WITH THE FARMERS AND LIVE STOCK MEN

STRONG CHARGES AGAINST MILLERS

(Toronto Mail and Empire).

It was made clear to the Grain Commission, which resumed its sittings in the Board of Trade Building last week that the practice of adulterating millfeed is quite general among Ontario millers. Oat hulls, screenings, containing foul seeds and other matter of a refuse character have been mixed with shorts and bran and sold to the farmers as mixed chop-stuffs. Two evils result. Owing to the wild seeds in the millfeed noxious weeds have multiplied in Ontario, and as the stuff sold has not a very high food value many farmers have actually lost money in the process of fattening hogs and other animals. It was stated that owing to the poor quality of the millfeed sold it cost many farmers six or seven cents per pound to raise bacon hogs, which is a figure where profit has reached the vanishing point. It was a day set apart for the hearing of the grievances of farmers.

FOUL SEEDS PREVALENT.

G. A. Putnam, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, stated he had sent out circular letters to the farmers of Ontario in respect to grading of grain and the introduction of weeds through the buying of refuse grain from elevators. In the replies received it was shown that much grain is being fed on farms, American corn being the chief product, although refuse wheat from elevators, and the waste material from breweries, etc., are being used. In this way weeds are being introduced to the detriment of the country. The methods of testing grain used by the buyers were also complained of. It was held that the testing was not accurate, chiefly because the tester used was too small. It was also stated that the present method of millers in regard to the mixing and adulterating of millfeed should be investigated. It was held that all screenings should be inspected. Mr. Putnam also pointed out that a standard should be fixed for Ontario oats. At present Ontario oats were mixed with Quebec oats and shipped out as Ontario oats, while Ontario oats are generally superior to the Quebec variety.

J. W. Clark, of Cainsville, an institute lecturer, gave evidence of the wide extent to which millfeed is being adulterated by millers. Mr. Clark showed samples of shorts, bran and mixed chop from certain Ontario mills, which were badly adulterated with ground oats, hulls and screenings. In some cases the millers had purchased oat hulls from the oatmeal mills, bought them in at $6 per ton and then mixed them and sold them to the farmers for $16 to $18 per ton. There is no food value in oat hulls. This mixed feed contained many noxious weeds, such as false flax, wild oats and wild mustard. Owing to this adulteration Mr. Clark said many farmers were obliged to give up hog raising, as they found they could not fatten the animals for less than six or seven cents per pound. In some cases the millfeed was so badly adulterated that hogs would not eat it. The witness said that he believed this practice was general in Ontario. He also said the farmers were not cleaning their grain owing to the scarcity of labor. He also thought that the law regarding adulteration should be enforced in the case of millers.

THE MILLERS' VIEWS.

C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association and central wheat buyer for the association, said the quart tester was the only feasible manner of testing grain, as the half bushel or bushel tester could not be worked with the nicety required. Mr. Watts said there was no government inspection of grain testers, as the farmers had, unfortunately for themselves, had these measures shut out as a legal test.

Regarding adulteration of millfeeds, Mr. Watts said that two years ago the Dominion Millers' Association waited upon the government and asked to have the matter stopped. The association was anxious to have this practice discontinued, but there did not seem to be any provision regarding it now. There should be a pure food law for animals as well as for human beings. In regard to screenings, the witness said that Manitoba screenings should not be permitted to enter Ontario, as they contained many noxious seeds.

W. S. Fraser, of Bradford, maintained there should be some special legislation shutting out weed seeds, which are being sent out through the medium of screenings, as detailed by Mr. Clark. In regard to the tester, Mr. Fraser said the buyers had a tendency to use the tester when grain was light, but they were not so particular in years when the grain was heavy. The witness said that the effect of worm seed mustard in chop was that hogs simply would not put their noses near it.

SHEEP FARMING IN NOVA SCOTIA PAYS

(Toronto World.)

The society for the encouragement of sheep raising in Nova Scotia has compiled some pertinent facts which The P. E. I. Agriculturist hopes will benefit the Island farmers. The society gives the result of a year's work of a couple of flocks of Nova Scotia sheep, to show that the matter recently published on Profits on Sheep Raising in Nova Scotia is practically law and gospel. These are average flocks, one being as large as it is well to have a flock, and the other a small flock. One is a flock of pure bred registered and the other the ordinary farm sheep.

The first flock is the property of Andrew McPherson, of Rockdin, Pictou Co. It is composed of fifty pure bred registered ewes and one ram. The actual worth of the flock is five dollars per head for the ewes and $25 for the ram. This represents a capital invested of $275, which at usual bank interest would yield an income of $7.25 a year. Mr. McPherson shows that his flock nets him $143 a year profit or 20 times as much as his money would bring him from the bank.

