WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN. N. B., FEBRUARY 17, 1*97.

SONS OF THE SOIL.

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(Continued from page eight.)

Fredericton, Feb. 11 .- At last evening's session reports were received from Vice-Presidents A. J. Hutchison of Charlotte and S. L. Peters of ens. John Oldham of York: Murray Gilbert of Sunbury; Major Campbell of Kings; James Good of Carle ton; all reported the crops good. The minutes of the afternoon were

read and approved.

bis

n this country.

the man's politics.

etc., escaped taxation.

road act a better one than the old one

The chief commissioner explained the

differences between the two acts. If

the county council do not appoint good

men to look after the roads, he (Em.

merson) would not recognize the coun-

cil's appointment. He did not care for

In reply to Major Montgomery-

Campbell, Mr. Emmerson said un-

ruestionably if a good man was ap-

pointed a commissioner he would get

the grant. And a minute later he add-

ed "that is our judgment of a good

man." (Loud laughter.) Mr. Emmer-son concluded by saying we all want good roads and that is the thing.

to maintain the roads, while dominion

bonds, provincial bonds, city bonds

George W. White of Centreville said

there was a great diversity of opinion

as to whether the present act was any better than the old one. He did not

agree with Mr. Peters' theory of road

naking. In a humorous manner Mr.

into the office and the farmer

treasurer, H. Wilmot, submit-

The farmers, individu-

If the government would lend

high

ed about the farmer having

Harry McAdam of Nashwaa

The topic of Good Roads was taken up, being introduced by Howard Trueman. After a few preliminary re-marks Mr. Trueman said he had left the paper on Good Roads at home, but he expected it in the morning. However, rather than disappoint the meeting, he would make a few re-marks on the topic to be considered. He said the farmers more than any other people were interested in good , roads. A road should be built of the very best material, thoroughly drained and then kept in good repair. To make a road bad repair it only about once a year and then use poor material. Under the old law no one was responsible for the roads and men wer put in charge without any special The new law is an improvement, but he took exception to the rate of wages allowed per day, namely fifty cents a day. Labor is worth more money. So long as men go on the road to rush the work along without any regard to the quality of the work, so long will we have bad roads. With reference to the tires he thought there was a loop hole. It should be distinctly stated that all team wagons should be four inch tires. A road should be divided into sections, the same as a railway, and competent men put in charge of each section.

