found that the fact was that the labor cost for locomotives on the same specifications was three and one-half times greater in the Japanese shops than in the American shops.

What becomes of the "yellow peril?"

Mr. Redfield told about an experience of one of his agents in Calcutta, India. "Do you see these shoes," said his agent to him. "I paid $3.85 for those shoes." "Why that is an American shoe," said Mr. Redfield. "Yes," answered the agent, "I bought it here. It is the regular American $5.000 shoe. I wore them to New York and went into the store on Broadway, where they are sold, and asked what the price was there, and was told it was their regular $5.00 shoe."

Yet American shoe manufacturers continue to cry for protection.

ALBERT COUNTY PEOPLE WANT BRIDGE ERECTED

Are Drawing Local Government's Attention to Needed Improvements at Chapman Creek.

Hopewell Hill, July 8.—Next week promises to be pretty full of atractions for the pleasure seekers. On Monday the steamer Wilfred C. will run an excursion to Moncton and on Wednesday the Orangemen will celebrate the "Glorious Twelfth" at Edgett's Landing. The Wilfred C. is chartered by the Orangemen to carry excursionists from Shepody River points. On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Roman Catholics will have a big picnic at Riverside, an excursion being run from the Joggins by steamer Harbinger. In the evening St. Rose's dramatic club, of St. John, will give a play in Oulton hall, Albert.

Mrs. Ward, formerly Miss Maud Ayer, is home from the west on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ayer, Hopewell Cape.

Douglas Nichol, of Moncton, is quite ill at Albert, where he and his wife have been visiting. His condition, which was at first very critical, is somewhat improved.

Dorchester folk enjoyed a picnic on Thursday at Grindstone Island, making the trip down in Mr. Cole's motor boat. Picnickers from Harvey also spent the day on the island. Last night the Wilfrid C. was to make an excursion around the island and to the steamer Indrani, but returned after reaching the mouth of the river, on account of threatening weather.

A petition is being signed in this section of Albert county, asking the local government to erect a bridge over the Chapman Creek, near Riverside, where two of the worst hills on any great road in the county cause great inconvenience to all who have occasion to travel or team over them. Located on the through front thoroughfare between Albert and Riverside and Moncton, there is a large amount of travel, and a level crossing, either a bridge or embankment is the crying needs of the county. The creek is about fifty feet deep and about eight hundred feet wide, and at one time there was a wooden bridge, which helped the situation considerably. This bridge, however, became unsafe and was removed and now the old road, running obliquely down one bank and up the other, is used, making a circuitous route with steep and dangerous hills. As a desirable and permanent crossing it is suggested that a fill be used with a concrete culvert, the hills on either side being cut down to lessen the height of the required work and supply filling. Under the present circumstances there is great necessity for something being done. The present effort to get a bridge at this place brings to mind the question, which was quite a live one some years ago, of the proposed building of a straight road along the marsh between Riverside and Hopewell Hill, making a straight and level route. A straight road built in a similar way between Riverside and Albert proved a great success.

REXTON NEWS

Rexton, N. B., July 8.—The remains of William Brooks were brought here yesterday from Groveton (N. H.), and interred in the Union cemetery at Richibucto, after the service was held in the Church of England, Richibucto, by Rev. F. W. M. Bacon.

The crops throughout the country are looking splendidly on account of the favorable weather. Even the hay crop will be good, although a short time ago it gave promise of being light.

Misses Mary Chrystal, Caulie McInerney, Ellen Walsh, Nellie Elward and others returned yesterday from St. Anne de Beaupre, after hoving enjoyed the pilgrimage immensely.

Mrs. William Brooks and daughter, of Groveton (N. H.), came in yesterday with Mr. Brook's remains. Angus McDougall, a former resident of this town, also accompanied the body here.

The Misses Evelyn, Lillian and Mary Lanigan, of Waltham (Mass.), came in yesterday to visit their father, James Lanigan.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Simpson returned yesterday from their wedding tour and will spend a few weeks here before going to their home in Montreal. They were treated to the regular charivari.

