

# The Carleton Sentinel.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1910.

WHOLE No. 3217

## June Birthday Emblem.

¶ There is a difference of opinion as to the proper birth emblem for June. Some hold that Agate is the emblem for this month, while others regard the Pearl as proper.

¶ We can supply either.

¶ The beauty and value of a pearl depend on form, quality of texture or skin, color, transparency and lustre. The pearl set jewelry of our stock will afford a June birthday selection that will give most pleasure to the receiver.

¶ We invite comparison of our showing of "quality jewelry." Look around, but come to us, sure, before you buy. We can show you what we have better than cold type can tell.

¶ It is a pleasure to us, and will be a pleasure to you to look.

Marriage Licenses  
and  
Wedding Rings.

**JEWELER**  
*H. D. Gilling*  
30 MAIN ST.  
WOODSTOCK, N.B.  
— OPTICIAN —

KODAKS  
and  
SUPPLIES.

## Electric Vacuum Cleaner TO RENT

*During the Housecleaning Season.*

Cleans the Carpets on the Floor, also walls, hangings, upholstery, etc. etc.

**Woodstock Electric Laundry.**

## MEN'S HATS and CAPS.

The New Spring and Summer Hats and Caps are most attractive. They are sensible, free from freakishness, well proportioned.

We have now on view the authoritative styles in Soft and Stiff Hats and Caps made by the leading makers of England and America.

Come in whether you buy or only look the goods over, you are welcome and will receive attention.

**DERBIES** in all the latest Spring Shapes, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.  
**SOFT FELT HATS**, latest Spring Shapes and Colors, 50 cts to \$3.00.

**A splendid SOFT HAT for Young Men** at \$2.00.

**CAPS** for Men and Boys in all the New Shapes and Shades, 25c to \$1.25 each.

**STRAW HATS** from 10c to \$2.00.

Hats that are Union made are here.

Merchant  
Tailoring.

**R. B. JONES CO. Ltd**

Manchester House.

Buttons  
Covered

## Great Missionary Conference.

In making Editorial reference to the missionary meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held in Halifax last Friday evening the chronicler says:

The earnest and inspiring discussion, which was the outstanding feature of last night's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, indicates how large a place the Foreign Mission enterprise of the Church holds in the public eye. The Laymen's Missionary Movement, which extends from coast to coast, on both sides of the border line, has served to focus public attention upon the great work of evangelizing the world as never before, and with the rise of what may be called the missionary enthusiasm, has appeared the clamant need of better organization and more scientific methods. This in short, is the motive of the great World's Missionary Conference, which is to sit in Edinburgh from June 14th to June 23rd. It promises to be of memorable importance in the history of the Church and of the Foreign Missionary Movement.

For eighteen months, some two hundred missionary leaders in the Protestant Churches of Europe, Canada and America have been actively engaged preparing for it. Over one thousand papers have been received from the most experienced missionaries and from leading Japanese, Chinese and Indian workers, besides hundreds of papers from missionary societies and mission workers at home. These have been submitted to the consideration of eight Commissions dealing with different aspects of the world's evangelization problem, and the reports of these Commissions will be submitted to the forthcoming Conference in Edinburgh, and are expected to give rise to discussions and to form the basis of plans of action which will be of world-wide significance.

It is expected that some two thousand accredited delegates will be in attendance representing one hundred and forty different societies and organizations, including forty-seven British, forty Continental, fifty-two American, and ten or twelve Colonial. Among those who have consented to speak at the meetings in connection with the Conference are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, several Anglican Bishops, the Dean of Westminster, Bishops Bashford and Roots, of China; President Ibuka, of Tokio; Hon Seth Low, of New York; Pastor Bogner, of Paris; Herr Henry Ussing, of Copenhagen; Drs Horton and Wardlaw Thomson, of London, and a host of able men from all branches of the Protestant Churches.

A Glasgow correspondent reports that the field has been well prepared in Scotland for this great Conference, and that the welcome given to the delegates will be cordial. The United Free Church of Scotland is, or was, recently the third largest evangelizing body in the world. When the House of Lords decided the

famous church case against the United Free Church, the unsuccessful Church carried all the missionaries of the former Free Church of Scotland with it. Not one joined the "Wee Frees." "Though the United Church has lost something like three-fourths of a million sterling over the case," says the Glasgow correspondent, "the missionary zeal of the Church never flagged. She never withdrew a man nor hauled down a flag in the mission field." But both the United Free and the Established Churches of Scotland were running great educational and missionary establishments in India. Their missionaries there found that the things that united them were far larger than those which divided the Churches at home. The result was that the first step to Scottish Presbyterian union in Scotland was taken on the pressure of the missionaries in India, namely, the amalgamation of two colleges in India, belonging to the Scottish Established and United Free Churches.