S. L. Peters of Queens followed with a paper on Good Roads. One of the White showed the great love the law ver has for the farmer about election time, and declared that in every case stions now for us is how we can les when a portfolio is open the lawyer sen the cast of production. Good roads are a necessity to us. They should steps remains before the masthead. have a sufficient width to allow two W. W. Wells, M. P. P., pointed out carriages to pass without either go that under the old act a man had to ing into the ditch, so that persons may travel pleasantly and safely. Mr. Peters pointed out the evil effects of work three days, and under the new act it was just the same. The way the farmers turning out their cattle to road act stands today he has to pay feed on the road side. In a large por-\$1.50, or if he works the sum out h works three days at fifty cents, while tion of the province the soil is such as if the rate is put up to one dollar he good roads can be constructed at a has to pay double the amount. moderate cost. A good road should be The twenty-one feet wide with a crown of ted his report, showing a deficit of twelve feet. This will insure a good \$18.16 .- Referred to the audit comroad. There should be good drainage. mittee A bed of stone may be placed in the President Tompkins appointed centre of a road five inches deep, thoroughly broken down and then nominating committee, after which the meeting adjourned. rolled. He was speaking from per-Fredericton, Feb. 11.-The Farmers sonal knowledge, and some time and Dairymen's Association resumed this morning. After the reading of the minutes of last night's session, he had occasion to make a road after this manner. The small culverts in the road should be constructed George E. Baxter, vice-president for stone, and the bridges should have stone butments and the superstruc-Victoria county, reported. The crops with the exception of hay, were all ture of hard pine well painted. Here atisfactory. Mr. Peters expressed his satisfaction with the bridges Commissioner Em-merson is causing to be erected. ally, are doing all they can to better their condition. Interest and railway rates maintain their usually Every time a wagon with a four inch ates. tire passes over a road the road is so the farmers their credit and have the much the better for it. If a road is so much the better for it. If a road is not thoroughly drained the work is useless. Good roads can be made gen-eral by placing the responsibility for their care on the residents of the sev-eral districts. A day should be fixed mortgage indebtedness of the county placed at 4 per cent., it would start farm. Among the many wants of the by the legislature when the res of the various districts should meet to choose a man to act as road supervisor who shall superintend the work. To further create an interest a Good Roads association should be formed, and then with the assistance of the chief commissioner and his new roads act we may expect better roads. In reply to a remark that the percentages was not enough, Mr. Peters said his reply was that the farmers did not want any additional taxes. Mr. Peters concluded with a strong appeal for better roads. Hon. Mr. Emmerson was called on. Since it has been his duty to look after the bridges and roads of the province he has made the two questions some what of a study. There is an abso lute necessity for reform for the mak-ing and repairing of the roads. The duty does not devolve on the government of this province to maintain the a foundation that will not be accepted highways; they are under the control of the municipalities. The gov-ernment does not make grants or subsidies. The province of Ontario does sibility is placed upon the people. The townships or municipalities of On-tario in some cases make grants to the same extent as the people. The not make road grants, excepting cer-tain colonization grants. The respontario in some cases make grants to the same extent as the people. The good roads of Ontario are largely due to the interest taken by the people Good roads pay in hard cash. Aside from the increased value that good roads give to the property, you can't measure it in hard cash. As an instance of this Mr. Emmerson mentioned a case in a Massa-chusetts town where the roads had gone almost to decay and the place was almost deserted. The people came together, decided to have good roads, together, decided to have good roads, and the place is now in a flourishing condition and the roads are about per-fect. In Ontario they have a road in-structor going over the province in-structing the people how they shall build their roads. The result has been very marked, as you know the roads of Ontario have a high reputation. The country road is as much a part of agriculture as the rails are part of a railway. The farmers should keep their roads in such a condition that the farm wagons can pass over them without an obstacle. He balleved a good roadway proper should be siz-teen feet, which would make it about the width from ditch to ditch as sugteen feet, which would make it any-the width from ditch to ditch as sug-gested by Mr. Peters. In order to carry out that idea Mr. Emmerson said large stones should be placed un-demeath and gradually built up, making the surface gravel. By this means the frost would not affect the road. The best gravel to be found in the province is in the Bowes pit the Marsh, in St. John, All who have travelled over the Marsh since that gravel was placed on the road will recognize the truthfulness of this statement. The road machines did good work. Let any one point out to good work. Let any one point out to him a defect in a road where a ma-chine has been at work, and he (Em-merson) would show that there was some mismanagement in the working of the machine. With respect to the new road act, he said if any one want-

ed to find out the different opinions of the highways act all he has to do is to visit the house of assembly and he will find every man with a different warm weather. The working process is a very important one, and if using opinion. He was always of the opinon that the allowance for labor should the hand tray avoid rubbing with the ladle; it is sure to injure the grain be one dollar, but that was only his and make greasy butter. Mr. Milbery A man cannot always carry out his ideas in a government. He in reply to questions said he sold his butter put up in prints at twenty was in hope that the new act would result in great benefit throughout the cents at the depot. He made his cold land. In one county he understood a storage improvements at a cost of \$150 petition has been prepared, setting and considered it paid him. The building is near a spring, and he has proforth that the commissioners are not enough. Others think they are vision for ice and can keep his butter in a good state during the warmest How are you going to arrange these differences? He hoped that the legisweather. He was not prepared to say, in reply lation of this country would be so ar-

to a question of W. B. Fawcett, that ranged that it would succeed in keeping our young men and young women his dairy was better than the co-operative system. He calculated to keep In reply to G. W. White of Centre-20 cows, but at present only had eight. All his cows are either Jersey or a ville, Carleton county, Hon. Mr. Em merson said he considered the present

strain of Jersey. E. H. Turnbull followed with an address on the same subject. He read a paper on his experience in butter making, and answered many questions. Questioned as to an advertise ment offering eggs at a reduced rate he explained that they were not his own. He got forty cents for his, and he would give any man forty dollars who would find a single bad egg in a dozen of his own. At present he had thirty cows, which cost him between 15 and 18 cents per head, allowing \$10 a ton for hay. He fed his cows four times a day, and starts milking at 4.30 o'clock in the morning and finishes about 6 o'clock. He considered roots valuable for feeding, but did not use them for the reason he wrote some armers along the river for quotations, but did not get any answers. Harvey Mitchell of the provincial department of agriculture spoke on butter making. He said never before was there a time when butter makers should give more attention to the

