw, head of the department of animal husbandry at the Minnesota State Agricultural college, has instituted a new series of experiments, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The farm has just purchased 120 lambs, and in a few days more Professor Shaw will be in the midst of feeding experiments designed to solve definitely the important problem of what breeds possess the best qualifications for quick and economical fattening. The experiments will cover four of the most popular sheep breeds in the northwest—Cotswolds, Merinos, Oxfords and mixed Shropshires and Southdowns.

Some 85 or 40 of each class will be used in the experiments. They are all on hand now, with the exception of the Oxfords, and these are expected almost any day. The lambs were purchased at the New Brighton yards and are from a large number brought in from the Montana ranges for finishing. Each lot is a representative collection of grade lambs, half bloods or better and selected with an eye to as perfect uniformity as possible between the four classes. The conditions seem to be good for a fair test of the fattening qualities of different

The system of feeding will be changed omewhat from former years, owing chiefly to the higher prices of grain. Barley was one of the leading concomitants in last winter's scheme of feeding, and it was found to work splendidly, but barley is out of the question this year on account of the price, so Professor Shaw will replace it with corn. In place of corn ensilage and clover hay, corn fodder and sorghum will be mainly used for the roughage. Otherwise the system of feeding will practically follow that which has been found to give the best results for the money in previous years. Professor Shaw is enthusiastic over the possibili-



SHROPSHIRE RAM. sies of his winter's experiments, and sonfidently expects to get some results that will be of interest and value to the agricultural world.

He had also determined to conduct some new experiments in the line of feeding steers of different breeds this winter, but has had to give up the idea. owing to his inability to get the ani-

Professor Shaw in the midst of all his other work will find time again this winter to extol and praise the merits of the bacon hog. To that end he has purshased four fine specimens of Poland Ohina sows and will use them as the base of his experiments. They will be bred respectively to a Poland-China, Berkshire, Tamworth and Improved Yorkshire male, and it is expected that the first cross will give some of the resalts wanted. But the real value of the experiment will come out in the second and succeeding crosses. Professor Shaw to get through the Tamworth expects to get through the Tamworth and Yorkshire crosses better constitu-Mons, greater length of body, improved milking qualities, larger litters and a superior article of pork all through, and all this at a no larger expense per pound for production than in the case
of the present popular lard hog, represented by the average individual of the
Poland-China or Berkshire type.

Several years ago, when good brood nares were cheap, farmers were advised to pick up a few, breed them and take pare of the foals. Subsequent events The man who has a strictly high class We need have no fear that the horseless 3-year-old or 4-year-old is not looking in vain for a buyer. Good horses are getting scarce, and little wonder. They is too expensive and complicated to have been going to market at a rapid come into general use, and there are tate during the past three years. The now as many horses used in the cities past ten months at Chicago alone 105,- as there ever have been, while the de-000 head were handled, and the year's business at other points is the greatest on record. Many have gone out of the work and pleasure. sountry, and more will go. This year is the first of the revival of breeding, and it will be at least five years before the This means that for the next five years we must depend largely on our present supply of horses, and it is likely to be tional Stockman.

Kansas Hogs.

is devoted wholly to the pork producing interests of Kansas. He lauds the porkers until, were swine endowed with the the proportions that would entitle every one to a blue ribbon at a county fair. He tells of the hog as a mortgage remover in terms that almost tempt the casual reader to embrace the first hog he meets. The report shows that in 1897 there were 8 899 494 hogs in Kansas. worth \$11,997,470. This was an inprevious, and the increase in value of pork products was proportional.

DOCKING HORSES.

The Royal Agricultural Society Resolves Against the Practice At the recent meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain the following resolution was adopted on motion of Sir Nigel Kingscote: "That at and after the Maidstone meeting of 1899 no foals with docked tails be allowed to be exhibited at the society's country meetings; that at and after the meeting of 1900 the same rule shall apply to yearlings as well as foals, and that at and after the meeting of 1901 to 2-year-olds also."

