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James S. Neill,
FREDERICTON'S BIG HARDWARE STORE

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum For Coughs and Colds.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the Winding up Act and in the matter of the Fredericton Boom Company.

By an order made by the Honorable William Henry Tuck, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick in the above matter, dated the twelfth day of February, A. D., 1907, on the petition of Jasper A. Winslow and J. J. Fraser Winslow, shareholders, in the above named company, it was ordered that the Fredericton Boom Company, as above named and the business of the said Company be wound up under the provisions of "The Winding Up Act," and by said order Lewis H. Bliss of the Parish of Saint Mary's, was appointed provisionally a liquidator of the estate and effects of the said Fredericton Boom Company, and it was further ordered that the said Lewis H. Bliss do on or before the first day of March, A. D., 1907, give security to be approved of by the said Honorable William Henry Tuck himself, the said Lewis H. Bliss in the sum of two thousand dollars and a security bond in the sum of three thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties, and it was further ordered that all moneys received by the said Lewis H. Bliss as such liquidator provisionally and above such sums as he may legally pay out and disburse in his capacity as such liquidator provisionally shall within seven days of the receipt thereof be paid into the Bank of Montreal in the City of Fredericton in the County of York, to the credit of the official liquidator or by the official liquidator or liquidators out of such moneys as may be received by the said liquidator provisionally as such liquidator or as may be received by the official liquidator or liquidators as such official liquidator or liquidators.

WINSLOW & ALLEN,
Solicitors for said Petitioners.
Feb. 15, dtl.

JEALOUSY CAUSED DOUBLE KILLING.

Kansas City Girl Shot the Man She Admired and then Committed Suicide.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13.—Dr. Everett H. Merwin, thirty-eight years old, who had spent several years on British steamships as a surgeon, and Miss Slater, aged twenty-three years, a patient of the doctor, were found dead in his office in the Hall building Saturday. All available evidence points to the theory that the girl shot and killed the physician and then committed suicide, all from insane jealousy. Each was shot through the head, and a pistol was found near the extended right hand of the girl. The doors of the office were locked and other tenants in the building, who heard the shots in Dr. Merwin's office, were obliged to force an entrance to his apartments.

The aged parents of the girl said that she was a patient of Dr. Merwin, and that she announced before she left home that she intended to go to the office for treatment. Dr. Merwin expressed annoyance because Miss Slater frequently wrote him letters, telephoned to him, and in other ways thrust her attentions upon him. He even charged that through jealousy Miss Slater published an announcement of his engagement to another woman. The announcement was most embarrassing to Dr. Merwin and the young woman concerned, and both promptly declared it to be false, and that they were not responsible for its publication.

Dr. Merwin was treasurer of a Kansas city homeopathic college, and had an extensive practice. He studied medicine and surgery in London.

LIKE A NEW DISEASE.

New to the man who never had corns is the pain relieved by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Old corns and new ones cured quickly by "Putnam's." Sold everywhere.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

Very Successful Meeting Brought to a Close on Wednesday Evening.

At the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association meeting on Tuesday afternoon Mr. H. J. Smith the new president was elected to the chair. He heartily thanked the convention for the honor done him and promised to discharge the duties of the office to the best of his ability.

Mr. Charles F. Whitley of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, was introduced and delivered an excellent address on dairy records. He said in part:

DAIRY RECORDS.

"The keeping of records of dairy cows may be viewed from two distinct standpoints, that of the professional breeder who wishes to sell pure bred stock on their certified record of performance, and that of the ordinary dairyman who is selling milk. The former it is not intended to discuss now. The Dairy Commissioner's Branch is paying particular attention to the latter, urging the formation of cow testing associations.

From a business point of view each dairy cow may be regarded as a separate department of one undertaking. It is an elementary principle of sound business to take means of ascertaining that each department pays, that is that each single individual cow gives a return large enough to pay for food, labour, etc. etc. and leave a margin for profit. Guessing at the total yield will not avail. Memory is too treacherous. The total production of the milking period must be calculated so as to strike a balance with the total cost of the twelve months' feed etc., and ascertain the margin—if any.

It is believed there are hundreds of cows on our dairy farms today that fail to yield an annual profit. This is not creditable. National pride of our reputation as a dairy country should spur all farmers to immediate improvement on the present attainments.

To determine the value of a cow to the dairyman three questions must be answered. 1. How much milk does she give? 2. How much fat does that milk contain? 3. What does it cost to produce? Such questions are readily answered if a simple record system is adopted. The member of the cow testing associations organized by the Dairy Commissioner's staff agree to weigh the milk of each cow night and morning every ten days right through the milking period, at the same time taking a sample for testing. The time occupied is not more than about four minutes per cow per month. The composite sample is tested free by the department every month. This is not experimental work. It is practical, common sense business methods applied to the foundation of successful dairymen. Cheap milk is the kernel of all farming economy. Milk is dear and sold at a loss to the dairyman if produced in too small a quantity by any cow. No matter what her pedigree, her breed, her color and her pretensions, she deserves no place in the herd if her production is not adequate. Cheaper production means large dividends.