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

GENERAL

POTATO CULTURL

Summary of Investigations at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Although the potato is a very important food product of Canada the methods of culture can be much improved.

The potato succeeds well in Canada almost everywhere where the season is long enough for the tubers to develop before the tops are killed by frost.

There is no farm crop the yield of which can be increased so much by one season's work as the potato.

Potatoes have been grown at the rate of over 700 bushels per acre in small plots at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The average yield for the whole of Canada was about 123 bushels when the last census was taken in 1901.

The potato is a native of South America and Mexico and was introduced into Ireland in 1585 or 1586, and from there to England.

New varieties of potatoes may be originated from seed, by bud variation, or changed by selection.

The twelve most productive varieties grown at the Central Farm for five years are Dalmeny Beauty, Hard-to-Beat, Carman No. 1, Gold Coin, Late Puritan, Empire State, Ashleaf Kidney, Rochester Rose, Sharp's Victor, Dewey, Early Hero, Holborn Abundance. Factor and Sutton's Prolific, tested for four years, are very productive varities.

The six most productive early varieties for five years are Rochester Rose, Extra Early Hero, Reeves' Rose, Irish Cobbler, Vick's Extra Early, Crine's Lightning.

Some of the earliest varieties are Early Petoskey, New Early Standard, Eureka Extra Early, Burpee's Extra Early, Early Trumbull, Bliss Triumph, Early Ohio, Rochester Rose, Bovee.

Some productive varieties most free from blight are: King Edward, Dalmeny Beauty, Factor, Hard-to-Beat, Highlander, Duchess of Cornwall.

Varieties may be affected either favorably or unfavorably by change of seed. If seed is obtained from a comparatively cool, moist climate it will give a much larger yield, as a rule, than seed from a drier and warmer climate.

Potatoes succeed best in a moist, somewhat cloudy and temperate climate and in a rich, deep, friable, warm, sandy loam soil with good natural drainage, a constant though not too great a supply of moisture and well supplied with decayed or decaying vegetable matter.

A crop of 200 bushels of potatoes exclusive of the potato tops, removes from the soil approximately 40 pounds nitrogen, 20 pounds phosphoric acid, and 70 pounds potash.

Potatoes succeed well after clover, there being an average increase in a three years' test of 37 bushels per acre, where clover was used than where it was not.

Heavy manuring with barnyard manure is not recommended, but the use of a moderate quantity is advised applied on the clover in the autumn. If used in the spring the manure should be well rotted.

Chemical fertilizers, if used, should be applied at the rate of 500 to 800 pounds or more per acre in the proportion of 250 pounds nitrate of soda, 350 pounds superphosphate, and 200 pounds sulphate of potash or muriate of potash.

The soil should be very thoroughly prepared; the better the preparation, the better the crop is likely to be.

The best time to plant varies; it depends largely on the condition of the ground and spring frosts. As a rule, the best time is as soon as possible after danger from frost is past.

Sets should be cut from medium or large potatoes and planted and covered as soon as possible after planting. If allowed to wither the crop will be less. An increased yield will be obtained by coating the sets with land plaster, gypsum or lime, especially if potatoes are cut a few days before planting. A set should have a large amount of flesh and about three eyes.

The best depth to plant is from four to five inches.

Potatoes should be planted in rows 30 inches apart with a set from 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows.

Potato planters are very satisfactory.

The crop of potatoes will usually increase in proportion to the number of times the potatoes are cultivated during the growing season. There was found to be an increase of 40 bushels per acre in a crop of potatoes cultivated six times over those cultivated three times.

Level cultivation will sometimes give better results than ridging, and vice versa. Where the soil is stiff, ridging is advisable. Where the soil is loose and liable to suffer from drought in a dry time, level culture is recommended. Where the soil is both loose and moist, ridging will usually give best results.

Mulching with straw is too expensive and results do not justify its use.

Potatoes can be forced by some days by sprouting the potatoes before planting.