In support of the resolution the mover docking of horses before the society again, as, to his mind, the cause he considered in 1892 and 1893. He gave to the secretary the notice which he had put upon the paper immediately after the meeting at Four Oaks park, where he was shocked and disgusted to see the extent to which docking had been carried, not only with the aged and young horses, but with the foals also, spoiling altogether, to his mind, the best exhibit of horses he had ever seen at a royal In discussing the question Earl Spen-

cer maintained with regard to the question of docking horses that very little difficulty arose. Probably it might arise in some small degree from the construction of carriages, but he went so far as to say that it would be better to alter the carriage rather than keep short tails. As to affecting the supply of the country, he could not believe that in the least. Would they say that because they made a better looking animal, and one more in accordance with nature, that they would drive the people who bought horses from the country? He could not allow that for a moment. It was entirely a question of fashion. In old days it was the fashion to crop horses' ears, and it was a singular thing with regard to this question of horses' tails that the horse which they considered the pride of England-viz, the race horse-always had the longest tail possible. Where they required to diminish weight they still kept the tail. He was very glad to think they did so. With respect to hunters, there was no doubt in his mind that it was an enormous addition to the beauty of a horse was prejudicial to its power of turning. a hackney, with a very short dock. He had bought him with a dock, and he had had to dock him again. They were obliged in his part of the country to have horses very quick at turning, and he (Lord Spencer) could not screw that

particular horse round to open a gate. This was due to the docked tail. The greatest discomfort and cruelty to a horse was its being deprived of the power of whisking away flies while in the field. The system of leaving foals and breeding mares with a miserable pretense of a tail was barbarous, and he might almost say indecent.

Definite Aim In Breeding. Every indication points to an improved horse market in the near future. The great number of scrubs which have found their way to the markets and for which there is no demand from any quarter has to a certain extent handicapped the market, and the price of good horses has been affected by the number and cheapness of these inferior animals, says Dr. M. W. Haviland in Maine Farmer. What to do with horses for which there is no market is a serious question, and the breeding of these animals should certainly cease and a new departure from methods now in use be taken. The farmer who sells a horse at 4 or 5 years of age for \$60 or \$80 is not getting anything above what the animal has actually cost to place him upon the market. It seems strange that a breeder should duplicate an experiment which yields such poor returns. It appears to the writer that the present sit nation is promising to the breeder of high class horses. A really good 15.3 or 16 hand horse, of true carriage or gentleman's roadster type, has always brought a good price and will continue to be in demand in all the future. The supply of such animals is practically exhausted, and this fact, taken in connection with a revival of business that is sure to follow our late war with Spain, can only result in good prices for superior animals. We have not been breeding since the depression in prices cave proved that this advice was good. | and consequently have but few horses. carriage, so much talked about, will ever take the place of the horse. It mand must steadily increase as the business of the world increases, both for

Fitting Carriage Herses For Market. It is not a rare thing for the dealer to foals of this breeding can go to market. get more money out of a horse than the man who bred and raised him to marketable age has received. Such instances are quite often held up by the farmer's much reduced during that period .-- Nav- many and willing advisers to show what the farmer who bred the horse failed to get-all because he didn't go on and fit him for the city buyer. We The quarterly report of Secretary Co- have little patience with the people who burn of the Kansas board of agriculture an always see where the farmer has m issed it in instances of this kind. They rarely know anything about the business of fitting horses for the city gift of reading, they would swell up to mark et. They have no idea of the time, patience, money and skill required. They do not see the five or more horses that are bought and tried and found wanting for every one the dealer suc-ceeds in making into a real good one. They do not know that all this is simply impossible for the farmer, even though he ware capable of doing it, in crease of 566,000 hogs over the year which case he would have no business farming. - National Stockman.

GRAIN DRILLS.

Shoe, Press and Disk Forms. There are three objections to hos drills for small grain: It is impossible

to regulate any sharp pointed plow that has no bottom so as to control the depth. The seed bed is seldom perfect. There are some depressions and round points apologize for bringing the matter of the irregularities of firmness and trash obstructions. In most seed beds, if you follow a hoe drill, you will notice that the esponsed bad become a hundredfold hoes occasionally jump nearly or quite more needful since the matter was last out of the ground and plunge in again entirely too deep. If you watch closely, you will also see that as the hoe rises the bottom end is thrown backward enough so that most of the wheat for six inches, at the drill mark is doubled over that last sown, leaving a few scattering grains on the six inches. In plunging in again the momentum of the drill hoe's weight, together with the suction, sends it too deep for a few inches. This churning and plunging certainly mean very irregular sowing.

In buying a shoe drill one should see

that it is so constructed that the shoes can be forced in deep enough to cover the wheat; also avoid the shoe being too narrow so as to drop all the seed in a narrow line. I have a drill the back end of whose shoes is 11/2 inches wide. The front end is higher so that the bottom of the drill mark is left rounded, and the wheat scatters to the sides and all over it and comes up so as not to be in one very narrow line. This wide shoe leaves the ridge between the marks as high as it will lie. Spreaders to push clods aside like those used in corn planter shoes cannot be used on wheat drill shoes, because they run so near together. One should crush all large clods.

