



**A WARNING TO BACKACHE SUFFERERS.**

Backache may strike you at any time. Comes when you least expect it. Comes as a warning from the kidneys.

**A sudden twitch, a sudden pain. The kidneys cause it all.**

If you don't heed the warning, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

**Cure your Backache by taking DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.**

There is not a Kidney Trouble, from Backache to Bright's Disease, that Doan's Kidney Pills will not relieve promptly and cure more quickly than any other kidney remedy.

50c. per box or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

**Co-Operative Testing in Danish Dairies.**

The farmers of Denmark have evolved a very successful co-operative system of testing dairy cows, which has proved of great value in raising the standard of their herds. A short sketch of the plan which they have followed may prove of interest to Canadian dairymen, who might well imitate their Danish competitors in this particular at least.

**THE OBJECTS OF TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.**

Four chief objects are kept in view in organizing these testing associations. (1) That the feed given the cows must, as much as possible, be weighed or measured. (2) That each cow's daily milk yield is weighed once per week, or at least sufficiently often so that accidental influences may not have any serious effect. (3) That the percentage of fat in each cow's milk yield is tested sufficiently often to eliminate accidental influences. (4) That an exact account is kept in such a manner as to show the relation between the butter yield and the food consumed. The original association, that of Vejen, had thirteen members, aggregating three hundred cows, and the first year's expense was \$175.00; but the government recognized at once the importance of this movement and gave them a grant of \$62.50. Some of the bylaws of the original association declared that: "The object of the association was to build up a race of cows which would give a large yield of rich milk. The membership should be limited temporarily to twelve or thirteen, who agreed to let the milk of each cow be tested every fourteen days; the expenses should be distributed in proportion to the fat tests made, and collected twice a year. Three directors should be chosen one of whom should resign every third year after the first two years, and who should elect a president and secretary-treasurer; the association should continue for five years, and no member should withdraw before that time, unless on account of removal from the district." The directors of the Association engaged a "tester" who took samples and tested the milk of each cow, and for whose use reliable apparatus was bought. This tester also kept exact records of the milk yield of each cow and the feed consumed in proportion to the yield of butter, and also prepared tables showing the comparative value of the various individual cows and

herds as economical producers, so that those cows having special value for breeding purposes might be selected.

**GROWTH OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.**

At the close of the first year's work the government appropriated \$2500.00 to be divided between associations which made proper reports, and the plan spread very rapidly. By 1897 it had been clearly demonstrated that the "testers" were also useful in securing better milk for the creameries, and the dairy paper Maelkert Tidende soon had frequent discussions as to the work of the associations, notably as regards securing uniform reports from the various associations. Joint meetings were held and several weak features of the scheme pointed out. In 1898 \$4,250 was appropriated for the support of the various associations, and in 1899 the Vejen association again took the lead in including a report as to the raising of calves and hogs. In the same year at a general meeting of all the local agricultural associations, the blank forms for the test associations were fully discussed and uniform methods agreed upon. In 1900 we find four distinct associations comprising in all about two hundred and forty test associations, and the results compiled from the reports of the various districts furnish a great deal of valuable information. For instance, the old notion that a larger flow of milk necessarily give a lower percentage of fat was disproved. Most important of all a co-operation was effected between the test associations and the breeders' associations, (bull associations) and a chief inspector was appointed in one district, who helped to select the cows entitled to be bred to certain bulls and to supervise the keeping of the herd books. The "Maelkert Tidende" sends blanks to the associations, and when these are filled publishes them and sends copies to all the members. Indeed everyone interested in dairying helped the plan along and this explains why there are now over two hundred and fifty associations.

**A SAMPLE RESULT.**

As an example of the practical results obtained three years work of the Faarup association may be quoted. According to the Maelkert Tidende the average results per cow in the herds tested were as follows:—

Year.	lbs. milk.	lbs. butter.	per cent. fat.
1899-1900	5162	191	3.34
1900-1901	5284	202	3.44
1901-1902	6104	238	3.50

This shows an improvement in the average yield of forty-seven pounds of butter per cow by testing and selecting in three years. The work of these associations is evidently the keynote of cheaper milk production and the co-operative plan offers the only means of securing systematic testing.

**SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR CANADIANS.**

In my opinion something along the above lines should be worked out in Canada, with the creamery or cheese factory as the nucleus of the movement. The tester would make the factory his headquarters, and if the farmers were trusted to do the weighing of the milk and taking of the samples, it would be possible for one man to do the work for all the farms sending milk to the average factory. He would require to visit each farm before the test started, take note of all conditions, record the number, age, etc., of each cow, feed used, etc., show how the weighing and sampling should be done, leave enough two ounce bottles with initials of farmer and numbers stamped thereon to take separate samples of two milkings, also blanks for filling in feed records every two weeks. Having thus prepared his patrons, they would send in to the factory on certain days the sample bottles, of which the tester would be able to test a large number daily, and still have time enough for an occasional surprise visit to the farms. There would be no reason for the farmer to weigh or take samples incorrectly, as the total average of each herd would be known by the patron's daily delivery and factory test, and any trickery would soon be discovered.

There is another advantage in this plan and that is that the factory can well afford to pay part of the expenses, because the testers visits to the farms will also encourage better care of milk, better sanitation in the stables, etc. In any case, the main point is to include in the test at least for figuring the average every cow and heifer being fed on the farm, whether they are dry or in milk, that is the crucial test; the rest is simply a matter of bookkeeping. The food given cannot be weighed out to each cow, that would be too expensive, but fortnightly estimates tested by the scales now and then, should be recorded. This idea may not be of direct benefit to the professional breeders nor to the progressive farmers owning large herds who may do their own testing; but the latter may be public spirited enough to join with the small farmers and thus make the establishment of such a system possible. Nevertheless the professional breeder of pure bred dairy cattle would soon find an increased demand for his bulls, when the necessity for better cows had been impressed upon the farmer by the testing system.

F. W. HOBSON, Live Stock Commissioner.  
Pudney: Are you going to make any New Yearly resolutions?  
Parker: No; I'll just repair those I broke last year.—Judge.

**CONSUMPTION Prevented and Cured.**

Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.

**FREE.**

Do you cough?  
Do your lungs pain you?  
Is your throat sore and inflamed?  
Do you spit up phlegm?  
Does your head ache?  
Is your appetite bad?  
Are your lungs delicate?  
Are you losing flesh?  
Are you pale and thin?  
Do you lack stamina?

These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

**FREE TRIAL TREATMENT** and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles. Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent. Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

**THE ROWERS.**

The following poem from Mr. Kipling printed in the London Times expresses his opinion of the British government for their alliance with Germany to collect Venezuela's back subscription. Mr. Balfour metaphorically spat Mr. Kipling for it in the House of Commons.

The banked oars fell an hundred strong,  
And backed and thrashed and ground,  
But bitter was the rowers' song  
As they brought the war-boat round.  
They had no heart for the rally and the roar,  
That makes the whale-bath smoke—  
When the great blades cleave and hold and leave  
As one on the racing stroke.

They sang:—"What reckoning do ye keep  
And steer her by what star,  
If we come unscathed from the Southern deep  
To be wrecked on a Baltic bar?"

Last night ye swore our voyage was done,  
But seaward still we go;  
And ye tell us now of a secret vow  
Ye have made with an open foe!

That we must lie off a lightless coast  
And haul and back and veer,  
At the will of the breed that have wronged us  
For a year and a year and a year!

There was never a shame in Christendie  
They laid not to our door—  
And ye say we must take the winter sea  
And sail with them once more?

Look South! The gale is scarce o'erpast  
That stripped and laid us down,  
When we stood forth but they stood fast  
And prayed to see us drown.

The dead they mocked are scarcely cold,  
Our wounds are bleeding yet—  
And ye tell us now that our strength is sold  
To help them press for a debt!