The crop of marketable potatoes can be almost doubled by having three weeks' growth in September.

Potato tops should be protected from insects and diseases as the yield will be in proportion to the leaves uninjured.

The Colorado potato beetle and cucumber flea beetle are the most injurious insects. The former can be killed by using Paris green or arsenate of lead, and the latter can be prevented from doing injury by Bordeaux mixture and Paris green or arsenate of lead.

The principal diseases affecting the potato are early and late blight, and potato scab. The two former can be prevented by spraying thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture, beginning before the disease appears and keeping the vines covered. From three or four sprayings are sufficient. In a three years' test the increase in yield by spraying with Bordeaux mixture was 94 bushels. The total cost per acre will be from four to six dollars on large areas and about nine dollars on small areas, although good results will be obtained in some seasons with less expenditure.

The spores of potato scab may be destroyed on the potato before planting by soaking the tubers for two hours in a solution of formalin or for one and a half hours in a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Spraying mixtures should be applied at the proper times and thoroughly if good results are to be expected.

It is important to success to have a good spray pump and pure spraying materials.

Good potato diggers are now on the market by which potatoes can be dug more economically than with the plough or fork. Potatoes should be dug in dry weather so that they will be dry when taken to the cellar.

If potatoes are diseased it is best to leave them in the ground as long as possible.

Tubers should be stored in a dry, cool, well ventilated cellar and kept at a temperature between 33 and 35 degrees F. if possible.

It is usually more profitable to market potatoes in the autumn than to store them.

Good machines for sorting potatoes can now be obtained.

The cost of growing a 300 bushel per acre crop of potatoes is estimated at $61.49, although this will be reduced considerably on large areas where the most modern machinery is used.

The number of varieties of potatoes tested at the Central Experimental Farm from 1887 to 1910 is about 1,000.

DAIRY

TESTING DAIRY COWS

Recording Yields, Cost of Feeding, and Line of Breeding is Important.

Testing dairy cows means much from the viewpoint of economy and profit, and it is well that the immigrant or newcomer into the province, or at least the uninformed, whoever they may be, should be acquainted with the principle and its method. But it can only be slightly dealt with here. In the first place the individual cow should be closely watched. Her milk should be carefully weighed and tested and recorded at least three days out of every month, and oftener, if possible, in order to estimate the total yield of milk and fat, and to discover cause and effect in milk production accurately. This should be done, not by fits and starts and briefly, but persisted in from year to year to get a just appreciation of individual merits. The outfit for testing (the Babcock test, the weight scales and the record sheet) can be had through the regular dairy supply houses, and it is quite practicable for a farmer to test his own herd. Co-operation among farmers, however, makes the process easier and cheaper and more helpful, inasmuch as each member of the co-operative association learns the facts and ideas concerning other herds. But considering the practical interest of owners and managers of cheese and butter factories in the matter, the work of testing may finally fall, as it well may, into the hands of factory management. Meantime, weighing and testing have proved to many members of testing associations that cows they intended for the butcher have turned out to be the best. By disposing of the inferior cows and feeding properly the better ones farmers have about doubled their average of milk production in three years, and have increased the value of a cow almost three times over.

In the next place it is essential that there should be a careful watch and record kept of the feed. Increase in yield of milk will probably require increase in food-consumption, and this should be seen to without forcing and waste. The cow is a living machine, and, other conditions equal, the greater its capacity the greater the profit. It is a question of production, and it is that which indicates the difference in efficiency as between cow and cow. And there is the further weighty consideration of cost. The relative cost of different feeds is not always in agreement with the value of milk returns. An expensive feed may have no better return value than a much cheaper food. This the capabilities of each farm in the production of fodder must decide. The difference between the cost of feed and care of a cow of low yield and one of high, is generally very small.

