General Business.

NOTICE.

Through the efforts of Mr. W. A. Hickman, Immigration Commissioner, who has been in England for some months past, it is expected that in the coming spring a considerable number of farmers with capital will arrive in the province, with a view to purchasing farms. All persons having desirable farms to dispose of will please communicate with the undersigned, when blank forms will be sent, to be filled in with the necessary particulars as to location, price, terms of sale, etc. Quite a number of agricultural laborers are also expected and farmers desiring help will also please communicate with the undersigned.

Dated, St. John, N. B., Feb. 9th, A. D. 1901.

ROBERT MARSHALL

C. WARMUNDE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,

Silverware & Novelties,

All new goods. Give him a call

We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.

WARMUNDE, EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER

Pallen Corner Chatham N. B.

COMMON SOAP

WILL CAUSE

ROUGH SKIN

On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

direct from the factory which we can sell for the next TWO WEEKS

—AT—

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We can recommend it.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

Chatham, March 18, 1901.

COONEY'S HISTORY

—OF—

NEW BRUNSWICK

—AND—

GASPE.

Printed by Joseph Howe in 1832 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1896, handsomely bound in blue and green and gold—including, 97 pages of the history of the County of Northumberland and a vivid description of the

GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE;

also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country; the hostility of the Indians; the French villages founded at Bay des Vents, Cala's River, etc.; the ships sunk in the Miramichi and Restigouche; the work of the Davidsons, Hendersons, Peabodys, Fraters, Cunard, Simonds, Rankin, Street and others, and an account of the settlement of Kent, Gloucester and Restiguouche as well as the St. John River, etc., etc., etc.

Price $1.50 post paid to any address in Canada or Newfoundland. For sale at the ADVANCE OFFICE, Chatham, N. B.

D. G. SMITH.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 10 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced.

ALBERT T. DUNN,
Surveyor Genr.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE

Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Junction to Boston.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

—TO—

BOSTON

$3.50. Winter Rate. $3.50

COMMENCING NOV 11, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 7.30 o'clock standard, for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

Returning, leave Boston MONDAY AND THURSDAY, at 3.15 a.m., Portland 5.30 p.m.

Through Tickets on sale at all Railway stations, and baggage checked through.

Passengers arriving in St. John in the evening can go direct to the steamer and take Cabin Berth or Stateroom for the trip.

For rates and other information apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or to

WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent,
St. John, N. B.

WANTED.

Agents for the National Window Cleaner in Kent, Westmorland and Northumberland Counties. Sells at sight—large commissions. None but hustlers need apply.

H. G. VENESS, General Agent,
Box 285, Fredericton, N. B.

EQUITY SALE.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 30th day of November A. D. 1901 at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, opposite the store of William Wyse, Esq., in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, there will be sold at Public Auction, under and by virtue of, and in pursuance of the authority given to me the undersigned Referee in Equity, in and by a certain Order of the Supreme Court in Equity bearing date the 30th day of August, A. D., 1901, and made in a certain suit in which Mary Loudoun is the Plaintiff and Alexander Loudoun and John Loudoun are defendants and in pursuance of the fourth Chapter of the act of the general assembly, made and passed in the 33rd year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria entitled "An Act respecting the practice and proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity" the following lands and premises, the property of the said Mary Loudoun—All that piece or parcel or lot of land situate lying and being in the Town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, and Province of New Brunswick, bounded on the easterly side by King Street, so called, on the northerly side by Wellington Street, on the westerly side by lands now owned and occupied by Walter R. Gould, and on the southerly side by lands formerly owned and occupied by the late J. R. Goggin, and now in the possession of his widow, the buildings, which said lands and premises were in the occupation of late Alexander Loudoun at the time of his death.

Dated the 16th day of September A. D. 1901.

SAM. THOMSON,
Referee in Equity.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - NOVEMBER 21, 1901.

Canadian Viceroy.

Sir Henry Strong, chief justice of the supreme court, has been sworn in as administrator of the Dominion during the absence in New York of Lord Minto. This is the first time that a Canadian, or a Canadian official, has ever been made administrator in the absence of the Viceroy from the country.

Boer Murders.