The press drill (wheels following in

the drill marks) is used a little here. The wheel in firming the soil makes

to have a good tail, and he went so far as to say that the docking of a horse dition and especially more level than filled by the shoe as the hoe, as it divides the soil instead of plowing through it. In all these small depressions the wheat may show. But it will all be

> over the trash fixed in the seed bed, much of which would be torn out by the hoe.

There is one drill which is neither a shoe nor a hoe. It is a dish. It rolls over all trash and, set a little quartering, lifts the soil on one side, forming a ridge. The grain is dropped close behind, so that enough earth falls back to cover the seed. This machine I have never used. Of course the depth would not be as uniform as with a sliding shoe, but would not be so irregular as with a hoe, says an Indiana farmer, whose views, as originally expressed in The Rural New Yorker, are here given.

Michigan Apple Crop. Although the crop of Michigan winter apples is not to be a large one nor in best of condition, it will be in excess of that of any state east of the Rocky mountains and is already in exceedingly brisk demand in the market. Everything of the apple kind in Michigan this year will command a good price. Buyers are already in the field for cider apples and drying stock, many evaporators having been erected within the state by men who have been engaged in that industry elsewhere. The early fall fruit is selling at what would be very high prices in ordinary years, commanding 30 to 50 cents per bushel, according to a bulletin of the State Horticultural society. The same authority states that there is comparatively little damage noticeable from the codlin moth, but there is an abundance of scab. This is particularly the case with orchards that were not sprayed last year. The state affords few large commercial apple orchards. Although the total product is great, it is gathered in comparatively small amounts, nearly every farmer having an orchard of more or less extent.

The Cuckoo and the Shrike. In investigating the food habits of the cuckoo and the shrike the department of agriculture finds that the insect food of cuckoos consists of beetles, grasshoppers, cicadas, bugs, wasps, flies, caterpillars and spiders, of which grasshoppers and caterpillars constitute more than three-fourths. The great majority of the insects found in the stomachs were harmful kinds. Nearly half of the cuckoo's food was found to be caterpil-

The food of the shrike consists of mice, small birds and insects, the latter mainly grasshoppers. Furthermore, the attacks of the shrike are often directed against the English sparrow, now so shnoxious in many part of the United CHRISTMAS TREE

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME-AN ENJOYABLE EVENING.

Friends of the Boys' Industrial Home assembled last evening at the head of King street for the purpose of taking 27, gives further information and some discretionary powers to collectors. The busses to go cut to that institution, which was about to celebrate its annual X mas festival. Two immense sleighs said that he felt he had no occasion to for the wheels, and in the soil are many fully freighted with humanity, took their

is devoted. The guests were met in the school room by Lady Tilley and Mrs. R. C. Skinner, who have been very active in the work of organizing the institution, Lady Tilley being in fact its founder. Among those present were the follow-

ing:

Mayor and Mrs Sears and Miss Daisy
Sears, Judge and Mrs Barker, Police
Magistrate and Mrs Ritchie, Mr and Mrs
John E Irvine and Miss Irvine, Mrs A A
Stockton, Lady Tilley, Mrs R C Skinner
and Miss Skinner, Mr L P D Filley, Mrs
C N Skinner add Miss Skinner, Mr H H
Pickett, Mr James Hannay, Dr Skinner,
Rsv Mr Hoyt, Mr and Mrs
Thomas Bullock, Mrs B R Macaulay,
Mrs David Brown and Miss Brown,
Miss Murray, Dr and Mrs J C Mott, Mrs
Prescott, Mrs G F Smith and Miss Smith.
The Misses Reynolds, Miss Lynch, Mr
David Lynch, jr, Mr Edmund Ritchie,
Miss Scammell, Mrs Alex Wilson, Miss
Sadlier, Mrs Grison, Miss B Baird, Miss
Florrie McMillan, Mr and Mrs E C
Woods.

The wheel in firming the soil makes the surface nearer the grain, and also may dampen the grain more quickly. In a very dry time I would prefer the press, but only one year in ten. The wheels add to the weight and clumsiness.