In the third place, ancestry or pure breeding is highly important. Nevertheless, the test for any breed should be milk production, for performance in this respect is ahead of pedigree. There is what is called the "scrub" pure-bred as well as the good pure-bred, and the former should be weeded out with courage or without a scruple. Again, one of the greatest injuries comes from the "scrub" bull, whether pure-bred or not, and it is absolutely useless to look for much improvement unless there is careful selection here.

The results of intelligent breeding and selection, care and proper feeding and good management of the herd, as achieved in other lands, together with progressive Canadian experience, prove that it is possible to increase the average yield of milk by 2,000 pounds per cow per year; and it is estimated that the money value of the increase to Canada, without increasing the number of cows, would be $30,000,000 per year.

Farmers are beginning to realize the all-importance and possibilities of testing, feeding, breeding and weeding in order to the improvement of the dairy herd for milk production, and that much can be done without elaborate plan or great expense.

The following cases illustrate the value of testing:

An increase in three years of an average annual production per cow from about 6,000 pounds of milk to 9,000, or at the rate of 1,000 pounds per year, is evidence in favor of individual cow records furnished by a herd of forty cows, Holsteins and Holstein grades, on a farm of 300 acres hewn from the bush within the past forty years in the celebrated and progressive dairying district of Central Smith, near Peterboro, Ontario.

A cow purchased for $100 and re-sold at a profit of $5 came into the possession of a man using the scales and Babcock test. After a few months' records he sold her for $500.

Ignorant of the value of his cow (six years old) a man sold her for $32. Afterwards her milk realized from the factory $140 in one year.

A certain cow that was being bought did not seem to be worth much to the buyer. Before testing she was valued at $35, but she turned out to be really worth over $100. As a three-year-old she yielded 10,326 pounds of milk, testing 3.7.

A heifer offered for sale by an association member at $35 when she first came in is now proved by the test to be one of the best, and he would not dispose of her at all.

A city milkman too busy to keep a milk record, ignorantly sold one of his cows at ordinary market prices. Since her records prove her to be able to produce about 1,000 pounds of butter per year.

The minimum standard of production for profitable dairy cows, at the end of the second lactation period and during further serviceable years, should be not less than 6,000 pounds of milk, 250 pounds of butter yearly. In other words, they should earn over cost of feed from $25 to $100 per cow each year.

The only sure guide in selection and improvement are records of milk production, and hundreds of farmers finding them of extraordinary value have earnestly taken up the work.—From a bulletin issued by the colonization branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

COW TESTING

Records of dairy cows are always of interest, not only to the owner who is anxious to increase the yield, but also to neighboring dairymen who desire some standard whereby to check the production of their cows. In April the yield of ten cows near Birnam, Ontario, was 383 pounds of butter fat, but from records to hand from the Cow Testing Association near Bobcaygeon, Ontario, it is seen that it took 21 cows, more than twice as many, to produce just as much butter fat.

In a year or two the man with these poor cows will probably have got his herd up to nearly double their present capacity, because he will known for certain which cows are not worth keeping.

Dairy farmers in all provinces have done this. Some are now getting nearly three times as much milk and fat as they used to obtain before they determined to gather information as to which poor cows were sheltering themselves, coward fashion, behind either a fair herd average or a heavy yield from one or two extra good cows in the herd; such, for instance, as a seven-year-old grade cow near Woodstock, Ontario, that gave last month 2,161 pounds of milk, testing 3.3 per cent of fat, thus giving over 73 pounds of butter fat in one month, almost double the good average yield above noted at Birnam.

Are your cows good, profitable dairy cows, or are they cowards? It will pay you to keep records of each one and so find out. —C. F. W.

DANISH BUTTER

A Scottish farmer, who has made a study of dairy conditions in Denmark, gives the following as the chief reasons why Danish butter is uniform and good:

1. The cows receive roots all winter and thus the butter is soft and not hard and dry, as when fed on hay and cakes alone.

2. The milk when it comes into the factory must be pasteurized to 185 degrees F., and by this means turnips and other flavors are got rid of.