A London despatch of last Friday says:—"The Boers, as far back as last May, were guilty of murdering whole kraals of Kaffirs, in order to destroy the traces of the movements of their own commandoes. The British authorities at the time, for some reason not specified, prohibited any mention of these outrages."

Honoring the Country.

King Edward has settled the matter of the ranking of kings, emperors and presidents of republics at the coming coronation ceremonies in London, by peremptorily declaring that the honors paid to them shall be identical. He holds that his object will be to honor the state and not the man. No distinction will, therefore, be made except possibly in the case of near relatives of the royal family.

"Far off Fields."

Principal Mullin of the Normal school, Fredericton, has received a cablegram from the British government, through Governor General Minto, offering him the position of Principal of the Normal School at Pretoria, South Africa. Positions as teachers in the same institution are also offered to two lady teachers of Fredericton. It is understood that the salary attached to the principalship is about $4,000, and of the other teachers about three times what they are paid in Fredericton, but it must be remembered that the cost of living in Pretoria is enormously greater than in New Brunswick.

A New Political Move.

They are, apparently, running the Halifax Board of Trade on political lines just now, as that body met yesterday particularly to discuss the advisability of endeavoring to induce every other Board of Trade in Canada to join in a movement in favor of having the Canadian Pacific Company take over the management of the Intercolonial. The resolution to this end is quite an outspoken attack on the management of the I. C. R. which it pronounces "helplessly incapable," etc., and seems to ignore facts connected with the life which negative the charges made and render the transfer proposed an impossibility. Some of the Halifax Conservatives are not so political partizans that would burn the Intercolonial rather than see it made the success it has been under Mr. Blair's management. They will find that the country isn't ready to entertain their suicidal scheme just yet.

Abuse of a Christian Gentleman.

The World appears to have entered upon a crusade against Manager E. G. Russell of the I. C. R., and, amongst other things, states that he is a Yankee. Mr. Russell is a native of Charlotte County, N. B., and was in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company in St. John about the time that the editor of the World came from Maine to New Brunswick. It is true that Mr. Russell received most of his railway education in the United States, but so did Sir William Van Horne and Sir Thomas Shaugnessey of the Canadian Pacific. The World refers to Mr. Russell as "an ignorant, blatant, foul-mouthed, drunken Illinois Central Yankee switchman," and credits the words to Mr. Debs, a notorious agitator, who makes a living by that profession. Those who are best acquainted with Mr. Russell, however, know him as a Christian gentleman and pronounced temperance man, as his recent address before the Y. M. C. A. in Moncton showed him to be. The World disgraces the community in which it is published when it so grossly misrepresents a man, simply because it does not like him.

A Mayor's Mistake.

Mayor Morris, of Ottawa, who, it is said, has been endeavoring, during his ten months' incumbency of the office, to make the police force realise that it is maintained for the purpose of, in every way, conserving the interests of the citizens, who are taxed for its maintenance, incurred, thereby, the displeasure of that body. For some time the members of the force—from the chief downwards—have naturally been after the Mayor, for it is well known that any Mayor, alderman, or other citizen, who, in the discharge of his duty, interferes with the police and their methods, is a person to be watched and taught that the police are above all mankind.

The result of Mayor Morris' attempt to improve police administration has cost him his office. He was entertaining at the Russell house the other evening, and did not observe the minute-hand of the clock. He paid, amongst other things, for some wine, whiskey, etc., which his guests drank, "after hours." The police, for once, did their duty and he was summoned to answer to their charge. He, of course, pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and $2 costs. But the matter did not end there, for under the city by-laws their violation disqualified him from holding any civic office for two years. He knew this, of course, and at once notified the City Clerk that Ottawa was without a Mayor. And it is. One of the aldermen is acting as Mayor. A movement is afoot, by way of petition to the Lieutenant Governor, to secure Mr. Morris' pardon. If it is secured before nomination day he will be eligible for election to the Mayoralty next January.

It is said that ex-Mayor Morris is not the kind of man to busy himself about the police or their misdoings, unless his official position requires it at his hands, so the force will be in a position, for some months, at least, to pursue their old methods.

Bankers' Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association, held at Montreal last Thursday, President Clouston's address was an optimistic review of the business situation. Every standard of increasing commercial prosperity indicated that business was good, and he thought it would continue for some time to come.

