POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKL TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. JANUARY 29, 1902.

DALHOUSIE.

ch is very good.

tt, M. P. P., William
H. F. McLatchy and

cristers of Campbelletown this week on

4. Co.

vestigate the charges preferred against him. The board appointed tonight for the investigation, but a compromise was effected, Hetherington agreeing to accept \$225 and relinquish all claims on the board and accept dismissed.

Harry Moore, suffering from smallpox

continues to improve. No new cases have yet appeared and hopes are entertained that Moncton will get off easy.

Moncton, Jan. 27—(Special)—A society of Associated Charities has been organized in Moncton and a constitution similar to that governing this organization in St. John has been adopted.

Chas. Smith, Moncton, and Davidson, one mile champion of Springhill elected.

The city market clerk, Watson Lutz, frustrated a rather bold attempt to break into the city market Sunday afternoon. Market Clerk Lutz happened to be in the building when some boys, who were familiar with the lay of things about the building, attempted to affect an entrance through a back window. The window nad been raised and the shutter on the inside being removed whenthe miscreants were frightened away. One of the lads concerned in the job had recently served a term in jail for stealing from some of the term in jail for stealing from some of the stalls in the city market.

on entering the Rural cemetery, one is struck with the remarkable preservation of the arch of decayed flowers with the gate ajar swinging to it, which was presented by the Brotherhood of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Conductors, to which Jack Morrell belonged and was placed at the head of his grave in the cemetery. The letters, excepting two, may still be seen clinging to the wreath in the motto "Not Here but Risen," and the billow of roses still lies at the head of the grave with nature's winter blanket gently spread above it.

the north, Jan. 30th.

Secretary John Frost, of Lower Norton, was also absent on business a trip to west.

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Mr. Ron Seeley briefly presented his report, which although not complete, was considered very encouraging.

The president in the course of his opening remarks, waternly welcoming the large addence, said that he was obliged to make a confession and that was that the sub-riptions in his parish had fallen at the sub-riptions in his p

Mev. Mr. Shaw's youngest daughter, who has been the cause of a good deal of anxiety of late, is convalescent.

The many friends of Mrs. Geo. Sharp regret to find that there is no improvement in her condition.

Neil Titus, of Bloomfield, is ill with typhoid fever.

plaintiff or for new trial.

Aide vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Co.-Skinner, K. C., to move for new trial.

HARVEY STATION.

Harvey Station, Jan. 27—The diphtheria scourage at Tweedside appears to be abat-ing, there have not been any new cases Harvey Station, Jan. 27—The diphtheria scourage at Tweedside appears to be abating, there have not been any new cases for some time and the survivors are all recovering nicely. The disease extended only to three families and a fourth family was suspected by the doctor and quarantined, but it did not turn out to be the dreaded disease. Mrs. F. V. Taylor, a trained nurse from Fredericton, is looking after the patients, and is doing good work. George Mowatt has sold his farm here to Wilbert Coburn, of McAdam, and intends to move with his family to St. Stephen. His many friends here will be very sorry to part with him. He is one to death will be regretted by his numer-ous friends in this part of the province. Orbin Sproule, retired merchant, has been nominated for mayor. It is said he will be opposed by Joseph Tobin at the coming election, although the latter gentleman is not nominated as yet, but probably will be in a few days. It is difficult to get men to run for councillors. Good men refuse to act. The following have been nominated: S. W. Titus, Geo. H. Peters, Ralph Oliver, C. A. Dakin, Eber Turnbull, W. E. Van Blarcom and John H. Syda.

Heavy freights continue to be hauled over this division of the Dominion Atuseful members of society.

SALISBURY.

Salisbury, Jan. 27—The basket social held last Wednesday evening under the auspices of the ladies of the Baptist church, at the home of Mrs. B. A. Stamers, was highly successful, considering the disagreable evening.

NORTON.

HAMPTON.

Hampton, Jan. 24—Robertson Goss, of Tourist avenue, has received from Dr. Price, of St. Helena, a souvenir of the Boer war in the shape of a pipe made by a Boer prisoner on that island, with nothing but a jack-knife to assist him in the work. Dr. Price is a brother of Rev. Mr. Moneill's wife, and is stationed at St. Helena. On the bowl of the pipe are the words, "Prisoners of war," underteath is the maple leaf surmounted by a crown, below which are the words Canada and St. Helena.

Mrs. White, of the Guthrie road, was Torton Clark and the Canadian order of the Home Circle was organized. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all and the sum of \$50 realized.

Miss Grace Harris, of Moncton, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. C. Barnes.

Miss Grace Harris, of Moncton, is visiting her parents at Havelock.