quality of milk used. Dr. A. A. Stockton, M. P. P., was called upon, and was given a hearty reception. He hoped the farmers at this meeting would make some deliverance on the importation of pure bred stock. If our own farmers are producing as good stock as can be moorted the government of the country should not come into competition with the farmers of the country. That was his view at present, although he was open to hear argument to the contrary. In reference to our foreign markets an effort has been made, as you are aware, to ship the agricultural products of this province, and in fact of all Canada, through the port of St. John. Now in shipping the package and quality should be considered. The products should be put in packages to meet the requirements of the markets. Cheese and butter should be put up in packages to suit the foreign market and thereby capture it. For health, general happiness and prosperity there is no province in Canada ahead of the province of New Brunswick. He was in full sympathy with the statement of Mr. Peters last evening, that the farmers of the province did not want any more taxation. We are all depend soil for our living, and no matter what our politics we should all unite in making the province of New Brunswick a prosperous and happy place to live in.

Mr. Peters gave notice of the followthe grass growing on many a worn out ing resolution for the evening session: farm. Among the many wants of the farmer is cheap money, especially the stock breeders of the province should be

of becoming filled with bacteria. Mr. Milblery explained at some length his process of butter making during the as to be accurate in the matter of heat and cold. Another mistake is made in the use of bad or impure salt. Don't use a common salt; use one that will dissolve quickly. He then called attention to the Sussex school of dairy instruction, which opens on the 23rd of this month, and urged that all should avail themselves of this oppon tunity to get a thorough instruction in the art of butter and cheese mak ing. A gentleman would be present at the school well qualified to give instruction in the French language, and he hoped the French people would attend in large numbers.

Major H. Montgomery-Campbell that the paper, which he connoved sidered a very valuable one, read by Mr. Innes, be placed on file.—Carried. Adjourned for dinner. Fredericton, Feb. 11 .- At the after

noon session the minutes of the morn ing meeting were read and apopted. It was decided to devote forty min utes for a discussion on the registration of pure bred stock, each speaker to be allowed five minutes.

Mr. Innes, who read the paper on the subject at the morning session, explained that under the present mode only cattle can be registered, and he advocated that horses, sheep and swine be placed on the same footing. F. J. McManus of Bathurst did not see why such a request should not be carried out. He would like to hear those conversant with the subject discuss it.

James Gilchrist said that at the Stock Breeders' Association meeting at Moncton it was decided that the association have a herd book of its own. Mostly any kind of an Ayrshire can be registered in New Brunswick and the establishment of a herd book would be the means of protecting the owners of genuine pure bred stock. George W. White said the govern-

ment was desirous of helping us along in this matter, and that being the case the matter should be thoroughly considered, say by the appointment of a

The paper on The Registration of Pure Bred Stock prepared by D. Sinclair Smith was read by W. W. Hubbard. The paper pointed out the requirements of the herd books in the maritime provinces, and showed that they all required more stringent requirements. He said there are a great many animals registered as pure bred in the different herd books that are not fit to breed from, but because they have a pedigree they command a price equal to that put on a really good animal. This is a hard matte to change, but perhaps the day may come when there will be a standard scale of points to be passed by these cattle that have the necessary bring before they can be registered. breed-It was ordered that the paper be re-

ceived and placed on file. D. C. Parent's paper on Stable Man-agement of Cattle was read by Mr. Hubbard, which covered much of the same ground gone over in the speeche on the subject.

E. H. Turnbull described his farm. His cows are kept in a fifteen foot stall and no manure is under them It is taken out every day and spread his farm. He never saw a roof enough to keep the steam, the animals from injuring from feed, consequently he any feed over not keep his He had adopted a new meth-feeding his cows. He fed them COWS.