General Manager Farwell of the Eastern Townships' Bank complained that some of the banks were violating the agreement that only three per cent. interest be paid on deposits, by making the payment half yearly, which made the returns more than three per cent.

Mr. Fyshe thought disciplinary measures should be taken against banks and bankers who adopted unapproved methods of securing business from other banks. The matter was referred to the executive committee for consideration.

E. S. Clouston of the Bank of Montreal was re-elected president.

ANY CHILD WILL TAKE McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. It is always the same safe, pleasant and effective remedy; but be sure you get McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

[Toronto Globe]

The Growing Time.

Every official return brings confirmatory evidence of the good fortune which the Dominion is now enjoying. The growth of trade is so great that the statistical returns would be regarded as evidence of an unhealthy boom were it not that in the business community every development is healthy and substantial. Our domestic exports for October reached an aggregate of $23,237,194, as compared with $17,089,026 for the corresponding month last year, a gain of $6,148,168. Of this increase $2,231,553 was in animals and their products and $1,702 622 in agricultural products. In cattle alone there was a gain of $660,000, and in eggs $100,000. Although the chief gain has fallen to the agricultural interests, it is significant that the export of manufactured goods for the month shows an increase of $600,000, as compared with October, 1900.

The exports of fishery products increased from $2,222,611 to $2,226,762, and of this $1,500,000 was in British Columbia salmon. The record for the month also shows a great increase in imports, a satisfactory evidence that the growth in productive power has been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the general standard of comfort. The imports for the month amounted to $17,412,455, an increase of $1,887,035, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. This is a splendid record, not in the least spasmodic, but part of a general development that has all the elements of permanence. The Dominion has entered upon a new era which is marked by prosperity in every line of useful industry and a material improvement in the conditions of life. The record of our trade is the best immigration literature that can be sent abroad, especially as it is supplemented by the private letters of immigrants to their friends in the older countries, telling of prosperous conditions and open avenues to success. We have a prosperity that does not require statistical demonstration. But the records are none the less valuable, for they show that the success enjoyed by every locality and every interest and enterprise is general throughout the Dominion.

DON'T GO HOME, if you have not got at least one bottle of Kendrick's Liniment in the house. Don't go home without it. There is nothing better (if equal) to Kendrick's as a household remedy.

[St. John Sun.]

R. A. Lawlor's Mission.

A Fredericton despatch to Saturday's Globe says:

R. A. Lawlor of Chatham is here today. It is said he in inquiring into the reason of the alleged dissatisfaction of his co-religionists with the local government, and seeking to straighten out affairs. It is further said Mr. Lawlor is about to undertake missionary labors of the same kind in St. John, reports having reached the premier that many of the government supporters are very restive.

(There may or may not be a solid basis for these statements, but it is known that Mr. Lawlor on recent visits to St. John has been interesting himself very much in the matter of the alleged discontent of the Catholic supporters of the local government, and it is possible that he has been commissioned to coax or whip them into line.)

A Sun reporter saw Mr. Lawlor at the Royal Hotel, and made some inquiries relative to the mission referred to in the Globe. Mr. Lawlor said there was no truth either in the despatch or the comment which followed it. He came here to look after an admiralty case and remained over through his connection with the Maritime pulp mill matter. Then, he was asked to proceed to Fredericton on some private business. He returned to St. John Saturday evening.

There is more than a suspicion that the alleged Fredericton despatch was a St. John home-made article, just as others of similar kind, emanating from the same quarter, are known to have been. We are, however, inclined to join with those who are willing to admit that the Globe has possibly a Marconi system of its own and the advantage of wireless service for its "Fredericton despatch" mill.