By way of preparation for the Conference, meetings to rouse public interest therein have been held in many Scottish towns. In addition to the gatherings in the United Free Assembly Hall in Edinburgh to discuss the report of the eight Commissions of the Conference, great popular meetings, attended by about two thousand delegates will be held daily, and a third series of meetings will be held all over Scotland after the Conference is over, to try to arouse the rank and file of the Churches and to bring home to them the outcome of the great Conference. It may be expected that similar meetings will be held in England, France, Germany, the United States, Canada and elsewhere by the delegates.

The meaning and object of this great Conference, in which a number of Canadians—some of them from our own Province—will participate, is stated to be a serious attempt to formulate a scientific plan and united action for an attempt in this century to evangelize the world, instead of pursuing the present haphazard and over-lapping methods. It is realized that "the new spirit at work among the teeming multitudes of Asia represents a force of incalculable magnitude for good or evil, with which Christianity at large must inevitably reckon." The Congo question and the native question in South Africa suggest difficult moral problems. While the aggressive advance of the missionaries of Islam demands anxious consideration.

The outcome, then, of this great Conference is expected to be a deepened interest in missions among the home churches and a more scientific plan of campaign and greater unity of action in foreign fields. It promises to be one of the most significant meetings in the history of the Church. It is a most striking object lesson of the growth of what Bishop Weldon calls "the policy of Christian reunion."

## Rearing the Dairy Calf.

While cow-testing associations in districts, and the scales and test, where employed in individual herds, are doing much towards the elimination of the poor or scrub cow, such testing alone cannot reach the fundamental weaknesses of our dairy industry. The practice of weighing the production regularly is an excellent guide in feeding, as well as ascertaining the production of the several individuals of the herd, but the feeding of first importance is the feeding of the young calf during the first year or two of its life, in which such testing cannot be employed as an aid. The negligence on the part of many in rearing their dairy calves properly has been a serious handicap to our dairy industry. If the successful results of the public sales of high-class dairy cattle, being held occasionally, may be accepted as a criterion, the fact is surely evident that dairy farmers realize the need of good dairy cows, and want them badly.

Those who have had experience in rearing high-class dairy stock will agree that there is no economy so false as underfeeding the calf during its first year, if we would have it develop into the most profitable dairy cow. In sections where dairying is carried on extensively, and the milk disposed of through the medium of the cheese factory, the question of rearing the calves properly is a complex one to many who look upon the price paid for milk at the factory as making it almost prohibitive for calf-feeding, and, accordingly, their calves are turned to pasture the latter part of May to shift for themselves, where they almost invariably develop into pot bellied, runty specimens, so often seen in auctions, no matter how

well they were started in the stable. There is nothing about the dairy business that interferes so seriously with the proper rearing of the young stock as this practice of disposing of the whole milk from the farm, while practically nothing that is of use in feeding the young calves is returned.

This phase of dairying, as practiced today, is very materially retarding our progress towards better cows and greater financial returns from the industry. Improvement of our dairy stock must come first through breeding, but when given this vantage ground in our young calves, they being from our best cows and a superior sire, it is very easily and often sacrificed through failure on the part of the owner to properly rear the calf, by liberal feeding and judicious care, into the matured animal, for if the calf be not properly reared, its future usefulness is seriously impaired, let the care and feeding provided later be ever so generous.

If, then, we are to rear them properly, I think the one point that must be borne in mind, regardless of the tempting prices of same, is that the calf must be provided during the earlier stages of its growth with the food nature provided for it, viz, milk—whole at first, and later skimmed; or, if we are not in a position to take the cream off, we may add water to the whole milk as the calf gets old. We have yet to find a satisfactory substitute for skim milk in calf-feeding operations. I do not wish to be understood as claiming everything for skim milk alone, for with calves so fed we would not get best results; it must be supplemented by other feeds as the calf grows older and develops tastes for other feeds, but until the calf is six months old, at least—better older—skim milk in quantity should form the

basis of the calf's ration.

I am speaking solely from the standpoint of the dairy farmer, whose object should be to so rear his calves that they will give best results later as dairy cows. This is so, his object in calf-rearing is somewhat different from that of the beef-raiser who always seeks to develop considerable flesh on the calf, while the dairyman's object should be rather the development of frame, capacity for rough feeds, bone and muscle, along with moderate fleshing, rather than fat, on the dairy calf. Our feeds, then, should be such as will produce such growth—very largely nitrogenous—which class would include skim milk, wheat bran, oil cake of flaxseed, chopped oats, and clover hay, or green feed of alfalfa or red clover, with a liberal allowance of roots or silage, or both in season.