The second flock is only ten English mutton ewes, owned by Amos Yuill of Old Barns, Colchester Co. They stand at about $45 invested capital, the bank interest on which would be $1.36 a year. Mr. Yuill can get under favorable circumstances $59 a year from the flock, or more than forty times what the bank would give him.

The actual income and expenditure on the McPherson flock is as follows:

—Income.—

70 lambs at $3.00	$210
300 lbs. wool at 27 cts	81
	$291

—Expenses—

500 bus. turnips at 10 cts.	$50
50 bus. oats at 50 cts	25
1 ton wheat bran	20
7 tons clover hay at $8	56
Specials	2
	$153
Net Profit	$138

The results from Yuill's flock are as follows:

—Income.—

22 lambs at $3.00	$66.00
60 lbs. wool at 27 cts	13.50
	$79.50

—Expenses—

70 bus. turnips at 10 cts	$ 7.00
2 tons hay at $9.25	18.50
Contingencies	4.50
	$ 29.50
Net profits	$50.00

The labor and summer pasture are not figured, as they are conceded to be more than over-balanced by the value of the sheep on the lands as killers of weed and on account of their fertilizing the soil.

It will be noted that the expenses are made up of items wholly supplied by the farm. So that the feeder gets good value for his produce, as well as a clear income above this for his labor. Sheep pay in the east. They pay in Ontario. Let us keep a few sheep.

THIS FARMER HAS A WELL PAYING COW

The Holstein breeders are proud of the records at the pail of many of their cows, and the following letter from Fred C. Clark, of Victoria, P. E. I., will add more to their credit. Feed and management, as well as breeding, have a great part in a cow's productiveness. The World holds that a great many of our ordinary cows could be made to pay much larger returns than they do if more care and thought were expended on them. But if the $70 yielders can be made, why not select for the best? A few years of careful testing and selection will do the work. Mr. Clark says that he "began weighing March 20, 1905, and weighed every milking with the exception of the week she spent at the 'fair,' which was estimated from previous week. Regular samples of milk were taken from six or eight consecutive milkings and tested by our creamery man, from whose figures the amount of butter is taken. As correct an account as possible was kept of the feed consumed, and then charged her at the following figures: Roots, $2 per ton; hay, $10 per ton; grain and meal, $1 per hundred; and pasture and green feed, $12 for season, make a total cost of $40.55. Her monthly amounts of milk were as follows: March 464, April 1,231, May 1,170, June 1,092, July 1,208, August 1,170, September 1,003, October 1,221, November 791, December 638, January 661, February 559, March 341; total 11,449 lbs. milk and 515 lbs. estimated butter.

"Her milk at average price received at Tryon Creamery, where the milk was sent, amounted to $93.70, and the skim milk at 20 cents per hundred was worth $20 more, or a total of $113.70, which, after deducting the cost of feed, leaves to her credit a total of $73.15, to say nothing of a bouncing heifer calf. I consider the use of scales and keeping a daily record of great value in a dairy herd."

WASTE PRODUCTS OF FARM TO BE CONVERTED INTO FUEL

(Coal Trade Journal).

It may seem a faraway cry, but there are several prominent coal men at Chicago who are taking quite seriously the experiments made by the department of agriculture and others, by which corn stalks, corn cobs, potatoes and various other more or less starchy substances are converted into alcohol at remarkably small cost. Not long ago the highest possible attainments for the denatured alcohol, the manufacture of which will be encouraged by the recently enacted legislation, was supposed to be to displace gasoline and other high grade products of petroleum, used in operating automobiles and providing other special forms of power. But these Chicago coal men are looking a little farther ahead than that and are investigating for themselves in a superficial way the possibility that the domain of old King Coal may also be invaded and partially overcome by this new and unexpected rival.

ALCOHOL AT LOW COST.

There have been published recently many opinions respecting this new fuel, some of which ridiculed the possibility that it could even worst its nearest neighbor, gasoline. But the experiments that are being made by the department of agriculture and others, are demonstrating the possibility of making alcohol at very low cost. Moonshine whiskey has sold in the south as low as 20 cents a gallon, and the production of the denatured alcohol probably costs no more than the surreptitious manufacture of distilled spirits by primitive contrivances. One bushel of corn, it is asserted, will make five gallons of whiskey, and in the large distilleries the actual labor cost has been put as low as five cents a gallon.

WASTE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

In the manufacture of denatured alcohol the cost of material is in some instances absolutely nothing, being the waste products of the farm. In a report issued a few days ago by the department of agriculture, the results of recent experiments of making alcohol from corn cobs and from corn stalks at Hoopeston, Ill., were given. A large cannery is located there, and the conclusion reached by the experimenters is that the erection of a distilling plant in connection with the cannery, in order to use up the waste products of the cannery, would prove profitable. From a ton of green cobs, 11 gallons of alcohol were obtained, and from a ton of green stalks, six gallons. Previous experiments showed that a ton of stalks from the common field corn produced 15 gallons of alcohol.