healthy the barn must be well ventilated. We hear a great deal about germs and microbes, and he had no loubt to a large extent the disease in cattle is due to bad air. Sunlight is absolutely necessary also, and then

good pure water should be provided. The effect of bad water may not be noticed for some time, but in many nstances it had been found on chem cal analysis that disease among cat tle is due to impure water. It becomes polluted through bad drainage. Th wells should not be placed too near the barn. Food is another important condition. There is a great difference n different foods. The heat of the animal first of all has to be kept up. The food, we eat produces the heat, and so it is with the animals. Food must

he used which contains substances for the purposes of fattening. If we want a cow to give a large quantity of milk we must feed with nitrogen substances. If you feed a cow on straw it is absolutely impossible for

her to give milk, so in order to get the very best returns we supply the proper limit of food. We want to give a cow evry day about twenty-four pounds of dry matter, and about two pounds should be of the

nitrogen substances. If we feed the cow on course fodders the digestive organs would not go on properly. If we were to feed a concentrated fodder we would destroy the usefulness of the cow Prof. Shutt was much sur prised at the experience of Presiden Tompkins in fattening and certainly was one he could not endorse. There has been no crop as successful as the

corn crop, and he would advise all n the dairy business to grow corn. He would recommend a mixture of oats and peas, about two-thirds oats and the remainder peas make excellent food. He also advised the growing of clover, as it will increase the fertility of the soil. If the soil is poor try buckwheat and in time clover will come He did not know of any means as like ly to increase the fertility of the soil as cloved. Prof. Shutt described experiments made in this direction. In dry, gravelly soil he would recomm Lucerne clover. He next spoke of the care of manure and advised the use of sawdust to absorb the liquid, but too much sawdust used on a light

soil. In reply to a question Froi. Shutt said a great deal depended on the locality as to the variety of corn grown, but he would strongly advise the growing of small corn, as a result of experiments in Ottawa

sandy soil, would tend to dry up the

In concluding he said for horses timothy hay should be grown, but for cows clover. By all means where it is possible clover should be grown. In the Dominion Agriculturist, which will be issued, the members will find a great deal of information as the result of analysis of corn made at its various stages of growth. He could not see why pools of water should be allowed to exist in barn yards. The animals should be kept comfortable and in very cold weather the chill

should be taken off the water. In reply to a question Prof. Shutt said he did not think a small quantity of iron in the water would be injurious.

John McLaughlan spoke of a barn he had erected accommodating fifty head of cattle. He had the manure with . weakness that blights his life and robs him of all that really makes his worth removed every day. He watered his cattle from a spring on a side hill and is brought to the barn by a pipe. The

to be understood as saying the farmers were dishonest. His aim was to have a stop put to what is called pound rolls of butter being put on the market weighing less than sixteen

In reply to a question, S. L. Peters explained that he had some doubts as to whether it is best to put manure under the stable. He puts his horse manure with the cow manure, and he found no evil effects. His stable floor is made of the best wood he could get. One of the causes of impure milk, he thought, was the practice of milking before the stable was cleaned. He always thoroughly cleaned his stable first and then milked the cows after-

Prof. Gilbert did, not believe the farmers would bring bad eggs to market, but there is no doubt they are to be found on the market-there are brought there unwittingly by the farm-

Hamilton Emery made a few remarks on the care of cattle, after which Secretary Hubbard announced the result of the butter competition. judged by J. E. Hopkins of the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., as fol-

> Series 1-Byron Kilburn, Kingsclear, 95; J. F. Clarke, Macnaquac, 94; W. A West, Albert, 93. Series 2-C. N. Goodspeed, Penniac, 94; S. L. Peters, Hampstead, 93; Luther Goodspeed, 92. (Continued next week.)

PILL-PRICE

The Days o 25 Cen's a Box for Pills Are Numbered.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pil's at 20 Cents a vial are Surer, Safer and Pleasan er to Take.

And are Supplanting all Others All Drug-g st. Sell Them. Cure Constipation, Sick and Nerv-

ous Headache, Dizziness, Lassitude, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite and all troubles arising from liver disorder.

LONDONDERRY IRON CO., LTD.

At the annual general meeting of the stockholders of the Londonderry Iron company, Limited, held in their office, Montreal, on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were elected as a board of directors for the ensuing year: Lord Mount-Stephen, Sir Charles Tennant, Bart., A. S. McClelland, A. T. Paterson, John Turnbull, R. McD. Paterson and Hartland S. MacDougall. At a subsequent meeting of the directors A. T. Paterson was re-elected president and managing director: John Turnbull, vice-president; R. L. Hildreth, secretary; Fred. C. Budden, treasurer; George Durnford, auditor. The annual statement was read and adopted.