It ought to be known to the Globe writer that there is no occasion for him to worry over the alleged dissatisfaction of his co-religionists with the local government. Individuals become, at times, so absorbed in their own ambitions and immediate environment that they fall into the error of imagining their little local and personal discontent to represent the normal condition of the universe. No prominent person in New Brunswick thinks that all the people of the province are satisfied with the local government, for we all know that Mr. Hazen, the present esteemed leader of the opposition, succeeded in being returned with four followers in the last Assembly election. It would be equally absurd to suppose that the opposition to the government is composed entirely of protestants, for we happen to know quite a number of respectable, though politically misguided persons of the Catholic faith, who make great efforts to promote opposition interests. We have considerable experience with Roman Catholics in political matters, and have yet to learn that they can be herded in any particular political sheepfold by designing would-be leaders of their own faith, and because such little agitators as the Globe's Fredericton despatch-manufacturer is engaged in promoting the alleged dissatisfaction to which he refers, the public must not be expected to accept its existence to any appreciable extent as a fact. It is probable that when Catholics of Mr. Lawlor's deservedly high standing and knowledge of public affairs, who have not the good fortune to live in St. John, visit that city, their co religionists, at times, talk over with them even small things which are supposed to affect their body in politics. It is absurd, however, when the Globe's telegram-makers hear of such discussions, for them to assume that they are part of the deliberations of a political mission. At least, we assume that to be Mr. Lawlor's view of the matter, for he goes so far as to say that some gentlemen in St. John have splendid gifts of imagination.

DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED. You won't be if you use Kendrick's Liniment. There is nothing like Kendrick's for Lameness, Swelling, Pains, Sore Throat and Lungs, and as a general household remedy.

News and Notes.

Snow fell last Thursday night in New York state and Ontario, to the depth of nearly two feet in some places. There were lighter falls in Massachusetts and Maine.

William Jarvis, employed at the Fredericton Gleaner office, had his right hand crushed in a steam printing press last Thursday. The bones of the hand, the tendons and the fingers were crushed flat.

Messrs. W. H. Murray and John Kilburn went up to Douglas boom this afternoon to arrange for the taking up of the booms. They are convinced that there is now no prospect of getting any more of the hung-up drives down before the close of the river.—Friday's Star.

Edward Beaupre of the province of Assiniboine, in the Canadian Northwest, claims to be the tallest man in the world. His height is 7 feet 10½ inches and he is still growing and expects to reach the 8-foot mark. He is 20 years old, wears a No. 21 shoe and a No. 21 collar.

Wendell B. Farris, son of Hon. L. P. Farris, while partridge shooting at Oromocto on Saturday, had one of his hands badly hurt by a cartridge which exploded. It tore the flesh on his right hand in a terrible manner and filled his face with powder.

James Ryan was blown to pieces by the explosion of five thousand pounds of dynamite, which he was drying at the Helen mine, Michipicoten, P. Q., on Thursday. The explosion was heard a distance of thirteen miles. Only one finger and a small piece of Ryan's spine were found.

Conductor William Hagerman of the C. P. R., running for many years on the Fredericton branch, was dismissed from the railway service in consequence of the recent accident at Fredericton Junction. Superintendent Oborne, however, on reviewing the matter recalled the dismissal and suspended conductor Hagerman for two months. Everybody who knows Hagerman will be glad of his retention in the service, for he is an excellent and obliging officer.

While on the Banks of Newfoundland last week, Carl Decker, a Gloucester fisherman, had a most surprising experience. He was hauling trawls, when to his surprise his boat began to travel at a terrific rate. He crawled into the boat and saw that a whale had come to the surface to blow, about 200 feet ahead of him, and at the same time had fouled his 600 feet of anchor cable. Decker with his boat was carried at a tremendous rate of speed and expected every moment to have his boat dashed to pieces by coming in contact with the monster. However he hung on until the whale slacked up a little, and then he cut the line and rowed back to the schooner.—North Sydney Herald.

A Port Townsend despatch of 15th says:—The schooner Anaconda has arrived, thirty-three days out from Nome, bringing as passenger Capt. A. E. Brouards from Point Hope. Capt. Brouards has spent the last five years in the Arctic region on a prospecting and exploring expedition. He has visited all sections from Kotzebue Sound to the shores of the Arctic ocean and has compiled a chart. According to Capt. Brouards, from the northern shores of Kotzebue Sound to the Arctic ocean, a distance of three hundred miles, is one immense bed of bituminous coal, and he says there is enough coal in sight to supply the world for many years. It is of but very little value for steaming purposes, but for household it is all right.