If the calf we are attempting to rear is not worthy of liberal feeding of proper feeds, it is not worth rearing. We should select for rearing only such calves as we can feed profitably. I am convinced that the calf should be provided with whole milk two or three times a day for one month after taken from its dam, when it should be gradually weaned to skim milk which should take about a week or ten days to get it on a full feed of skim milk. While feeding milk at any time, either whole or skimmed, be very careful as regards quantity fed; avoid extremes, making increases or changes very gradually, and always maintain even temperatures. After the calf is ten days old, it will begin to nibble at any hay it can reach, and should from this time on be provided with a bunch of clean, bright and wholesome fine clover, with a sprinkling of timothy, twice daily, keeping the supply always fresh and clean. Many, when starting to feed skim milk, make a practice of adding a small amount of some commercial calf feed, or flaxseed, etc., to the milk. We do not approve of this method; we feed milk alone always, as we want our drinking pails clean—scrupulously so—and find them much easier kept so when meal is not added to the drink. Besides, we think that when the meal is fed dry it is much better than when gulped down with the drink, because the act of chewing incorporates the saliva more efficiently, and so aids digestion, while the calf is also enabled to eat its meal when it has a taste for it, instead of being obliged to swallow it, in order to get its drink.

When on a full feed of skim milk, the calf should be about six weeks old, and will very soon then have a taste for a little meal. We teach our calves to eat at first the meal mixture we intend feeding them right along, being a mixture of bran and chopped oats, equal parts, with oil cake of flaxseed. This seems to like from the start, and it is fed in clean grain boxes after each feed of milk. Along with careful and liberal feeding of the feeds already mentioned, and an abundance of green feed, consisting of clover, oats and peas, or rape, best results can be had only by providing clean, airy and comfortable quarters. Avoid a dark stable and damp beds or foul odors. An excellent idea is to have a little cut straw or sawdust, and have the damp portion of this removed and replenished after each feeding time.

As regards the matter of stabling the entire summer for calves simply intended for dairy purposes, I do not contend that it is absolutely necessary. I think the calf suffers no disadvantage if allowed to run out of doors during the latter part of August and early autumn, providing this be accompanied by proper conditions. The feed they had in the stable should be continued in such quantities as they will take along with the pasturage. If they cannot be admitted to one of the sheds or outbuildings as they seek protection from the hot sun and flies or rain, a shelter should be provided. An excellent idea is to provide a movable coop which may be moved from place to place in the field on skids. By hanging a piece of canvas over the entrance, the flies are brushed off as the calf enters, and the interior made dark, conditions very favorable to the comfort of the calf during the heat of the day, you will be surprised at the amount of time they will spend in this shelter, when once provided.

In concluding the first year's feeding, on coming to the stable again, when the weather gets chilly, they should, if properly cared for outside, be in thriving condition, which condition should be maintained throughout the first stabling season by liberal feeding of meal rich in bone and muscle-formation qualities, silage, roots, and good quality of hay. Keep free from vermin, and allow some exercise and abundance of pure air.

CLARK HAMILTON,  
Farmers' Advocate.

A new flag pole is being erected at the Broadway school.

## Town Council.

### Board of Health Asks for Incineration Plant.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council was held Monday evening. In the absence of His Worship Mayor Jones, Deputy-Mayor Ketchum presided. The regular monthly accounts were passed. Councillor Allingham reported that he had been able to effect a settlement of the Fawcett account for \$15.00. On motion the report was accepted and the amount ordered paid. At this period a deputation from the Board of Health consisting of Messrs J T Allen Dibble, I E Sheasgreen, Sheriff Tompkins entered the Hall. Permission being given the deputation addressed the Board. Mr Dibble said that they had been appointed by the Board of Health to wait upon the Council in regard to taking care of the refuse matter of the town. It is against the law to dump garbage on the banks of the river, and the fishwardens strongly objected to any refuse matter being put into the stream. The only way to overcome the difficulty was to install an incineration plant. Mr Dibble pointed out the despoiling of the beauties of the river banks by the continual dumping of refuse along the banks and referred to the impression given the traveller in the train by the appearance of the banks covered with old tins and waste paper. He asked the Council to co-operate with the Board of Health in securing a plant to destroy all the garbage matter of the town.

Mr Sheasgreen followed. He said it was absolutely necessary for the town to take action. Referring to the expense he said that from the standpoint of public welfare it was imperative that some action be taken at once. Mr Sheasgreen strongly condemned making the river banks a dumping ground. Sheriff Tompkins followed. The Sheriff has had considerable experience in the different militia camps in this matter. He produced drawings of simple incinerator plants and said that if the Town would take up the matter he would get points of the latest methods and give them to the Town. He strongly approved of an incinerator as it was the only safe method of destroying garbage and offal.

Councillor Watson thought that the

plant was much needed and moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a committee from the Board of Health in the matter. Councillors McManus, Allingham and Watson were appointed on the Committee.