Physician's Prescription for Cure of Weakness in Men.

When a man has suffered for many years

the exception of the i ment, situate on the the parliament building the water supply was a As soon as two steam however, there was go owing to the inflamm this portion of the b practically impossible gress of the flames. From the west sid

OTTA **Destructive** Fire

Department The Upper Flat of

Building Utterly in a Few I

Damage Estimated at (sand Dollars-Cause by a Careless Cler Hydrants All F

Ottawa, Feb. 11.which the capital ha a long day is raging result thereof taxpay ion will eventually ha of a quarter of a mil At midnight tonigh of the western depar and the offices on the in flames, the efforts brigade being directed ing the flames from d lower story of the bu The only portion which has escaped, w of some water in th Mackenzie wing, from northerly. In this por ing are the offices of of railways and car revenue revenue. The rooms burnt o cupied by the engine tects' staff of the p partment, which room dreds of valuable pla certain offices occupies clerks of the marine partment, and the en mounted police depar offices below those wh by the departments marine and fisheries, commerce, and custo

with water. The fire was first d fourth flat of the pu partment, and is support caused by the careles the clerks, who had For a long time a sme be detected before it covered. It unfortunately has conflagration broke o vulnerable point of the

whole of the top story

fire trap. The roof w

partitions were of wood were of wood. To add

this portion of the t

their way along to th

and then moved roun

facing on Parlaiment

stopped short at the

Davies' office, which

northeast end of the

One hundred thous

cover the actual loss,

opinion is that a new

copper similar to that

vin block will be ne

largely increasing t

to the figure already

The government c

ance on its buildings

All hydrants on

when farm produce is low. We read in the papers of the steamers from St. John carrying great cargoes of cattle, sheep, horses, grain, etc., and of the miles of freight cars awaiting the ar-rival of the next steamer, and we ask why do not the farmers in this section of the country share in that trade? Is this markat going to be within our reach? It will not, unless our farmers enter into a solemn league and cove-

this markst going to be within our reach? It will not, unless our farmers enter into a solearn heague and cover farmers are short. Have some green to that the same intervent with each other to unite toge there to raise something to send to that market.
The topic of pure bred stock, left of forer from Wednesday evening, was presented by Donald Innis. In open ing his subject, he said he desired to impress upon the breeders of the province, and we have, but it is established to the prevention of the province, and we have, but it is established to the prevent of the province, and we have, but it is established to the prevent of the province in a foundation that will not be accepted by other breeders' associations. The obok should be made as indisputable as possible, in contraster. The book should be made as indisputable as possible, in contraster. The book should be made as indisputable as possible, in contraster. The book should be made as indisputable as possible, in contraster. The book should be made as indisputable as possible, in contraster. The book should be made as indisputable as possible, in contraster. The book should be made as indisputable as possible, in contraster. The book should be made as indisputable as possible, in contraster. The book should be made as indisputable as possible, in contraster. The book should be made as indisputable as possible, in contraster. The book should be made as indisputable as possible, in contraster. The book should be made as ourse well, and it is province will be patied as a least three years. The there are mistakes in from the makers of dairy goods, but from the makers of dairy goods, but from the islatter source well shill the transt the stock ment the previously retard the consumer as well, and it is province of the previously retard to be yard, fodder corn, peas and on the government is moole as the seques whore the same retard to the state of the same the government is moore as of the previously retard to the yard, fodder corn, peas and the so

oats. Give a liberal feed of this night and morning; See that plenty of sait and good pure water is handy, and wage an everlasting war with the horse fly. Don't make the mistake of letting the ball and was called upon your cows lie outdoors in the cold rains in the autumn. As the winter comes on, see that your stables are warm, light and well ventilated. You cannot produce good, pure milk in dark, filthy ter and better cheese, and then the stables. There are lots of butter that comes into the market today that owes pete against the world. Success is imits bad odor and worse flavor to some filthy matters. Keep the cows clean and then it is guite easy to have clean milk, and he sure that your pail and also your hands are clean. Never indulge in the nasty habit of wetting the hands with the milk and then stripping. If there is the least par-ticle of foreign matter on the udder it is in this way sure to find its way into the pail. Milk rather by the squeezing pressure. Do it quickly and as gently as possible, and it is needless to add to be sure and milk dry. Next comes the straining. Care must be exercised that this part of the business is properly done. After setting the creatners in the tank of ice water, the animal heat is expelled by stirring for a few minutes before putting the