One objection to shoe drills is that they require the seed bed to be in better condition and especially more level than for a hoe drill. If the seed bed is very loose—which of course is a mistake—the deep horse tracks are not as well filled by the shoe as the hoe, as it different forms the grain makes and the shoe as the hoe, as it different business on hand was the inspection of the building, after which all the greats assembled in the room, where a handsome Christmas tree had been erected, laden with good things for the board of governors, made a brief speech welcoming the visitors and directing attention to the intelligent and orderly appearance of the boya who are its inmates. Then commenced the work of distribution of the gifts, each boy receiving a substantial remnader of Christmas, in the shape of good things.

school room which was beautifully decorated with festoons of green, flags school room which was beautifully decorated with festoons of green, flags, and pletures, the work of the pupils and their teacher. Here Mayor search as chairman, while a very interesting programme was carried out by the boys. This included a Christmas carol, followed by the sing of My Own Canadian Home, and the Red, White and Blue. Then came a Christmas dialogue, in which Herbert Lobb, Jerry Maher, John Patchell, Isaac Anderson, William Waleh, Elward Wateon, J Francis, Dick Williams and Harries and Harry MoNeil took part. Then followed more singing by the boys, then followed more singing by the boys, then followed more singing by the boys, then called the Commonwealth David W Martin, who is a state senator-elect from this city, stated today that he interest the Republican caucus at Harries burg next Treaday right to agree on the pupils decorated with festoons of the pupils decorated with the seacher. Here will where the pupils decorated with pupils decorated with the pupils and the pupils decorated with pupils decorated with pupils excellent training.

Speeches were called for and the mayor

delivered a very excellent one, giving the boys some good advice as to their future conduct. Magistrate Ritchie also spoke and was followed by Rev Mr without official standing. The distribu-tion of prize books came next, the iece, in excellent voice and manner of the excellent work done for it by the Y M C A, and by Miss Elizabeth For-

reshments were served. The company left for town about 11 o'clock, all highly

FOR THE INMATES OF THE

departure from the appointed place at 7.30 o'clock, and duly delivered their loads at the reformatory building, where the visitors were received by the officials of the institution, Mr G F Bustin, superintendent; Mrs Bustin, matron; and Mrs Land, teacher.

They found the hulding hrightly illum. ferred to in Memo, 1022 B .:-

They found the building brightly illum-insted and decorated for Christmas, the work all being done by the boys and their teachers, in a manner highly creditable to their taste and skill. The institution now contains 24 boys who seem to be making excellent progress in education as well as in the other work to which it

the shape of good things.

The company then adjourned to the

Hoyt, who has acted as chaplain of the institution since it was founded, although recipients being William Walsh, John Patchell, Wm Holm, Wm McCastlin, George Britt and John Kingston. Miss Sadlier, an English young lady, sang Little Tin Soldier, a charming place in excellent value and Miss Daisy Sears gave a recitation, and speeches were made by Mr LP D Tilley, Mr John E Irvine, Mr James Hannay, and Dr Mott, who all spoke highly of what they had seen of the institution. Dr Mott is its physician. Particular mention was made

long, who goes out regularly to teach the Catholic boys their catechism.

The programme ended by the singing of God Save the Queen, after which re-

cates in Effect Monday Next.

The despatches from Ottawa have before contained reference to the change in the forms of entry and invoice certificates at the customs house, to go into effect on Monday next. The matter of the change is known to all busimen men, but a circular received yesterday by Collector Ruel, under date of December

CUSTOMS MATTERS.

New Forms of Entry and Invoice Certifi

MEMORANDUM. Customs Department, Canada. Ottawa, 27 .h Dec., 1898.

Temporary instructions regarding new entry forms and invoice certificates re-

are usually required to be taken or subecribed.) 2 Invoices having attached thereto the old form of Foreign Owners' Daclara-

ments of the new form-collectors taking due precautions, however, for the entry of goods at their proper value for duly.
3. Respecting certificate "J" on in-

voices of merchandise for entry under the general tariff, collectors may use a reasonable discretion in accepting in-voices for entry without this certificate, 1022 B. The certificate "J" may be accepted

temporarily if on paper firmly annexed to the invoice, and an alternative form of the certificate "J" may also be used at he option of the exporter, if in effect, as "This invoice is true and correct; and

"This invoice is true and correct; and where the prices shewn therein are less than the ordinary prices at which the same articles are now sold bona fide by the exporter at this place for consumption in this country in like quantity and condition on usual credit terms, or for cash if universally sold 'only for cash, the latter prices are shewn on the margin or elsewhere on such invoice."

4 The regulations in respect to marks, and numbers on packages and invoices from the United States and other countries, required for the identification of the goods and packages, are to strictly enforced with as little delay as possible, giving importers when making entry due notice to comply with the law. All imported packages when not properly marked and numbered on the outside so as to identify the contents of the so as to identify the contents of the same times at the of no value in France, being granted by the king of Denmark.

"Count De Villars, who married Caro Livingstone, has no right to attile. It is descended from a man who came Paris and started in the hotel had and quietly assumed the title of Chimay. There is no the Prince Chimay. A Chimay must princes and took the title of prince la Rochefoucauld, who married the late who be valuable, for he is a lescend ant of a blackemith.