Mrs. L'Helena of the circle satisfied by members of L wer Millstream circle. The future prospets of the circle appear bright, as about 20 will be inity appear bright, as about 20 will be inity. The following of the circle appear bright, as about 20 will be inity appear bright, as about 20 will be inity. The following of the circle appear bright, as about 20 will be inity appear bright, as about 20 will be inity. The following appear bright of needing. The following are the words. W. H. Huggard, with the words will be inity of the circle appear bright, as about 20 will be inity appear bright, as about 20 will be inity appear bright, as about 20 will be inity appear bright of incetting. The following a week with her friend, Miss Grace Harris, of Moncton, Miss Grace Harris, of Moncton, Wiss created and the sum of \$50 realized.

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Thursday about spoiled the good sleighing and walking is both dangerous and dis-

The Lynn Bears, with their trains dogs, gave performances at the public hall Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of last week. The tricks of the performing dogs were both amusing and interesting. The Misses Thorn, of Moncton, are visit-ing at the home of their uncle, Mr. John

Fairweather for his attendance at the meeting.

Miss Tibbits, of Carleton, St. John, is visiting Mis. C. W. Wetmore, of Cliffton.

Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Lyon, of St. John, spent Saturday and Sunday with their friends in Caiton.

Mr. Sherwood Flewelling, of Hampton, spent Sunday with his grandfather, Rev. D. I. Wetmore, of Cliffton.

A memorial service was held in Trinity of thurch, Kingston, on Jan. 22nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Ww. Dykeman are home from Boston.

James Keenan, who has been very ill with congestion of the lungs, is able to be up, and hopes to get back to work next week.

Rev. Mr. Shaw's youngest daughter, who has been the cause of a good deal of anxiety of late, is convalescent.

The many friends of Mrs. Geo. Sharp regret to find that there is no improvement in her condition. Swim vs. Swim—Bliss to move to set afterwards new topped, name changed to aside verdict and have verdict entered for Elva J. Hayden and she is today in good

condition.

Word has been received here of the death of James Bachelor at his home in Warren, R. I., aged 59 years. Mr. Bachelor was one of the most popular of our regular summer tourists and his sudden death will be regretted by his numer-

Heavy freights continue to be hauled over this division of the Dominion At-lantic railway. The road is being taxed very sorry to part with him. He is one of the best citizens of the place and he and his family are much respected and stock to accommodate its large traffic.

Siege

The matrons of the Edison Orphanage at Lewell, Mass., U.S.A., wrote they cough in their institution. They said that every case was promptly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene. Its value in coughs and colds was so great they always kept it ready for use. You know how it's used, don't you? 'Tis heated by a vaporizer and you inhale it. Write

us for a book that tells all about it. 2 Vapo-Cresolene is sold by drugglists everywhere The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents; Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-CresoLene Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

farmers get tired of patronizing the skimming stations, says O. W. Lohn in Kansas Farmer. Sometimes we find a man at the station called the "operator." After having been acquainted with this gentleman for some time we are forced to conclude that he was never cut out for the business and the position he fills. He is in the business else to do that suits him.

He takes very little interest in his patrons and prefers that they stay away from the station as much as possible. He never goes out to visit them and knows so little about the dairy business that he could not tell a beef animal from a dairy cow.

He has learned barely enough so that he can weigh the milk, run the machinery and do the testing. I will say that I would prefer for him not to

is to get the milk through the separator as soon as possible and to clean up so that they can have the rest of the day to loaf around town. If the farmer son or other to be a little late with the around as though he were running the universe and wanted every one to

It, of course, would be unreasonable to suppose that a man of this kind would try to pasteurize the skimmilk, so the farmer takes it home fully convinced that the "blame stuff" is not worth much anyhow, in which he is right after it has been through our skimming station operator's tank. This is the kind of men that preside at some of our skimming stations, and they are the ones that help to keep the price of butter fat down and make it disgusting mis this year sent out of that for the farmers to attempt to patronize the creamery. It stands to reason that it would be useless to attempt to raise a good calf on the kind of skimmilk that is returned from such a station. Such an operator will not be careful to examine the cans as they come in, and the result is that the cans of tainted milk are turned right in with the sweet, thus contaminating the whole mess of milk. Is it any wonder that the farmer stops sending milk to such a station? Any one with good common sense would do the same. The large companies frequently make the mistake of hiring just such men as the ones I have described simply because they get them

> Treatment of Sore Teats. The proper thing to do to treat each case on its merits, but perhaps the most useful dressing to keep on hand for general purposes, is camphor and elder ointment. Any chemist will supply you with such a compound, or it may be made by mixing one-half ounce of finely powdered camphor with four ounces of elder ointment. Another useful dressing, especially when flies are ome, is the glycerin and carbolic acid. In many cases it is necessary to draw off the milk by means of a teat tube or siphon. A laxative dose, 12 to 16 ounces of Epsom salts, is useful in cases of erythema mammillarum. -Farm and Home.