may

J. E. Hopkins, who had just concluded judging an exhibition of butter made in an adjoining room, entered on the subject of mistakes in butter making. He pointed out that better cows and better buildings were needed so that we can make better butpossible unless we have good cows. The great mistake of the farmers was in keeping inferior cows. Another mistake is poor buildings. Talk about ven-tilation; the trouble is there is too much ventilation in very many of them. We want to study how to keep our cows healthy and clean. Mr. Hop-kins then spoke of the examination of the butter he had just completed. Butter, he said, must have the flavor to make it palitable. There were twenty samples of butter on exhibition and there were twenty varieties. Now if one creamery had made all that but- the roots up and was positive he was ter we would have had but one var- right. iety. A good dairy is necessary to the mistake in butter making is the way in which the cream is kept. Do not let

from tubs, which he conveyed from his cook house on a barrow, thereby giving them warm feed. In the matter of watering he had a very good spring running near his barn, turned them out, but he was not well satisfied with this method, especially in cold and stormy weather, when he thought the cows should have water with the chill taken off. W. B. Fawcett had listened with in-

terest to Mr. Turnbull's address, but in the morning and in the afternoon Mr. Turnbull complained about the dishonesty in butter making, that is in what is called pound rolls, only fifteen ounces. Now, on the question of flavor, the fact should be orne in mind that the transportation arrangements are not all that could be desired, as, for instance, sometimes cars which one day carry barrels of kerosene oil, another day will be gaged in carrying butter to market. He would say that the farmers as a class are as honest as any other class of people. It does not need intelligence to cultivate many of our New Brunswick farms. Unfortunately he had not yet been able to build a mod-

ern barn with basement. We do not "pulp" for cattle, but simply roll in the roots and let them do their own "pulping." It is too expensive. We notice that Page Bros. of Amherst also adopt this method, although they have a modern barn. He fully appr ciated the remarks of Mr. Turnbu as to keeping cattle comfortable. President Tompkins could not agree

with the last speaker. His own ex-perience was that cattle required a rtain degree of heat. In reply to a question of Donald In-nes, President Tompkins said that he fattened eleven head of cattle on turnes, Pre

nips and ground grain. He did give them any course grain until the day before they left for market. He would like to have his cattle eat each day a barrel of turnips and two quarts of oats.

Reuben Lyon of Kingston, Kings county, spoke of the experience he had himself in butter making. He believed the cow could be made to pay. He had a good dairy, could churn at any hour of the day, summer or win-ter, and never got less than twenty cents per pound for his butter. He failed to see where the great money came in under the improved system so much talked about. He was going to try the deep cans for a year, and if they prove a success he will con-tinue to use them. But he could get that is as much as is got under the improved methods. He fed his cattle

with turnips, carrots and mangolds. whole, and he found the experiment of feeding roots whole a good one. He had abandoned the mode of cutting

Prof. F. T. Shutt, chief chemist production of good butter. Another the experimental farms, spoke of the mistake in butter making is the way stable management of cattle. The questions of air and light were imin which the cream is kept. Do not let questions of air and light were im-two yeit get warm. After drawing off the portant ones, and it is an absolute When skim milk put the cream away in a necessity that these be provided in on his cold place until it is required for use a modern stable. If animals are ex-Then heat it gradually until it reaches pected to thrive and the milk to be

ds are made of sawdust and shafi'. The barn is a very warm one, Mr. Mc-Laughlan pointing out that he had a large quantity of roots stored in one end and the frost did not touch them. The stables are cleaned twice a day. The cattle are principally fed dry and found to work satisfactory. The cows are watered twice a day and are not let out of the stable from November to April. By his modern barn he found he could do the work himself, while others farmers required the assistance of two men to do the same work in

old barns.

George W. Forrest, superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., was called on. He advised the farmers that if they had cows realizing say forty dollars for milk, do not change the mode of feeding. His own experience was that turnips were better sliced that fed whole. In regard to stables, it requires a large amount of money to build a big modern barn, such as we have had described. He did not thing there was any excuse for a cold cow stable. Timber is cheap, in New Brunswick, and the farmers should spend some of their time in making their stables warm.