3. The cream is cooled to about 64 degrees F. and a starter of lactic acid used The cream is only kept for 24 hours. Thus it will be seen that when the starter is there and the cream only kept for a short period, no bad flavors can rise.

4. The barrels the day before being used are steamed, and the inside receives a coating of moist lime, which is washed off next day before the butter is put in and after washing, the barrels are rubbed with salt. Thus the odor from the wood is to a large extent prevented and does not flavor the outside of the butter.

The paper which lines the barrels is steeped in salt water for two days before use; also the churns, butter workers and cream tubs are coated with moist lime after the cream has been washed off. This is allowed to remain on for about ten minutes, when it is washed off with boiling water.

All the barrels have printed on the outside, "Danish Butter" along with the registered number of the dairy it came from, so that if there are any complaints they could be traced right back to the dairy the butter came from.

FACTS ABOUT KEEPING CREAM

Sweet cream should not have more than .2 per cent. acid.

The ordinary farm cellar is not cool enough to keep cream sweet for 36 hours, or for delivery every other day.

Cream kept in open crocks or pails in the cellar is almost sure to have a cellar flavor.

If the cream must be kept in the cellar put it in a shotgun can and keep it covered. It will likely get sour, but the flavor will be fairly clean.

Do not use the old style of creamer with a tap and glass on the side. They are difficult to keep clean. Get a can about eight inches in diameter and 20 inches deep, with the seams well soldered.

To deliver cream only twice a week in sweet condition it must be kept down to 47 or 48 degrees. In our experiments, cream kept 84 hours at 47 degrees had only .165 per cent. of acid.

If cream is to be delivered every other day, it will keep sweet at a temperature of 55 degrees.

We must have cool, sweet cream to get the finest butter and realize the best prices.

Skim a cream not less than 27 per cent. All things being equal, a 30 per cent. cream will keep sweeter than a 22 per cent. cream, and there is the serious loss of extra skim milk sent off the farm when skimming a thin cream.

It is practically impossible to keep cream sweet in the ordinary cellar. It is the easiest thing in the world to keep it sweet if kept in a clean shotgun and placed in ice and water in an insulated tank.

If you want to keep cream easily and well, it will pay you to get an insulated tank. Have it installed on all sides and with four inches of mill shavings and lined with galvanized iron. Very little ice will then be required.

Much of the cream gathered creamery butter has the reputation of having an old cream flavor. This can be entirely overcome by the patrons keeping their cream cool and sweet.—George H. Barr, chief of the dairy division, Ottawa.

DAIRY RECORD CENTRES

The new extension work of the dairy division, Ottawa, is causing many inquiries to be made. For the benefit of our readers it may be explained that officials are now located in Peterboro, Lanark and Oxford counties, Ontario; St. Hyacinthe and Brome, Quebec; and at Kensington, P. E. Island; with a view of gathering specific information as to the exact standing of the dairying industry in the district; each such district is termed a dairy record centre. Each farmer within a certain area will be called on, and there will be obtained from him a statement as to the number of acres cultivated and in pasture, the number of cows, the type of sire, the weight of milk sent to the factory, the milk used at home, the cost of feed, and so on. When these statements are compiled there will be definite and valuable information for the encouragement of other dairymen. It is intended to follow up this work closely for some years both in these and in other sections.

The recorders are paying special attention to the encouragement of cow testing in these districts; they are already collecting weights and tests of about four thousand cows, so that it is evident that a tremendous impetus is being given to cow testing by this new forward movement.

A special bulletin on cow testing is available to all applicants. Forms for recording weights of milk are supplied free by the dairy commissioner, Ottawa. When applying, state the number of cows, and whether forms are wanted for weighing daily or on only three days each month.—C. F. W., Ottawa.

STOCK

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS

Owners of This Breed Offered Aid by Dominion Department.

During recent years many appeals have been made to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, by horsemen anxious to bring about an improvement in the quality of our light horse stock and who are of opinion that for this purpose an infusion of Thoroughbred blood is essential. Recognizing the force of these appeals as well as the importance of the subject, Mr. Fisher has decided to grant assistance under certain specified conditions to persons maintaining Thoroughbred stallions for service in the various provinces.