Lockport, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A cat was the cause of a great deal of trouble to the International Traction Company and the Niagara Falls Power Company last night. Puss climbed a trolley pole on the Buffalo & Lockport Electric Railway at Hoffman, a small hamlet west of this city, and tried to walk on a feed wire. Her tail touched the parallel wire that carried the current back to Niagara Falls. There was a flash that could be seen for miles as the 24,000 volts of electricity passed through her body. Puss was burned to a crisp. Her charred body fell across both wires and didn't drop to the ground. This short-circuited the current and caused a fuse at the Niagara Falls power house to be burned out. The power was immediately cut off from all the lines running out of the power house. It was two hours before the cause of the trouble was located and the charred remains of the cat removed from the wires, in the meantime almost all the electric railways and street lighting plants in western New York were without power.

The failure of the lumber operators to get out the delayed drives of logs on the upper St. John is much to be regretted. Not only does it entail considerable loss to the owners, because many of the logs will no doubt drift to sea with the ice in the spring, but it happens at a time when the British lumber market is particularly strong, and prices high, with an upward tendency. It is fortunate that the firms affected are financially strong, but there is none the less regret that they will not be able to place this lumber on the market under such favorable conditions as at present prevail. The lumberman must of course be a philosopher, because he cannot be certain about his logs or his market at the time he makes his logging contracts. The fact that these logs cannot be got down this fall and that many of them may be lost in the spring, will also affect the labor market at the mills. A number of mills had to shut down earlier than usual this fall because their log supply had run short, and now these must remain idle till logs come down in the spring. Thus the welfare of more than the owners of the logs is affected by the very poor stream-driving of the season that has just closed.—St. John Star.

Close of the Dairy Contest at the Pan-American Exposition

Many have been the things of interest which visitors to the "Pan-American" have had the privilege of seeing, and not least among these was the Model Dairy. Thousands of interested visitors daily thronged it and it was evident that not only were the agricultural classes interested in it but people of all classes showed their keen interest in the production of pure milk.

The dairy barn was a model of cleanliness and the cows gave good evidence of the care bestowed upon them.

This has not been a contest of Canadians against Americans, as in the case of the show cattle, but has been a contest of breed against breed. The Guerseys have been winners in the butter fat test, but it is the Guernsey breeders on both sides of the line, and not alone those of the United States from whence the Guernseys came, which will be benefitted. Likewise the Holsteins, which won the Total Solids prize. The Holsteins, it is true, were Canadians, but American Holstein men as well as Canadians will claim honors for their breed.

The Canadians had the most profitable cows it is true, taking them as a whole, but the best dairy breeds were not represented by the United States. They brought out some breeds which Canada could not produce, viz., Polled Jerseys, Red Polls, Dutch Belted and Brown Swiss. The Red Polls and Brown Swiss do not claim to be special dairy breeds while the other two did not distinguish themselves in that line.

Canada, on the other hand, sent three distinctly dairy breeds, Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires, which, with the Guerneseys formed the only strong competitors for the prizes offered. All the other breeds have more or less merit as dairy cattle. The French Canadians are a distinctly dairy breed, not large producers, but very economical, and as family cows would make a particularly good showing.

The Dutch Belted have some good milkers but there seems to have been more attention paid to the producing the "belt" than to developing their dairy qualities. Everything has been sacrificed to the "belt" and their cows lack in constitution.

The Polled Jerseys were handicapped from the start as they had in their herd a two year old heifer and two cows which had been four or five months in milk. There has been a good deal of in-and-in breeding among the breeders of this class to establish the polled head, and now that they have got this characteristic fairly well established, the breeders are turning their attention more to vigor of constitution and milking qualities of their animals. With the exception of their polled head their principal characteristics are similar to the Jerseys as they are an off-shoot from that family.

The Red Polls have made a good impression by their performance in the contest just closed and they seem to come nearer to the requirements of a "General Purpose" cow than any other breed in the contest. This breed, however, is no exception to Ex. Gov. Hoard's contention that "a dairy cow must have the dairy form" to a certain extent, which these Red Polls certainly have and more especially Mayflower, which is the second best cow in the barn. Their persistency in milking, however, is doubtful as they were falling off considerably before the close of the contest although it was claimed for Mayflower that she was difficult to dry off and did not go completely dry before freshening previous to entering the contest.

