

# RINGS N TO BOOK

Exploded Yarns Against the  
Brings Prompt Challenge to  
Charge and He Will Show Up  
Against Him.

A roar of Liberal protest drowned the further words of Mr. Borden. The cries were of "shame" and "apology."

Dr. Pugsley rose indignantly. "I ask my honorable friend not to make insinuations," he said. "Many insinuations have been made in the past, but it is surely due to the position he occupies that the leader of the opposition should not insinuate in such a manner. If he has anything to say, let him say it in a straightforward manner. If he has a charge to make, let him make it openly and publicly. If the leader of the opposition and the speaker in a parliament produce the correspondence and records in their possession there will be no need of a great conspiracy against myself. I have publicly characterized it as a conspiracy. I have dared them to meet my statements with libel charges. If they really want to do this they should make their charges, should I fail to show beyond peradventure that they are false in every particular, I will forfeit my seat as a member of this honorable assembly."

Mr. Borden said: "It was the records of the legislature of New Brunswick to which I referred. If the honorable gentleman wants them produced, I think that they can be produced."

Mr. Pugsley: "If there is anything the honorable gentleman can find out he is welcome to it."

Mr. Borden said he would produce the records. Dr. Pugsley had made a most unusual for insinuation against the member for Argenteau. "And I say that the insinuation was made with very bad grace, indeed, and I repeat it, from a gentleman having a record in his public life of this country which is possessed by the minister of public works."

Mr. Pugsley: "I am quite content to allow my record in public life to stand side by side with that of the honorable gentleman. From time to time during twenty years, I have appealed to the people of my native province on my record, and have always been sustained upon that record. When the last appeal was made, I came back with a majority of ten supporters, and when we go to the polls again, he is very likely to find a similar venture that we shall come back with twelve supporters at least from the province of New Brunswick."

Dr. Pugsley declared the discussion was of order.

The speaker agreed, and the discussion opened.

Then, on motion to go into committee on a report, Mr. Crocker brought up the Gaspeaux drainage investigation of session, which has been discussed in the house several times before.

Dr. Pugsley is a patient man, as those who seek to take advantage of a good natured man's weaknesses brought to the notice of Mr. Borden's is a case point. The opposition leader's New Brunswick lieutenant said that the Minister of Public Works knows how to meet calmly and effectively and to expose a fraud.

The West demands two things: reciprocity and redistribution. Mr. Borden will mean it to have neither if he can help it, or that attitude the West will settle with a Conservative presently. The West will be hard to forget.

In another column today there is printed a postcard from a visiting antiquary, the subject of which is the Hatter's. The visitor is not a great poet, but contrives to make it clear that he agrees with a great many of the people living in the province, in believing that the local government has been a great failure in respect of its administration of the public highways. Dr. A. Pierce Crocker, after ten years' experience with the New Brunswick roads, favored The Telegraph to the day with an extended interview upon this subject. One regrets to note that standard appears not to have noticed testimony of Dr. Crocker, the most interesting because the Conservative newspaper should be disposed to regard him as an unprejudiced witness. The things he said about the Hatter roads were full and were yet true.

## A. P. E. Island Family

An obituary notice in a Bangor paper of a whole family from P. E. Island is living in the states. It says: "The death of Mrs. Nellie S. Raymond took place Sunday at her home in Lynn, Mass., an exhaustion brought on by the heat. Mrs. Raymond is a sister of Mrs. Thomas McNamara of this city. She was born in Prince Edward's Island, July 18, 1871, and had lived in Lynn, Mass. She is survived by her husband, Frank S. Raymond, her father, Charles McQuillan, one son, Hugh McQuillan, and a son, Mrs. Raymond, all of Lynn, and five sons, William Butler, of Boston; Thomas McNamara, of Bangor; Mrs. McQuillan, of Bangor; and George McQuillan, all of Lynn."

## Walt ilosopher

With a brazen sky, and the hot mer stands and the wrings his a soaking rain. "If the rain him shriek, 'and moisten' my uper chap, when he wants a he rural votes." And he yells the rain to his parching crop, is roars: "I wish that this rain in my garden patch, o'er a hatched the whole of the gods should the whole bunch of gods should skin trees, and the stars should my crop of peas. It's little I of summer pass; let the clouds at for my garden sass!"

# INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR COUNTRY READERS

## STOCK

### WORMS IN PIGS

How to Prevent and Cure This Common Trouble.

If one could get a peep into the intestines of the young pigs kept upon farms, he would undoubtedly find about nine-tenths of them almost crawling away with worms. These worms are white or yellow in color, round in shape, and anywhere from four to ten inches long. They cling to the delicate walls of the intestines, keeping them in a constant state of irritation, often almost obstructing the passage, and depriving the system of nourishment, and the getting rid of them is one of the most vital questions that confronts the farmer.

What wonder that such a pig looks as if he lost his fat friend, and refuses to grow or be thrifty no matter how much he is fed? Worms are real living things, not just the substance of the worm itself. I have publicly characterized it as a conspiracy. I have dared them to meet my statements with libel charges. If they really want to do this they should make their charges, should I fail to show beyond peradventure that they are false in every particular, I will forfeit my seat as a member of this honorable assembly."

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warned a little as it has to stand several hours from the time it is milked. If it is too cold the calf will not drink it; if too hot, it may cause serious trouble or kill the calf outright. A thermometer is very convenient to determine the temperature. From 85 to 100 degrees is about right; never above 100 degrees F.

When the calf is two weeks old we begin to add a little skim milk to the milk, beginning with one pint and increasing the quantity as the calf grows older. A piece of bread is sometimes added, and occasionally a raw egg, when they are cheap. Each calf has a separate vessel. These are scalded out after every meal in summer, and in winter reach the age of four weeks only half fresh milk is given and at two months it has been entirely replaced by skim milk. At that stage each calf is allowed about four quarts of milk a day. The quantity is not increased to any extent after this. But something is always added to replace the butter fat lost. It is taken from the milk. There is nothing that we have ever tried that gave as good results as oil meal and bran. For a calf four weeks old, we take one heaping tablespoon of oil meal and one of bran. For one that is two months old or more, we use two heaping tablespoons of the oil meal and a little more than a pint of bran. Four heaping spoons will let stand for ten or fifteen minutes. The mixture should be about as thick as cake batter. A little salt is added each time. The calves are fed on a regular basis. If they are fed on a regular basis, they will not become diseased. If they are fed on a regular basis, they will not become diseased. If they are fed on a regular basis, they will not become diseased.

There are several remedies that tend to evacuate worms from the system. One of the simplest is turpentine fed in milk. One teaspoonful daily to every eight or one hundred pounds of live weight, is the proper amount to give and the treatment should be continued for three days. Another remedy is a mixture of castor oil and molasses. This remedy proves more effective if the pigs are kept off feed from twelve to twenty-four hours before it is administered.

A good tonic for pigs the year round consists of three bushels of charcoal, one bushel of hardwood ashes, 8 lbs. of salt, 2 quarts of air-cured lime and 1 1/2 pounds of copperas dissolved in hot water and mixed with the other ingredients. This mixture should be kept inside, so that the pigs will eat it. It is given all of the time, they will eat it. The year round, they are not likely to be seriously troubled with worms. The live and copperas do not prove very appealing to worms.

One of the most effective means of keeping a herd free from worms is to keep surrounding conditions sanitary. It is a fact that the worms are found in the manure of the pigs in the barn yard or pasture that these parasites breed, and that their eggs develop. If things are kept clean and dry, the worms will not breed. If things are kept clean and dry, the worms will not breed. If things are kept clean and dry, the worms will not breed.

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maintained the weight, flesh, and appearance of the horses fully as well and with less expense than the one of similar nutritive value composed of corn and oats.

3. With corn at 30 cents a bushel, oats at 40 cents, and oil meal at \$30 a ton, the average saving in the daily expense of feeding for each work day amounted to 1.6 cents by the use of oil meal in the place of oats.

4. A brief trial of 91 days with gluten feed indicated that while it was capable of giving good results the ration containing it was not as palatable as the oil meal ration, and cost a trifle more a pound when gluten feed was worth \$28 a ton.

5. Cotton seed meal gave somewhat better results on the whole than oil meal. The ration containing it was fully as palatable as the oil meal ration, and cost a trifle more a pound when cotton seed meal was worth \$28 a ton.