In deciding upon this step the minister has been largely influenced by the fact that while stallions of other recognized breeds, when in capable hands, are as a rule fairly profitable, this is seldom the case with regard to the Thoroughbred, the advantages of breeding to horses of this class being unfortunately not fully realized by the present generation of Canadian farmers.

The lack in our light horses of the quality derivable only from the infusion of Thoroughbred blood is the subject of adverse comment by all European horsemen who visit the dominion with a view to investigating its possibilities as a field for the purchase of horses, whether for military purposes or for ordinary saddle or harness use. In this connection it should be remembered that while horses for the last named, or, in fact, for any of these purposes, may well be bred from sires other than thoroughbred, it is of importance that on the side of the dam there should, in order to produce the best results, be, in such cases, a strong admixture of thoroughbred blood.

The conditions under which assistance will be given are as follows:

(1) All horses on account of which aid is given by the department must be registered in the Thoroughbred Stud Book of the Canadian National Live Stock Records.

(2) Horses shall be of good size, quality and conformation and shall be free from all hereditary unsoundness; these conditions to be ensured by submission annually to a thorough, careful examination either at the hands of the Veterinary Director-General or such other member of the veterinary staff of the department, or other persons as the minister may from time to time appoint for this purpose.

(3) Horses so approved shall be duly and properly advertised to stand for service of mares, under the ordinary and general conditions usual in the districts in which they are to be kept, at an annual service fee (except in the case of thoroughbred mares) of not more than $10 to insure, such service fee to become due and payable only when mares prove to be in foal.

Any person, firm or corporation owning or controlling any thoroughbred stallion in regard to which all of the conditions above set forth shall have been duly and properly fulfilled, shall, on production of satisfactory evidence thereof and of the fact that a reasonable number of mares, other than Thoroughbred mares, have been served during the season, be entitled to receive at the close of each such season the sum of $250 from the funds of the Live Stock Branch. If, in the event of a horse dying or becoming incapacitated for service during the season, an approved substitute is immediately placed in the same district, the Minister may, after due consideration of the circumstances, authorize the payment of the subsidy above-mentioned.

The necessary forms will be furnished on application to the Veterinary Director-General and Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SALTING THE STOCK

While every owner of live stock knows that salt is a necessity for the well being of their animals, yet it often occurs, especially during the busy season, that it is supplied in a haphazard or intermittent manner. This makes the animals especially hungry for salt when it is supplied to them, with the result that they eat more of it when the opportunity presents itself than is good for them, with a resulting interference with their digestion and, where there is not an abundance of water in the pasture, is the cause of more serious results. Salt, like water, should be made constantly available for the live stock if the best results are desired. The manner of supplying it is the subject of a difference of opinion among stockmen, but the essential thing is that the supply be constantly available and frequently replenished, or is supplied a little at a time, that salting should be practiced so frequently that the animals will not become famished for this condiment.

POULTRY

THE HOT-WEATHER LAYERS

Laying hens which are still confined to yards and runs require some feeding if the production of eggs would be continued throughout the hot months. I may say that I get best results from a ration of whole corn and a dry mixture composed of 50 lbs. of coarse wheat bran, 100 lbs. high-grade beef scrap and 10 lbs. charcoal. The corn is fed in the litter so the hens must scratch for part of it. We feed all they will eat. The other things are all mixed together in quantity in a bin where the feed is available when needed. This material is kept where the hens have access to it at all times, in boxes about a foot deep into which is fitted a loose rack with 1 1-2 inch spaces, to lay loosely on the feed to keep the fowls from scratching in it. This box is ahead of any hopper I have ever seen and I have used a good many.

I like to see the hens spend most of the day contentedly resting in the shade during the hot days. I am pretty sure the feed is about right when I see this, if the egg yield is up where it should be. When I see the hens ranging about and scratching up everything that is loose I begin to think they are after something I ought to be supplying to take its place.