The Brown Swiss did not distinguish themselves in any particulars and from the comments frequently heard from visitors they do not make very favorable impressions by their appearance. They are sluggish looking animals with very coarse bone. They are very good milkers however, but their fat test is rather low. If they have any special characteristics they tend rather towards the dairy than the beef type. Judging from the weights of the cows when they entered the contest and from their weights at the close it would seem that they were fed a ration rather in excess of what was required to sustain them in flesh.

The Shorthorns made the greatest gains, 803 lbs., which at 3c. per lb. gives $24.09 to add to their "Total Solids" profit. Several of the breeds made substantial gains but none of them anything like as much as the Shorthorns.

One of the valuable lessons learned in this contest is the necessity of giving the cows the greatest comfort possible. This is a point frequently touched upon by writers of dairy literature but we do not see the force of it on paper as we do when we see the results right before us. The effects of extreme heat are among the most difficult to cope with in the summer season and which have a very great influence on the milk production, decreasing the quantity and also the quality of the milk. It has also been clearly shown that the special dairy breeds are the most persistent milkers, which, in a dairy cow, is a very important point. The fact has also been brought out that ordinary farm products with the addition of bran and oil cake furnish a first-class ration for producing milk, while for roughage there is nothing equal to [illegible] the coarse feed where cows are confined in the stable. It was always eaten with greater relish than even the green feed which was furnished during part of the hot weather.

In the following table will be found the record of each breed from May 1st to Nov. 1st giving the total amount of milk, lbs. of fat, value at 25c., value of the feed and the net profit. The Guernseys stand first in this class but the Jerseys are only $3 85 behind which is less than the amount claimed to have been lost on Rexina (Jersey) during the first ten days before she freshened.

TEST NO. 1—BUTTER-FAT.

	lbs. milk	lbs. fat.	Value.	Cost of feed.	Profit.
Guerneseys,	27127.6	1248.42	$367.21	$137.86	$229.35
Jerseys,	26987.1	1235.06	363.34	137.74	225.60
Ayrshires,	32296.2	1219.5	358 66	140.84	217.82
Holsteins,	39339.3	1275.7	375.24	164.14	211.10
Red Polls,	26346.9	1142.23	335.72	138.02	197.70
Brown swiss,	30991.5	1121.0	329.35	147.29	183.06
F. Canadians,	21675.4	993.7	292.44	119.09	173.35
Shorthorns,	31874.9	1138 8	334.89	162.18	172.89
Polled Jerseys	20276.9	950.25	279.03	109.41	169.62
Dutch Belted,	24893.9	847.4	249.25	132.23	116.02

No churning was done until the last week in May and a protest was entered against computing the churned butter for the first three weeks. If the protest is sustained it will land the Jerseys ahead on churned butter by $3.66.

The butter was computed for the first three weeks by the bookkeeper and appears on the office books, but in the following table it was deducted thus showing the amount of churned butter from the commencement of the fourth week in May.

TEST NO. 2—CHURNED BUTTER.

	Lbs. Butter.	Value at 25c.	Cost of Feed.	Total Profit.
Jerseys,	1447.37	$311.54	$137.74	$174.10
Guerneseys,	1233.22	308.30	137.86	170.44
Ayrshires,	1214.5	303.62	140 84	162.78
Red Poles,	1170 72	292.68	138.02	154.66
Holsteins,	1251.57	312.89	164 14	148.75
French Canadians,	1025.30	256.32	113.09	143.23
Brown swiss,	1125.57	281.64	147.29	134 35
Polled Jerseys,	965.52	241.38	110.41	131.97
Shorthorns,	1140.55	285.16	162.18	122.98
Dutch Belted,	937.33	236.83	132.23	94.60

TEST NO. 3—TOTAL SOLIDS.

	Total Solids, lbs.	Value.	Profit.
Holsteins,	4742 57	$422.33	$262.69
Ayrshires,	4135.30	376 67	235.32
Brown Swiss,	3943 92	354.96	207 67
Shorthorns,	4086.13	367.75	205 67
Red Poles,	3773.73	339.63	201.61
Jerseys,	3769.98	339 29	201.55
Guerneseys,	3564.53	320.80	191.96
French Canadians,	3257.36	293.35	182.76
Polled Jerseys,	2831.67	254.79	145.34
Dutch Belted,	3086.47	275.94	143.71

TEST NO. 4—TOTAL SOLIDS PLUS GAIN IN WEIGHT.