'Neath all the flags of all mankind  
That use upon the seas,  
Was there no other fleet to find  
That ye strike hands with these?

Of evil times that men could choose  
On evil fate to fall,  
What brooding judgment let ye loose  
To pick the worst of all?

In sight of peace—from the Narrow Seas  
O'er half the world to run—  
With a cheated crew, to league anew  
With the Goth and the shameless Hun!"

RUDYARD KIPLING.

**How the Campanile Fell.**

The fall of the Campanile must have been an exciting thing to witness. The huge mass crumbling to dust was like a mountain falling. There happened to be many witnesses of the catastrophe, and one of them, a young American girl who was in Venice with her family, has written a letter describing the event. It is printed in the Century Magazine:

Yes, she writes, we are all safe. The tower did not fall on any of us, although I suppose we shall never be much nearer being buried alive than we were this morning.

It came without any warning. We were on our way to Cook's which is on the side where the crack first appeared. As we came down from the hotel we noticed a small crowd of people watching the tower, and some of the piazza officials had placed a few boards round it to keep people from going up to it. But the crack was so slight that we asked where it was.

We walked to the other side, under the clock tower, and as we stood there bricks began to fall out of the crack, which grew wider every minute.

Some people thought that a corner of the tower might go, but really there was no one there excepting a few tourists and some shopkeepers. We went to Cook's, where we could see if anything did happen.

Cook's men smiled at the Americans who thought that a tower which had seen a thousand years could fall without any warning.

Suddenly, as we stood there, a huge gap appeared from top to bottom, and then the whole thing seemed to groan and tremble, and, with apparently no sound, sank in a heap where it stood. Only the top poised itself a minute in midair, tipped, and fell crashing toward St. Mark's. Pieces of the gilt angel were picked up on the church steps; otherwise nothing but a pile of brick and mortar was to be seen.

We all stood in the doorway, too stunned to move. The people in the square fled panic-stricken in every direction. Instantly what appeared to be a solid wall of plaster and dirt rose from the mass as high as the tower had been, and spread in every direction.

I thought, of course, we should be suffocated, and a rush followed for the back of Cook's office. Every one screamed, "Shut the doors!" The dirt entered like a thick fog, and you could not distinguish your best friend. Fortunately it cleared away in a minute or so, enough to see where we were, and all were safe. Not even one woman fainted were we were, although the Italians were calling on heaven and earth.

The dust was about two inches deep; huge stones lay against Cook's building, and I picked up a piece of one of the bronze bells on the other side of the square.

Venice went wild, of course, and the square was soon crowded by hundreds of mourning people. It was a very sad sight. All shops closed at once, and every one waited.

**No Place Like Home.**

A native of Prince Edward Island had gone forth to see the world. When he reached Boston he engaged a room at a modest hotel, intending to remain there while he hunted for work.

"Will you register?" asked the clerk, handing him a pen.

"Register?" said the traveller. "What's that?"

"Write your name."

"What for?"

"We are required to keep a record of all our guests."

The man wrote his name, and was about to lay down the pen when the clerk added:

"Now the place, if you please."

"What place?"

"The place you come from. Where do you live?"

"I live on the island."

"Well, but what island?"

The other man looked at him in amazement. Then he said with an emphasis that left no doubt of his feelings. "Prince Edward Island, man. What other island is there?"

Samples of Choice Grain for the Improvement of Seed.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

DEAR SIR,—By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured by the Director of the Experimental Farms from the excellent crops recently had in the Canadian North-west. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, Spring wheat, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. The quantities of oats, wheat and barley to be sent this year will be sufficient to sow one twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. as heretofore. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the kind asked for be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place.

WM. SAUNDERS,

Director of Experimental Farms.  
Ottawa, December 22, 1902.

**A Famine in Finland.**

To the Political troubles from which the unhappy people of Finland are suffering, in the loss of their ancient liberties, is added a new calamity in a famine resulting from crop failure in the northern part of the country. Thousands of families are reported suffering from starvation and its attendant disease. The distress has not been equalled since the great famine of 1868, when 100,000 persons perished.