"Among the few real titles worn by American women is that of Miss Hoffman, of New York, who married the late marry even be use French titles, someeach package with the corresponding marks and numbers on the invoice will be subject to detention and special cus-toms examination after 1st March next John McDougald

Quay. Free Water for Yarmouth.

YARMOUTH, Dec 28-A public meeting of the raiepayers last evening unanimously passed a resolution to apply to the legislature for an act to authorize the town to grant free water for fire pro-tection and freedom from taxation for 15 years for the new industries employing over 10 hands. It was intimated that the Yarmouth duck and yarn mill might within a year enlarge their mills so as to employ 130 more hands. They now em-ploy 250 hands and pay out \$70,000 a year in wages.

Memorial Fervices for Morrill.

COLUMBUS, O, Dec 28-Out of respect for the late Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and in recognition of the educational value of his services to this country, the Ohio State University, which, with more than 50 other colleges and universities in the United States, oses its beginning to the foresight and wiedom of Mr Morrill, will that early next year Emperor Nicholas

HAS NO TITLE.

NOTED FRENCH HERAIDIC AUTHORITY SAYS THERE

IS NO COUNT CAS-TELLANE.

PARIS, Dec. 28-Vicomte de Boyer, notable as having essayed to prove that most titles borne by the French aristocracy are bogus, declares that there are few genuine titles in France. As to the Americans who have wed them, he

"In republican France, as in the American republic, he highest honor should be simple citizenship. Instead, we find Frenchmen assuming bogus titles. President Faure, our national tanner, is sport-1. The old entry forms "For Duty," dent Faure, our national tanner, as apparently be used in passing amended entries during 1899, (as in such cases no osihe titled husbands for daughters. The bitter irony of the bargain is that most of

these husbands have no right to the titles they proudly wear. Take a few tion on consigned goods, may be secepted during the present season until exporters have sufficient opportunity of being informed in respect to the requirefamilies. one from Provence and one examples Castellane. There were two Castellane families, one from Provence and one from Toulouse. The former, which is now extinct, rightly bore the stille. The

Toulouse Castellanes, to whom belong Miss Gould's husband, never had a title but assumed one when the Provence family died out. family died out.

"Then Count de Rohan-Chabot, who
married Miss Heyward, is not a count,
either. His name is Chabot. The name
De Rohan he took from his first wife. "There is no Baron de Giers, although

the man whom Dr Chauncey M. De-pew's ward, Miss Collins, married last year, bears that name. The Duc De-cazes, busband of Mary Singer, of New York, is the son of a police prefect, and bears a title of no value in France, being granted by the king of Denmark.
"Count De Villars, who married Caro

times get them from the Pope. For instance, Mrs. Mackin of St. Louis is the Papal Countess de Spothewood-Mackin. Mrs. Wentworth of New York is the Papal Marquise de Wentworth. Even our bogos titles are dear. Miss Gould's test \$15,000,000. Miss Singer's, \$2,000,-000. Miss Couldert of New York paid \$250,000 for the privilege of being the Marquise Choiseal. These statements can be verified by documents in the National Library."

Militia General Orders

3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment-Provisional 2nd Lieut E R Jones, having obtained a commission in the imperial army, is permitted to retire.

To be adjutant—Capt F C Jones, vice White, promoted.
67th Battalion Carleton Light Infantry—Provisional 2ed Lieut M Howlett, No 6 company, and J Cyr, No 7 company having failed to qualify their names are

ctive militia. 71st "York" Battalion of Infantry-No. 1 company; to be lieutenant: 2nd Lieut W H Grey; Vice McFarlane, appointed quartermaster. To be 2nd lieutenant, rovisionally, Sergt T R Blaine; Vice Grey, promoted.
73rd "Northumberland" Battalion of

Infantry—Lieut and Adjutant H Irvir is granted the rank of captain, under the provisions of paragraph 79 regulations and orders for the militia, 1887. 62nd "St John Fasiliers" Baitalion—Tc be 2nd lieutena t, provisionally; J S Frost, gentleman; Vice Smith, retired.

Duels at Buda Pest

BUDA PEST, Dec. 28—A third duel was fought between M. Kubik, a son in-law of M. Horanszky, and M. Kenedi, a journalist. Swords were the weapons, and both men were wounded.

The Emperor Will Visit.

pleased with the evening's entertainment, and with the work being done at the Boys' Industrial Home.

Industrial will visit Emperor Nicholas will visit Emperor-King Francis Joseph and the second or third weak of the new of Austria-Hungary, and King Humbert term.