The Bills for the month were read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Coun Hagerman moved, seconded by Coun Fisher, that the Water Committee have authority to remove the 4 in main on Main St from the point of junction and replace it with a 6 inch main. Coun Allingham suggested that the 4 inch be then taken up and be laid to the lower end of the town. Coun Hagerman said the committee were willing but had no money for the work this year. The motion passed and the 6 inch main will be laid to the Tannery this year.

On motion of Coun Watson, seconded by Coun Hagerman, it was ordered that 200 feet of sewer be laid on Prince Albert and Mill Streets at a cost of about \$125.00. Seven persons will use the sewer and it will empty into the Creek near the Cold Storage plant.

Coun Watson complained of cattle and horses running at large.

Wm Woodford was appointed Pound Keeper for the section of the town referred to.

Coun Hagerman made reference to a dispute between the Electric Committee and the Power Company regarding the removal of some old poles. It was felt that the terms of the contract covered the matter and was left for the Street Committee to deal with the company.

The sum of \$80.00 was voted the Scott Act Inspector for expenses. Some comment was made over the Inspector not making a monthly report and there was a feeling that a report should be made to the Council each month.

The Secretary drew attention to the fact that all Beer licenses lapsed on the 31st of May as the Beer Act was repealed by law on that date.

Some discussion arose as to whether the Band should play on the Square or at the Park. No decision being reached the matter stood over until Friday night.

## By Yon Star Be Guided.

As o'er life's path our trembling footsteps tread,  
We see far off a distant star ahead;  
Our love, our prayers, our passions are with Thee,

Oh! wondrous star, lead us to victory  
Now dark and dreary mists set in,  
The star once bright for me grows strangely dim,  
And faint at heart, I'm like to lose my way;

No longer! can I hear Thee say—  
Take up thy load, my child, once more,  
And thou shalt reach that blessed shore.

For years, gray mists roll thick and fast,  
And round us gloomy shadows cast;  
My body can no longer bear,  
My soul cries out in anguished prayer!

When lo! Yon bright and beautiful star,  
Which once the dreary mists did bar,  
Sheds forth its brilliant rays once more,  
And from that distant glorious shore  
A strain of music, soft and sweet,  
Guides silently our trembling feet.

—A Sophomore.

## More Tory Corruption.

The province of Nova Scotia has just recovered from the black exposure of the corrupt methods of one Tory election campaign fund when another scandal of the same nature is brought upon the scene. It must be humiliating indeed for these partisans of purity to have their hypocrisy so thoroughly exposed. These men who are forever seeking for some way in which to make the people believe that they are free from all that is unfair and corrupt in public life. Unfortunately "murder will out." It has only been a matter of time since Foster's juggling of the Foresters funds became public property. It only needed the awakened interest of the people for the retirement of Pope and Fowler. Dissatisfaction in the ranks showed how much purity there was in the election of Stanfield and the choice brand of tomatoes which played a prominent part. Now in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, a base attempt to defraud a man of money which was honestly borrowed from him, but dishonestly used brings into the limelight again these Tory workers who have always been so clean and far above reproach. In this election of 1904 the Tory party of Lunenburg County found themselves short of funds.

After other attempts to raise the wind failed it was remembered that W H Cashon, a retired sea captain, had money in the savings bank which was only netting him 3 per cent. Mr Cashon was approached by a prominent Tory and on the promise of 6 per cent and good security being made agreed to lend the party \$1800.00 on a demand note signed by two of the leading Tory workers. All went well for a time until one of the men on the note died then Mr Cashon became uneasy about his money and sought to collect. The Trustee of the dead man's estate refused to pay and urged that the money was used for corrupt purposes and therefore the whole transaction was illegal. Mr Cashon brought suit for his money and in the evidence testified that he loaned the money as a business proposition and did not know that it was for political purposes.

At the trial the plea for the defence was that—As to the statement of claim, the defendants say that the said note was signed by the defendants under the following circumstances:

At the time of the signing of said note the Dominion elections to be held on the third of November, 1904, were pending and the election of a member for the County of Lunenburg to serve in the House of Commons was also then pending and was to be held on the third day of November, 1904, for which election writs had been previously issued. The candidates at said election were the late Charles Edwin Kaulback and Mr Alexander Kenneth MacLean; the former representing the Conservative Party in the County of Lunenburg, and the latter the Liberal Party.

The plaintiff was a supporter of said Charles Edwin Kaulback and anxious to secure his election.

The said loan or advance made by the plaintiff was made FOR ILLEGAL PURPOSES and in contravention of the Dominion Elections Act then in force in Canada and for the following purposes, namely:—

To pay back bills incurred by the workers of the Conservative Party at previous elections, which it was represented if not paid would injure the said Charles Edwin Kaulback at the said election then pending.

To be used in inducing persons to vote for the said Charles Edwin Kaulback at said election;

To be used to induce persons to refrain (Continued on eighth page.)