	Profit on Solids.	Gain in weight.	Value at 3c.	Profit on solids plus gain
Holsteins,	262.69	391	$11.73	$274.42
Ayrshires,	235.32	199	5.97	241.29
Brown Swiss,	207.67	804	24.12	229.79
Shorthorns,	205.67	193	5.94	213.61
Red Poles,	201.61	349	10.47	212.08
Jerseys,	201.55	189	5.67	207.22
Guernseys,	191.96	195	5.85	197.79
French Canadians	182.76	288	8.64	191.40
Dutch Belted,	143.71	375	11.25	154.96
Polled Jerseys,	145.38	185	5.55	150.93

JAS. STONEHOUSE.

Log Drivers' Amusements.

"Did you ever see a skirling match?" queried the Latest Recruit a few weeks from the wilds.

"A what—a curling match?"

"No, skirling. It's worth seeing, and, for a feat of balancing, quite up to Cinquevalli's best. You haven't seen everything on the footstool yet." The "boy" resented the cynicism of the Hardened Sinner a little.

"Well, go ahead; what is it?"

"Two men stand on a log in the water and try to roll it so that—oh, each tries to roll the other off. That's all."

"Not much in that. I could do that."

"So you could—one part of it. Wait till I tell you. The match I saw was for $100 a side and the championship of the world. The man, who had been unbeaten for years, was called Campbell, and lived in Parry Sound. The other was French, and came from some place island. A big crowd stood on the crib dock to watch them, but at first there was not much money up because the stranger was unknown, and they didn't trust him. As one old fellow said to me: 'You don't never know what them Frenchies can do, nohow!'

"The two came down and stood on the crib while the umpire read the rules. Each carried a pole about 10 feet long, straight, without a spike. They were dressed in blue shirts and blue trousers tucked into gray woolen socks. They wore boots that laced well up their shins, and each boot had over 100 'corks,' little steel spikes about a quarter of an inch long, set in the sole and heel. The log was about 8 inches in diameter, peeled pine, and slippery as if it were greased. It was a most unstable looking affair.

"A roll was to be counted when either of them fell off, or was compelled to touch the log with hand or pole.

"They jumped on the log and paddled it out till it lay about 30 feet from the crib. They took their places, one at each end, the judge gave the word, and they began.

"You never saw anything like it. Now it was whirling to starboard, fast—it goes like the shaft of a turbine; you can't see it go! A yeasty cream of foam lies on the water for a yard on either side of it. Now, watch those feet! It's whirling to port! Another check—so quick your eye can't follow it at all—back and forth, now right, now left; but always whizzing 'round and round beneath their feet. An Irish jig is solitaire in a hearse beside it, for speed and sprightly action!

"The Scotchman's features are like a mask. He looks straight ahead, into the little Frenchman's face. That tense stare might disconcert a monument, but the other never sees it at all. His eyes are bent on Campbell's feet, eager, quick, intense—watching for the slightest slip, the smallest second of hesitancy.

"The crowd is growing warm and excited. They almost push one another into the water. See that roll of bills? The big French-Indian mill hand is putting his last month's pay upon the game. There's lots to cover it. Betting is fast and furious, but all in silence or nearly so. Sometimes an excited Frenchman does a little war dance and whoops in the exhilaration of the moment, but the umpire turns a wrathy eye upon him and he is silenced.

"The strain of keeping quiet when one wants to whoop and yell is truly painful—something must happen.

"On the champions' faces the sweat stands in great beads. The little one jumps forward, right to the line beyond which he must not go, and down goes the other end. 'Scotty' is too quick. Back and forth they move.

'Huh! Forward jumps the Scot, then checks—and the log whirls back like a flash. Down comes the other's pole. Will he recover? A gasp from the crowd—then a cheer. The pole has touched the log!

"'First roll for Campbell!' shouts the umpire.

"How long? Well, you may not believe me, but it took just 1 hour and 59 minutes for that first roll. They chatted and rested for half an hour, while the crowd worked off their feelings in half a dozen fights. Then they went at it again. The other bouts were shorter, for the men grew tired, of course. Campbell took three out of four. I think he is still champion skirler of the world."—New York Times.

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