Don't Excite Milk Cows. To rush cows into the stable from the pasture night or morning is to excite them sufficiently physically to heat their milk to a feverish point, quickly undermining its quality. So, in order to preserve milk in hot weather, aeration, ice and cold water are a mockery unless the cows are kept cool and free from irritation. For this reason I have no use for even the most intelligent dogs to assist in driving cows to and from the pasture, says a correspondent of Wisconsin Agriculturist.

experiment station realized \$8.20 per acre from pasturing sorghum, besides having the field left to produce a second crop.

were given all the alfalfa hay they would eat and then turned into a sorghum field of 6.7 acres for fifteen min utes. The sorghum was eighteen to twenty-four inches high. The next day they remained thirty minutes, the third day forty-five minutes, and so on, increasing fifteen minutes daily until they reached one hour and thirty minutes, when they were left to run at will. During the transition period the cows were given all the alfalfa hay needed to keep up the normal flow of milk. For the first nine days this amounted to nearly twenty-four pounds daily per head. After twelve days the cows were allowed to pasture the sorghum the rest of the month these cows consumed less than five pounds of alfalfa daily per head.

If it had not been for the sorghum pasture, it would have required at least twenty-four pounds of alfalfa daily per head to keep these cows up to a good flow of milk. This would have amounted to ten tons. As it was, the cows consumed only four and a half tous, making a saving of five and a for this year) this would amount to would amount to a saving in alfalfa consumed of \$8.20 per acre.

CARE OF THE CHURN. Should Be Thoroughly Scalded After

Each Churning.

One fruitful source of trouble is the churn. An unclean churn is sure to turn out bad butter, although it may appear all right when fresh, says Creamery Journal. The germs are there and will get in their work, and the butter will "go off" in flavor in a short time. A blind man should be able to tell when the churn is kept clean. There is an odor which gives it away, and if he has also lost his sense of smell he can still distinguish, if he has the tactile sense, that of touch, decently developed. If he can neither see, smell nor feel, he is out of place in simply because he cannot find anything a creamery, and so it follows that any one fit to run a creamery can tell

whether the churn is clean. One trouble is that the churn is not always scalded the last thing. It needs to be left scalding bot, so it will dry quickly. If cold water is even poured in and used for rinsing after it is thoroughly cleaned and is not scalded afterward, the churn becomes musty and fit for the propagation of mold germs. Hot weather, dampness, lack of air cirthat I would prefer for him not to culation and lack of light favor bad test my milk were I to patronize his flavors and bad odors, and the creamery man who succeeds is the one who makes firsts, seconds and thirds goes on and wonders what is the matter. Hot water, the scrub brush and steam are the three guardian angels of the churn to drive away fith. Scald by conducting steam into the churn with milk some morning, this kind of an the churn partially closed, not tight operator will invariably growl and fuss enough to spring the wood, but tight enough to force it into every crevice. Use discretion. Do not continue steaming long enough to shrink and open the

Dairy

ble is one of the most important considerations in the construction of the most important adjunct to the dairy business, says a correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman. To be able to start before drying off. ject from different standpoints. Fresh air and a plentiful supply of pure water, good drainage, protection from cold venience in regard to feeding arrangements are the essential features to be

Fresh air and drainage may be provided by selecting an elevation. Pro-tection from cold winds is secured by planting a tree belt along the northern exposure, but it is not always easy to combine with a location of this nature the proper water supply, which is a ing, the elevation also assists in providing a water supply, as the pumping should be done by wind power. A rise of ground naturally gives an uninterrupted wind approach, as the derrick may be high enough to lift the wind above the tree windbreak. In no case should the water supply be poor, limited or inconvenient.

In addition to the tree belt a high board fence should inclose a breathing space. This fence should be well constructed and the joints between the boards battened tight. If, in addition to this, a shed roof is provided opening to the south, winter yard conditions will be about as good as they can be made, provided of course that the ground is supplied with proper drainage. The filthy, miry condition of so many barnyards is sufficient excuse for laying so much stress on the importhat is permitted to exist year after year in connection with farm barns

Lining For Sile. When a lining is to be put in a silo, it is well to use a good quality of paper, as a saving here may mean a large loss in silage. The silage will not eat out the paper, but as common ilding paper will take up moisture and so easily break from any move-ment of the walls of the silo for this reason the acid proof paper, which is is better for a lining.