The value of cow testing associations has been abundantly proved for years in the older and prominent dairy districts of Europe, Scotland, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Germany all have them in successful operation. Records have proved themselves not of temporary but of permanent benefit in assisting to build up profitable dairies. They are valuable and indispensable to the progressive dairymen, because (1) they assist in distinguishing the good from the poor cows (2) they guide the feeder in preparing rations economically, (3) they give warning of approach of sickness, and (4) they give inspiration to those aiming for further improvement.

The following tables are based on the records of 16 cow testing associations in Ontario and Quebec in 1906.

TABLE I.	
SHRINKAGE IN MILK.	
II HERDS, NORTH OXFORD, ONT.	
Herd A. 16 cows	Herd B. 15 cows
1906.	1906.
Average yield	Average yield
1024 June	831
842 July	865
603 Aug.	703
631 Sep.	703
3160	3005

SHRINKAGE.
38 per cent in 4 months 15 p. c.
INDUCE STEADY AND LENGTHY PRODUCTION.

In herd A table I the June yield was 1024 lb. milk, and the September yield only 631 lb. or 38 per cent less than in June. In herd B the shrinkage in the same 4 months was only 15 per cent.

The owner of herd A admits his cows did not receive as good attention this year as usual, or as much feed. If the shrinkage had been as slight as in the other herd, there would have been 3840 lb. more milk from the same cows or nearly 338 more income in September alone. Neglect is costly.

The owner of herd B states: "We were careful to milk at the same time daily, letting nothing interfere. We fed a little oat chop all through the season until the corn was ready. We are generally the first to stable the cows in the fall and the last to turn out in the spring." Even gradual shrinkage is apt to be overlooked, a record in black and white calls immediate attention to it, crying for

soiling crops and better care. It is not always the cow that starts off in the season with a large flow of milk that is the heaviest producer. The fact that she gave a couple of pairs at a milking nearly all through June" does not mean that she gives 5000 lb. during the year. She may decrease much more rapidly than the one in the next stall whose shrinkage in flow is gradual. Estimated totals are almost certain to be in excess of the actual production and the only safeguard is to weigh regularly. The record should be accurate.

Comparison of two herds at Brockville, Ont., for five months, from May to Sept., 1906:

Herd A.—No. of cows, 6; total yield of milk, 30,984 lbs.; of fat, 873.1 lbs. average per cow, 5,164 lbs. milk; 2.8 test, of fat, 145.5.

Herd B.—12 cows; 32,749 lbs. milk; fat, 1039.7; average per cow, 2,729 lbs. of milk; per test, 3.1; of fat, 86.6.

BETTER COWS. LESS WORK.

MUCH MORE PROFIT.

The above is a comparison of two herds at Brockville, Ont., owned by two men of the same name, but different methods and shows in a striking manner what a man loses through not selecting or improving his herd. In the one case, twelve cows had to be fed, milked and looked after for five months to produce but a trifle more milk than the other lot of six cows. The owner of herd B. might go along in blissful ignorance of what his cows might and should do, unless he had the record of herd A. to stimulate him. The knowledge gained from continued records will save farmers from keeping such poor cows. A few good cows will yield greater profit than a large herd of unselected animals.

Comparative yield of 3 best and 3 poorest cows in a herd of 12 grades, North Oxford, Ont. These six cows calved in March, 1906, from April to Oct., 1906:

3 best cows, 17,145 lbs. milk; 723 lbs. butter, 139.10; \$48.71 more than the other three.

3 poorest cows, 12,997 lbs. milk; 01.8 lbs. butter at 22c, 110.39.

Best cow in the herd earns \$24.77 more than the poorest in the seven months.

In the above the six cows may be fairly compared. No heifers or arrow cows are included, just six of an ordinary every-day breed. The 3 best cows produced 4,148 lbs. milk more than the 3 poorest in the seven months, or taking the cash value of the two extremes, the best cows earned over \$24 more than the poorest. In other herds in this association there were similar differences of twenty and twenty-three dollars in the earning power of mature cows. Production is the test of the value of a cow. Each individual in the herd must be known and the poor ones discarded. The only way to know is by the use of the scales, the Babcock test and a little arithmetic. Individuality is everything. In figuring out the merits of the herd "averages" will not do at all. Averages are too kind to the poor cows, hiding their shortcomings, while at the same time they are unduly harsh with the best, dragging their good records down.

TABLE IV.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL.

Cows in the Same Herds, Cowansville, Que.

No. of Herd	Difference between highest and lowest yields	
	lb Milk	lb Fat
4 9 mos.	1165	72.7
6 8 mos.	940	32.1
8 8 mos.	1520	49.5
9 8 mos.	1855	60.5
10 6 mos.	1350	24.0
14 6 mos.	2010	33.5
27 10 mos.	3675	41.7
32 5 mos.	1680	66.8

Table IV emphasizes this point of individuality showing in eight herds in the Cowansville association the differences between the highest and lowest yield of milk and fat. In herd 6 the best cow in eight months gave 940 lb. milk containing 32.1 lb. fat more than the 4 year old poorest cow. That difference large enough as it is, is nearly doubled in herd 9, the 3 year old giving 50.5 lb. fat less than the best cow.