WILL COAL BE DISPLACED?

That there will be a livelier interest in the subject after the denatured alcohol bill takes effect Jan. 1, seems certain. Powerful financial interests are already said to have secured options on many of the western distilleries, with a view of transforming them into fuel producers, as soon as the law permits.

But the production of the denatured alcohol, it is thought, will not be confined to large distilling plants. The region of its greatest activity will be the distinctively agricultural districts, where fuel is relatively expensive, and where there is a superabundance of waste products. There are coal men who are inclined to the view that in the strictly agricultural regions, if no farther, coal may sooner or later be displaced to a considerable degree.

COTTAGE PUDDING.

This is one of the oldest and best liked of all puddings, easily cooked and very satisfying. One pint of flour and two teaspoons of baking powder; one cup of sugar and one cup of milk; two ounces of butter creamed into the sugar; one egg stiffly beaten. Flavor with the grated rind of one lemon. Add the flour last. Bake in a cake pan in a hot oven and serve at once with a thin wine sauce.

Girl Who Freed Father from Jail, Before His Picture



NEW YORK, Oct. 11—"Papa's coming home for Christmas, and we'll invite good Governor Higgins to come down from Albany and see our Christmas tree, and we'll have baby Helen and the rest of the children taken out of the home and we'll all be together again," cried little Jennie O'Rourke today when she and her mother started for their last visit to Sing Sing prison, where they will visit the little girl's father, John H. O'Rourke, who, through her plea to Governor Higgins, has obtained the promise of his release in time to have Christmas dinner with his family.

O'Rourke was convicted four years ago by the authorities of Dutchess county of having set fire to a barn in which he had two horses, the prosecution charging that he did so in order to get the insurance on the horses. His wife and daughter say he never did it, but he was sentenced to eight years in the Sing Sing prison on purely circumstantial evidence.

Jennie, in telling the story of how she obtained the commutation of her father's sentence, said today:—

"When papa was first sent away we tried to get along, but mamma had to work so hard that after struggling along for some time we had to send my five brothers and sisters away to a home.

"We wanted my papa back to help us and cried and cried for him, but they told me that only the governor could let him come home again.

"After the children were sent to the home mamma found that she could not pay the rent for her house any more and we moved to these two rooms, where we are now living, at No. 686 Eighth avenue.

"Mamma took in washing and sewing, and I helped her a lot. I can do almost as much as she can now, for working so hard has made her awfully sick, and every night when she was through working she would sit in her chair and cry for hours for the other children and for papa.

"I saw Governor Higgins' picture and knew that he was a good man, so I wrote him two letters, telling him just how I wanted my papa to come back, and I know that he would send him to us. I told mamma so, didn't I, ma?

"The first letter I sent last spring, and then he answered me and sent a letter telling me that he would do all he could and would look into papa's case.

"I have prayed every night for papa and for Governor Higgins. He is an awfully good man, and when Frankie and Joe grow up I'm going to make them vote for him."

Governor Higgins, after the receipt of the child's letter, investigated the case and yesterday he signed papers that will release O'Rourke a few days before Christmas.

TREE PLANTING IN MONCTON

F. W. Sumner Offers Prizes---Where is Capt. Edgett?---The East Good Enough.

MONCTON, Oct. 17—Fred W. Sumner has made a proposal to the board of school trustees with a view to encouraging tree growing about the school grounds. In all he offers some fifty dollars in prizes and for the purchase of trees. He offers prizes to three scholars, showing the best result in planting and caring for individual trees. The school board has decided to take up the proposition, and a committee has been appointed to carry it into effect.

A young clerk who has been employed for some time in the I. C. R. office, has suddenly disappeared from the city and is now supposed to be sojourning across the border. Some friends mourn his sudden change of residence.

The whereabouts of Capt. A. Edgett, of this city, is still a mystery to his friends. Search has been made almost every place it was thought possible to get tidings of him, but all to no purpose. Whether he went to sea without notifying friends, or what has become of him, time alone will reveal.

At the annual meeting of the Moncton Curling Rink Co. last night the following directors were elected: H. G. Marr, A. C. Chapman, E. W. Givan, J. A. Leary, F. W. Givan, J. H. Harris, J. W. T. Smith, W. N. Rippey, F. McDougall and J. McD. Cook. H. G. Marr was elected president, A. C. Chapman, secretary, and J. A. Geary treasurer.

Hon. O. J. LeBlanc, M. P. for Kent, who has been critically ill for some weeks, is able to be around again and is in the city today.