An abundance of crushed oyster shell will go a good way toward keeping up the egg yield. Some experiment station tests show that the lime from crushed oyster shell is more available for the production of egg shells than that from any other source, and it is certainly the cheapest.

I find this system of heavy feeding in warm weather, while profitable to follow, produces a considerable number of broody hens. We provide for those in a wire cage open on three sides. If they are taken promptly, usually about three days' confinement breaks up the broody fever and they are soon laying again. After the middle of July we begin to cull heavily and market the culls. At that time the prices are better than later and we are able, by a little care and observation, to pick out the ones that are pretty well through laying.—Ex.

TAPE WORMS IN FOWLS

Tape-worms have for some years been known to infest domestic fowls. Previous to 1895 outbreaks of this trouble were confined chiefly to Europe, but a few years ago it appeared in one of the flocks at the Maryland Experiment Station, which led to a study of the trouble by the poultry experts there and the subsequent publication of a bulletin on the subject.

The fowls affected were Plymouth Rock pullets and cockerels from five to six months of age. On successive mornings these fowls died with almost no outward sign of disease. All, however, on post-mortem examination, revealed the presence of worms in great numbers in the intestines. The sick birds became emaciated. During the course of the trouble it was noted that the droppings in nearly every case contained considerable yellow mucous. In this material were found the tape-worm segments. During the last stages, perhaps the last few hours before death, the birds became dull and listless. The appetite remained normal until two or three days previous to death, when they became too weak to take food. Most cases exhibited a marked diarrhoea. The feces varied much in color and contained considerable slime. Death came very suddenly and was accompanied by convulsions.

The rapidity of the deaths in this flock necessitated very hasty treatment. The first step, as in almost any other trouble, was the isolation of the affected fowls from the rest of the flock and the destruction of all droppings known to contain tape-worm segments. Large doses of Epsom salts were given, the object being to drive the segments from the intestinal tract as quickly as possible. Following this the fowls were given the usual drugs, such as extract of male fern, turpentine, powdered kamala, areca nut, pumpkin seeds, etc., prescribed for tape-worms. The amount of the salts given to produce a purgative effect varied from 10 grains for birds from one to five weeks old to 40 to 50 grains for one-year-olds and over. For small chickens the salts should be placed in the feed, while with fowls 15 weeks old or more the salts should be dissolved in water—two teaspoonfuls to every 30, 40 or 60 grains.

Eggs layed by the turkeys early, while cold weather lasts or while frosts are likely, should be taken out of the nests and protected. China eggs or something of that sort should be put in the nests to take their place or the turkey hen will make another nest elsewhere.

Share the milk with the hens. They will give you good returns for it. The day has gone by when we can afford to pour it out on the ground, as many used to do.

BORDEN HEARD STRAIGHT TALK FROM SASKATOON FARMERS

Will Take Reciprocity from Whatever Party Will Give It—Other Nations Would Barter Their Political Souls to Get Canada's Chance—30-Years-Old "Infant Industries."

(By a Toronto Star Staff Correspondent.)

Saskatoon, Sask., July 3—The straightest talk which it has been Mr. Borden's more or less dubious pleasure to receive on the West's demand for reciprocity, was handed to him tonight, when he met the representatives of thiry-one grain-growers' associations in a Sunday school before the regular night meeting began. Before the embattled farmers got through with him Mr. Borden's face was pretty black, for they spoke with a complete lack of diplomatic finesse. In effect, what they told him was that while they were glad to note his attitude on the Hudson Bay Railroad, terminal elevators, etc., one real thing they wanted was reciprocity, and, like the famous baby in the advertisement, they would not be happy till they got it.

The Saskatoon farmers established a reputation for plain speaking when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was here last year, and they lived up to it to the best of their considerable ability. John Evans led them then, and again tonight. Significant enough is the fact that he is the probable Conservative candidate for the local house at the next election, and that many of the men who so vigorously applauded the demand for reciprocity were of the same political faith. Once again Mr. Borden flatly refused to have anything to do with the agreement, and the farmers cheered him for it. How they will vote is not hard to guess.