In herd 27 the difference is 3675 lb. milk in 10 months, or 367 lb. milk

NEGLECTED COLDS THREATEN LIFE.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"Don't trifle with a cold," is advice for prudent men and women. It may be vital in the case of a child. Proper food, good ventilation, and dry, warm clothing are the proper safeguards against colds. If they are maintained through the changeable weather of autumn, winter and spring, the chances of a surprise from ordinary colds will be slight. But the ordinary light cold will become severe if neglected, and a well established ripe cold is to the germs of diphtheria what honey is to the bee. The greatest menace to child life at this season of the year is the neglected cold. Whether it is a child or adult, the cold slight or severe, the very best treatment that can be adopted is to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is safe and sure. The great popularity and immense sale of this preparation has been attained by its remarkable cures of this ailment. A cold never results in pneumonia when it is given. For sale by all dealers.

per month, while in herd 32 the difference is actually 66.8 K. of fat in only 5 months. The indications from this association's present season's records are that there is plenty of room for judicious selection. For instance in one herd a 4 year old cow in 8 months gave 5330 lb. milk and 210 lb. fat, but an 8 year old in 9 months gave only 3745 lb. milk and 140 lb. fat. One month longer opportunity but 70 lb. less fat. Similar differences occur in other herds. Such contrasts indicate how imperative it is to test for fat, and to weed out the poor cows. The call today is for efficiency, economy and quality in the management of dairy herds. The men who have been successful in building up good herds follow the system of recording. The pathway to success is well beaten and there is good company along this highway of increasing efficiency. The system needs no argument for its adoption. It carries its own recommendation. Judicious selection following such a system means that the average production and profits of scores of dairy herds can speedily be doubled.

In the general pooling and handling of herd milk the yield of any one cow is immediately lost sight of. There is no permanent tangible or visible bulk or weight. Poured into the weigh can it mixes instantly and loses its identity in the general total. Being a fluid it is indistinguishable by its shape, size or colour, thus so radically different from other farm products, the fat steer, plump chicken, luscious berry or ripe grain. To be taken at all, the yield of the individual cow must be weighed and recorded at the moment of her milking then at the end of the season intelligent action can be taken in selection. It will thus be seen that the value of record is indisputable, there are easily kept, cost but a trifle, and their value increases as they are continuous. Their use must appeal to every thoughtful dairyman as being of immense and immediate benefit. To an honest mind free from bias or preoccupation the plea is unanswerable.

Mr. Whitley gave his hearers to understand that he was entirely opposed to the feeding of turnips to milch cows.

Messrs. McPhail and Jones were in favor of feeding turnips to milch cows, and cited the case of Scotland where they claimed the turnips were fed nine months out of the year.

Mr. McNeill of Ottawa, regarded it as very unwise to feed turnips to cows.

Dairy Superintendent Mitchell agreed with Mr. Whitley on the main points of his address, but reminded him that turnips were a stable product in New Brunswick, and many farmers found it to their advantage to feed them. There was a good local market here, and turnips fed in limited quantities did not seriously interfere with the butter trade. The people had become accustomed to a slight turnip flavor in butter made during the winter months and did not object to it. There was no danger that a reasonable ration of turnips would increase the flow of milk, but it should not be overdone.

Mr. F. E. Sharp thought the feed question should be dropped by the meeting and the subject of milk testing taken up. Two weeks ago he had purchased a testing outfit and had found it of great benefit. He thought there was room for improvement in dairy herds along the line of selection.

Mr. Robertson had a soft side for the corn crop, but a residence of ten years in the Maritime Provinces had convinced him that turnips were a stable product. He believed twenty-five tons could be produced, at the same cost of fifteen tons of corn.

Mr. C. F. Alward had had considerable experience in growing both corn and potatoes. He could grow corn successfully, and he believed in turnips. Where corn could be grown successfully it was very desirable for feed. If you cannot grow corn it would be well to take up with turnips. It was a good plan to have cheap feed in the winter months, and a steady flow of milk. Even if they had no silo he would advise them to grow two or three acres of turnips.

Mr. A. C. Fawcett of Sackville, regretted that the program had not provided for more discussion on beef raising.

Mr. Peters explained that the beef raising had been discussed at the last two meetings, and this year it was decided to take up other subjects, especially dairymen.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The closing session of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association was held Wednesday evening at the Church hall.

Professor Twitchell, of Maine, who had been billed to speak on "Potato Culture," was unable to be present on account of illness. The address was taken by Mr. E. A. Rogers of Brunswick, Me., who, is connected with the staff of the State of Maine Farmers' Institute.

In being introduced Mr. Rogers said he had a friendly feeling for the farmers of New Brunswick, and was pleased to be present. After paying a

Continued on Sixth Page.)

EDY A FAVORITE.

"We prefer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to any other for our children," says Mr. L. Woodbury of Twining, Mich. "It has also done the work for us in hard colds and croup and we take pleasure in recommending it." For sale by all dealers.

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