Fred S. Abrams, of John Abrams & Sons, has returned from a trip to the Canadian west, and expresses himself well satisfied to remain in the east. His opinion is that a man earning $1.50 in the east is as well off as a man earning $2.50 in the west. He has accordingly come back contented to live in Moncton.

John S. Rhodes, of Rexton, Kent Co., left yesterday for McLeod, Alberta, where his brother is chief of police.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

A good pudding can redeem a poor dinner. What housewife does not have occasional bad luck with her cooking, or who is not obliged to serve warmed-over dishes? Those are the nights to make a good pudding which will make up for all the deficiencies which preceded it, and send people away from the table with satisfaction and a good taste. If the dinner is hearty and happens to be all right, serve a light dessert, but meagre vegetables and warmed-up roasts demand a warm and full finish. Nothing supplies this want like a good pudding, and fortunately puddings are easily made, and few grown-ups refuse an attractive pudding with a rich sauce.

BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING.

Beat five eggs to a froth and then stir in a pint of milk in which a pinch of salt has been added. Have ready a number of slices of bread cut a good thickness; butter these and place a layer of them in a well-buttered pudding dish. Scatter seeded raisins and currants over the slices and sprinkle on a little sugar and spice; then put on more slices of the buttered bread, and repeat this alternately until the dish is filled. Then pour over the custard made at first and bake for about half an hour. To vary this recipe, use sliced apples and a little more spice instead of the raisins and currants.

GINGER PUDDING.

Stir a tablespoonful of butter into half a cup of sugar. Beat two eggs and stir in the sugar and butter. Add a cup of molasses, a cup of warm milk and one tablespoon of ginger. Bake in a hot oven until well browned. Serve with cream or a wet sauce.

DAINTY PUDDING.

Take six eggs and beat the yolks and whites separately until very light. Stir in three-quarters of a pound of sugar and six spoons of flour into which two teaspoons of butter have been stirred. Add a wine glass of cherry or white wine, though sherry is the best, and half a pint of cream mixed with a pint of milk. Beat until very light and bake in a quick, hot oven. This pudding does not require any sauce, though of course one may be served if desired.

BIRD'S NEST PUDDING.

Place several large apples, pared and cored, in the pudding dish, as many as the dish will hold. Fill the cavities of the apples with sugar and raisins. Make a custard of five eggs and a pint of milk, as for the bread and butter pudding, and pour over the apples. Bake about half an hour, or until the apples appear done and the custard is well set. When done, turn out onto a flat dish with the bottom side up. No sauce is required for this.

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14	Corner Brussels and Richmond streets.
15	Brussels street, Everitt's Foundry.
16	Corner Brussels and Hanover streets.
17	Corner Brunswick and Erin streets.
18	Corner Union and Carmarthen streets.
19	Corner St. David and Courtenay streets.
21	Waterloo, opposite Goldings street.
23	Corner Germain and King streets.
23	(Private) Manchester, R A Ltd.
24	Corner Princess and Charlotte streets.
26	No. 1 Engine House, Charlotte street.
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27	Breeze's Corner, King Square.
28	Corner Duke and Prince Wm. streets.
31	Corner King and Pitt streets.
32	Corner Duke and Sydney streets.
34	Corner Wentworth and Princess streets
35	Queen St., Corner Germain.
36	Corner Queen and Carmarthen streets.
37	Corner St. James and Sydney streets.
38	Carmarthen St. (between Orange and Duke streets.)
41	Cor. St. James and Prince Wm. Sts.
42	Corner Duke and Wentworth streets.
43	Corner Broad and Carmarthen streets.
45	Corner Brittain and Charlotte streets.
46	Corner Pitt and St. James streets
47	Sydney St. (opp. Military Build'gs).
48	Corner Pitt and Sheffield streets.
51	City Road, Christie's Factory.
52	Pond street, near Fleming's Foundry.
53	Exmouth street.
61	Gen'l Public Hospital, Waterloo street.
62	Courtenay Bay Cotton Mill.

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121	Stetson's Mill, Indiantown.
122	Corner Main and Bridge streets.
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125	Engine House No. 5, Main street.
126	Douglas Road.
127	Cor. Bentley St. and Douglas Ave.
131	Corner Elgin and Victoria streets.
132	Strait Shore, opp. Hamilton's Mill.
134	Strait Shore, Portland Rolling Mills.
135	Cor. Sheriff Street and Straight Shore.
142	Corner Portland and Camden streets.
143	Main street, head of Long Wharf.
154	Paradise Row, opp. Mission Chapel.
231	Engine House No. 4, City Road.
241	Corner Stanley and Winter streets.
253	Wright street, Schofield's Terrace.
312	Rockland Road, opp. Millidge street.
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412	Cor. City Road and Gilbert's Lane.
421	Marsh Road, Corner Frederick street.

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112	Engine House No. 6, King street.
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