A Valuable Guernsey,

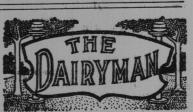
The Guernsey bull Nerius is owned by E. R. Brow of Eastview farm, Prince Edward's Island, and was secured from the Dominion of Canada Last year Nerius was awarded first

premium at Toronto, St. John and Halifax, first premium in his class and first of any age. Mr. Brow's herd was



founded on an importation made dither augmented by purchases from the herd of the late Sir John Abbott of Quebec and from New York. There was sold from Eastview farm to an Qutario breeder in 1895 nine head, and in that year and in subsequent years

Detail Work In the Dairy. In butter and cheese making it always pays to atter strictly to all detail half tons. At \$10 per ton (a low price | work. Without doing so it is impossible to produce top quality, and in \$55, which divided between 6.7 acres times of prosperity particularly it is much easier to sell the highest than it is to sell low grade dairy products.



makes the milk test vary?" says F. S. Cooley of the Massachusetts station. the conclusion that anything so varithe principles of the Babcock test, extended experience in its practical workings and close comparisons of its results with exact chemical analysis have convinced every one who has taken the trouble to investigate these matters that the test is thoroughly re-

variation must be sought elsewhere. Milk itself is not so uniform as is often supposed and is subject to wide differences in composition. Fat, the the most variable. The casein and sugar of milk vary only within nar-row limits, but the fat is subject to wide variations. Among the more common causes of differing percentages of fat in milk are:

Breed.-Jersey, Guernsey and Devon milk usually contain larger percentages of fat than Holstein or Ayrshire. Individual.—There is often a wider difference in the fat content of the milk of two Jersey cows or two Holstein cows than between the averages of the two breeds. Each cow has a normal quality of milk born with her, and, while external conditions may vary the proportion of fat somewhat from time to time, her milk has a constant tendency to return to its normal

much constancy through life.

Lactation. — Fresh cows generally yield milk with less fat than when in a more advanced stage of lactation. This variation often amounts to more than 1 per cent increase from the first month after calving to the last month

Age.-Young heifers usually yield a poorer milk during the first lactation period than during the fourth and fifth, when they reach maturity. Again, old cows in the decline of life have been observed to give a milk poorer in fat than when in their prime.

Feed.—Though always the first thing the farmer thinks of when his milk varies, feed appears to have only a very slight effect on its quality. A vast amount of information has been piling up on this question, and it generally points to the conclusion that feed has only a minor influence on the fat con-tent of milk. Indeed Professor Hills' results indicate that its influence is exactly the opposite of the popular no tion. He finds that the richer the feed the poorer the milk.



The Indiana station has just con structed a silo that holds about sixty five tons, says C. S. Plumb of the Purdue experiment station. It is 12 feet in diameter and 28 feet high. Studs 16 and 12 feet long of 2 by 4 pine were placed vertically end to end, long and short alternating to break joints and 17 inches from center to center on a circular brick foundation two layers deep. No. 1 pine fencing 1 inch by 6 inches by 16 feet was then resawed to make boards a half inch by 6 inches by 16 feet and these dressed to make them lay true. These were then nailed around the inside against the studs, forming a circle, two men bending them into place and nailing on. First one layer was nailed up for a space, then tarred paper was laid over this layer, and this was followed by another layer of half inch stuff, breaking joints with that underneath. Four doors were left at convenient intervals, the width high. Boards and tarred paper may be laid in these doorways, the ends lapping against the studs when the silo is filled. No roof is provided or necessary. Such a silo is strong and inexpensive and will preserve the contents in good condition. This one cost, without boarding the outside of the studs, slightly under \$60, not including labor. Curing Good Silage.

It appears that the curing of good, sweet slage is a chemical process induced by the life action of the living plant cells, says L. W. Lighty in National Stockman. The experience of siloists will, I believe, sustain this. When we have a very dry season and some leaves scorched, or when the corn is frosted, thus not having the life processes all in full vigor, we nearly always have poor silage. If we have vigorous growing, brittle, bright green, thrifty plants in the full vigor of life just at the joint where all life processes are in their greatest activity, the reproduction of its kind, the perfecting of the seed-I say if we have these conditions when storing the silage we almost invariably have splendid, sweet silage from top to bottom

Whole Corn Silage. In most sections corn for the silo is cut into one-half to three-quarter inch lengths by running through a feed cutter. It is elevated at once to the silo, carefully spread and in some cases tramped down, says Farm and Home. A few dairymen and feeders have had much success in putting whole corn in-to the silo. If this is done, the corn must be cut a little greener, so that it will pack more completely. Mr. Hodson of southern Wisconsin has had ex-cellent results with whole corn silage,