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protein must be furnished in the shape of bran, oil meal or other commercial feed stuffs, but it always pays to raise such a variety of crops as will furnish a balanced ration for the farm animals from the home products, thus saving middlemen's profits, freight and other charges.

Given comfortable shelter, opportunity for exercise, proper feed for growth as outlined above, and water at regular intervals, with salt before them at all times, there is no reason why the calves should not come out sleek and thrifty ready to make the best possible use of the luxurious feed which spring will bring. On the other hand, if not so cared for, the poor creatures are rough-coated, skinny and listless, and it takes weeks of spring sunshine and green grass to put them where they should have been at the close of winter.

It is easy to see why the calf that goes out of the calf-pen to the Cornman, in Farmers' Review.

DAIRY  
THE MILK HOUSE

It matters not whether the dairyman sells his milk to a creamery, a cheese factory, or a consumer, he makes it into butter or cheese. The milk is the raw material, and the dairyman is the manufacturer. The milk is the raw material, and the dairyman is the manufacturer. The milk is the raw material, and the dairyman is the manufacturer.

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betterment of the herd to be housed during winter in mind the necessity of plenty of sunlight, proper ventilation, cement floors, proper drainage, comfortable ties, etc.

As to the breed of cattle, this can best be determined by the contemplating purchaser, which fact he alone can determine from the standpoint of quantity or quality of milk required by his market, some dairy breeds giving large quantities of milk with little butter fat, while others give less quantities of milk with more butter fat, but regardless of this point of view, he should first consider the animal from the standpoint of health, and under no condition should any animal be introduced that is not in a perfectly healthy condition.

A very important part of dairying is to make it profitable all the year around. In order to be successful you must produce in winter what nature provides in summer, such as permitting plenty of sunlight to enter the stable, as sunlight destroys germ bacteria with plenty of fresh air, clean water with the milk taken from it, excellent feed, such as ensilage, clover hay, alfalfa, and a reasonable amount of other grain that any farmer can raise on his farm.

In selecting and buying cattle, select the most healthy looking animals. Select dairy cows that have given a record of milk production, but determine this positively by the use of the Babcock test and the test of the milk. Select a cow that is a good producer and offering will bring the highest possible price in any market and you will surely be successful in dairying. —Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin.

GOOD CARE FOR DAIRY COWS  
In making provision for the needs of our dairy cows in the summer, the problem is somewhat simplified in our case owing to the fact that we usually have a large number of cows in the field. We have only one silo. In order to keep it fresh on the surface and prevent the silage from becoming moldy, we sprinkle it with a little kerosene oil. We have only one silo. In order to keep it fresh on the surface and prevent the silage from becoming moldy, we sprinkle it with a little kerosene oil.

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thing descending from above. Experimenters have plainly brought out the advantage of covered milk pails, and while they require somewhat more work of the person who washes the dirty utensils, no one who is interested in pure milk could consider this an argument of more than feather-weight description. A good kind of pail is one in which the tops fit on as a cover and the milk opening is covered with screening or is fitted with a hoop so that cheesecloth can be used for that purpose. There is little difficulty in thoroughly cleaning such milk pails.

RAISING THE BEST  
If you are in the dairy business or are going in to stay in it, all that is worth you might as well learn early that there is no sure way of getting good cows, but by breeding the best and the best are yours. You can afford to obtain of your special dairy breed and then see that the calf till the grown into mature cowhood is well cared for. By this feed, clean water, and care during her growing life you fore-ordain the cow to be a record breaker, but we have every reasonable right to expect her to return unto us a full measure of the good we have put into her, and in working for such a cow, it is not good policy to start with a calf bred toward the end for which we are working. —W. F. McParlan.

POULTRY  
THE CARE OF YOUNG TURKEYS  
Most young turkeys die through overfeeding during underfeeding. The first two or three years I tried to rear turkeys, were almost a complete failure. I have since learned that the secret of raising turkeys is to feed them just what they need, and not to feed as long as the young poults will eat. I never feed anything the first twenty-four hours, but leave the poults in the nest until they are able to walk. I never feed anything the first twenty-four hours, but leave the poults in the nest until they are able to walk.

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