A young lady applicant for a school out West, says a St. Louis humorist, was asked the question: "What is your position upon whipping children?" and her reply was: "My usual position is on a chair, with the child held firmly across my knees, face downward." She got the school.—Exchange.

The Whole Story in a letter:

**Pain-Killer**  
(PERRY DAVIS')  
From Capt. F. L. Loyal, Police Station No. 5, Montreal:—"We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for pain in the stomach, rheumatism, stiff joints, frost bites, chilblains, cramps, and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy to have near at hand."  
Used Internally and Externally.  
Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

**Kills Germs.**



That's precisely what Vapo-Cresolene does. You light the vaporizer, the vapor of Cresolene is given off. Not a disease germ can live in this vapor, yet it can't possibly harm even the youngest child. Just naturally breathe-in the vapor; it destroys the germs of la grippe, hay fever, influenza, and whooping-cough. It's the common sense treatment for all troubles of the throat and bronchial tubes.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, 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. VAPOR-CRESOLENE CO., 150 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

150 acres in Middle Simonds, Carleton County; 75 acres cleared, the rest is heavily wooded; can peel 100 cords of bark and cut 100,000 of hardwood logs; new house one and a half stories; with finished barn and out buildings. Part of purchase money can go on mortgage. MARVIN W. SHAW, Middle Simonds. Union Telephone in house. Sept. 1st, 11.

**Rare Perfumes, Perfect Pipes,**

**CHOICE SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds**

**CHAS. A. MCKEEN, DRUGGIST,**  
Main Street, Woodstock.

**MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate.**

APPLY TO D. McLEOD VINCE  
Barrister-at-Law, Woodstock, N. B.

**NOTICE. THE ELECTION OF MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCILLORS**

for the Town of Woodstock will be held on Monday the Nineteenth Day of January next

at the following places:

POLLING PLACES FOR DISTRICT NUMBER ONE.  
All ratepayers whose surnames commence with any letter of the alphabet from A. to L., both inclusive, who reside in District Number One, comprising Kings and Queens Wards, shall vote at or near the Council Chamber in the Town Hall.

POLLING PLACE FOR DISTRICT NUMBER TWO.  
All ratepayers whose surnames commence with any letter of the alphabet from A. to L., both inclusive, residing in District Number Two, which comprises Wellington Ward, shall vote at or near the Brunswick Hotel.

All ratepayers whose surnames commence with any letter of the alphabet from M. to Z., residing in said District Number Two, shall vote at or near William Karns.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS.  
Nomination of candidates for Mayor and Councillors shall be filed with the Town Clerk at the Council Chamber in the Town of Woodstock between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and the hour of twelve of the clock, noon, of Thursday the fifteenth day of January next. Blank nomination papers can be had on application at the office of the Town Clerk.  
Dated this 18th day of December, A. D., 1902.  
J. C. HARTLEY, Town Clerk.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**  
SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL.  
Through Fast Express leaving Halifax at 8.40 a. m., St. John at 6.00 p. m., daily except Sunday. First and second-class Coaches and Sleepers Halifax to Montreal. Dining Car Truro to Mattawamkeag.  
Toronto, Niagara, Detroit, Chicago.  
Leave Montreal 9.30 a. m., daily except Sunday, and 10.00 p. m. daily.  
Pacific Express to the Coast.  
Leaves Montreal daily 9.40 a. m., carrying first and second-class Coaches, Dining Car, Pullman Sleepers, and on Thursday carries Tourist Sleepers Montreal to Vancouver without change.  
Empress Steamships.  
From Vancouver every two weeks for Japan, China, and around the world.  
Canada-Australia Steamships.  
From Vancouver every four weeks for Honolulu and Australia.  
Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

**BRITISH**



**TROOP OIL LINIMENT**

FOR  
Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Bites and Stings of Insects, Coughs, Colds, Contracted Cords, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Whooping Cough and all Painful Swellings.  
A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.