Wm. A. West spoke on the subject of stable management. He said he had no trouble in keeping his barn warm. He only watered his cattle once a day, due to the great distance he has to bring the water. He sliced the turnips, as he believed that the better way. His stables are cleaned twice a day, and he found no troubl in preventing impure air and producing good pure milk. In his basement barn good pure milk. In his passing there was plenty of light, it was properly ventilated, and had the ben of the sun.

S. L. Peters would prefer his co barn had sunlight all day long. His barn was an ordinary one, and he found it somewhat difficult in cold weather to keep the temperature up, and when the temperature is low it means additional feed for our stock, and consequently extra expense on the farmer. On stormy days the cattle are watered in the barn, giving a pail in the morning, a pail at noon and another in the evening. A con that is shivering with the cold cannot give milk.

Hamilton Emery of Carleton county spoke of his experience in farming and stable management. He fed his cows on straw in the morning, after wards pulped turnips, then water and straw again in the evening. The barns have very much improved in recent twenty cents all the year round, and years. They are now all double boarded in Carleton county, and consequently quite warm.

R. C. Williams has carefully studied the various methods of feeding, his efforts being to get his cows to aver-age three hundred to three hundred and a quarter of butter each. He had four cows. He raised as much feed

as he could, growing a good deal of corn. He feeds now on cornmeal, wheat bran, heavy wheat. The last two years he has fed the turnips whole. When very cold he throws a blanket on his cow, so keeping up the temper-

E. H. Turnbull said he did not wish

specialties, he discovers a remedy that brings back to him the power and physical energy that seemed to him lost for naturally feels generous. He wants his feltowmen to know about it. He feels that his mission on earth is to lift out of bondage

<text>

REV. W. KINCAID DEAD

New York, Feb. 12 .- The Rev. Wm. Kincald, 54 years of age, secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, died at 1 o'clock this afternoon of anaemia. He had been ill for about two months.

MURDERER BRAM

Boston, Feb. 12 .-- The motion for a new trial for Thomas M. Bram, the convicted murderer of Capt. Nash of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, was denied this forenoon in the United States court, the judges holding that the alleged newly discovered evidence

was merely cumulative. Appeal will now be made to the United States supreme court at Washington.

THREE WEEKS IN AGONY.

nflamatory Rheumatism so Acute He Could not Attend to His Daily Duties—Lived Three Weeks in Agonizing Pain When that "Good Samaritan" of all Cures, South American Rheumatic Cure, Passed His Way—It Helped in a Few Hours, and Speedily Cured — Cost 75 Conte

75 Cents. Mr. E. A. Norton, a well-known citizen of Grimsby, Ont., was severely attacked with inflammatory rheumatism some 20 years ago —after a time he recovered, but five or six weeks ago the dread disease returned so violently that he had to give up work. For nearly three weeks he lay in bed suffering terrible agony. Another resident of the town who had been cured by South American Rheumatic Cure persuaded him to try it, and, to his great surprise after using the medicine but one week he was so far recov-ered as to go about town. From the first dose taken he felt marked Improvement, and today he is most enthusiastic in singing its praises. No case too severe for South American Rheumatic Cure to check in six hours, and cure permanently.

with one exception, frozen hard. Just w works department o sponsible for this ren mined. Ottawa, Feb. 11.--a vacant room used and canals departm story of the weste block this afternoon. on the government frozen. The governme could do nothing, an brigade arrived there of water pressure. three-quart nearly Then a fire engine which gave an addi water, and later on was on the scene. mansard roof of block, extending fro tower to the main ington street, is b the old papers and to the period before provinces were stow were burned. The s the department of j the photograph ga burned. The remain part were offices. N cipal government ant records were des Ottawa, Feb. 12.our western depart mean a loss of at dollars," said Min morning to the Su 'I believe it had its It began in a room cupied, and therefor spontaneous combi smoking shall cease public buildings from have the leading arc minion visit the cay plans, and I conten permanent third st copper, including th nave our own system after this. The press pumps was not strong Mr. Fisher, minist said: "If they had so a portion of the top flames reached it they able to check its pro an awful lesson to The hose was rotte themselves, and wh were not frozen up supply a garden h power. Minister Day his papers. The cel built of concrete, fell this unlooked for es leaped to the sutted the marine