HAULTAIN WAS WISE.

Mr. Haultain has very evidently strengthened his position enormously his open avowal for the pact, as the remarks of the farmers showed. The assembled farmers knew, of course, of Mr. Borden's decided stand against reciprocity, and had no hope of converting him to their point of view. So they couched their demands as vigorously as possible, and showed him that the story that farmers inevitably fight among themselves is completely false.

Murdock Cameron spoke first. Reciprocity was a measure of free trade, and, as such, a relief from the exactions of high tariff. Other nations would barter their political souls for such a chance as Canada had, and the arguments against it were merely childish so far as the disloyalty and annexation talk was concerned. They were the descendants of men who had fought and died for Canada. "Our loyalty is not for sale, and when we go to see the king we pay our own expenses," he said.

NOT A CONVICTED FREE-TRADER.

The farmers were willing to make up the loss in revenue out of direct taxation, but they objected to being heavily fined for the protection of infants thirty years old. It had been said that the pact would kill Chamberlain's fiscal policy, and to this the farmers said "Hear, hear." They did not ask that their brothers in England should be bled for their benefit. So far as the mandate cry was concerned, the second thing Canada had done after Confederation was to demand reciprocity, under which she had prospered wonderfully. Sir Wilfrid had promised lower tariff, and they had not been slow to remind him of it. "He has given us the first instalment of it, and it is not fair to call him a convicted free-trader," he said, amid warm applause.

Mr. Haultain's stand for reciprocity, said the speaker, had raised Saskatchewan two hundred per cent in the eyes of the country as a province which places some things above party politics. The temper of the people will not always stand this tribute to Caesar, those magnates who leave bequests to hospitals as fire insurance. "We want justice, not charity," he concluded.

Slandered By Politicians.

The meeting had got well worked up by this time, and L. Bingham, who followed, kept it up. Reciprocity was the thing most desired, he said. They were for it, first, last, and all the time, and they did not care whether the government which gave it to them was Grit or Tory. On reciprocity the farmers had sunk their all. To give it would do away with from fifty to seventy per cent of the evils the west is now suffering from. The farmers had been slandered in Ottawa, called blacksmith politicians, and their wives "chore boys," but they had paid a hundred cents on the dollar for all they owned, and more than that for much which they did not own. He believed that the agreement would mean money, not only for the western farmers, but for the whole of Canada. A general election this fall would be an injustice to the west, for there was absolutely no need of it.

Greed and Graft Magnates.

John Evans, the chairman of the evening, spoke briefly but succinctly. He thought many newspapers were tied to the protected interests; "magnates of greed and graft" intrigued at Ottawa, and Canadian public life was lowered in tone thereby. Farmers' money was invested by the financial institutions in "tricky and immoral concerns." Conditions in many Canadian factories were enough to make Canadians blush. The hands of many manufacturers were bloody with the lives of toilers, and they sought to rob the farmer of his inalienable right to buy and sell.

"So long as protection is maintained in Canada our public men will be distrusted, and our government be still a bye-word for competition." He said: "There is no right on God's earth whereby one class may levy a tax upon another for excessive gains." The big money of Canada was in the hands of three great classes—the manufacturers, the transportation companies, and the financial institutions. The action of the provincial leader should be a good example to those Conservatives who were opposing reciprocity on straight party lines.

CRITICIZED MR. FIELDING.

Mr. Evans proceeded to hand one to the government, when he criticized Mr. Fielding's guarantee that the manufacturers' tariff would not be interfered with further, and he felt that the failure to institute a closure and to force reciprocity through was an indication of fear of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. A guarantee of thirty-five millions to the Mackenzie & Mann interests had been freely given. That showed whose will was last at Ottawa. Another transcontinental was not needed. The eastern outlet was at the door. Would Mr. Borden increase the British preference, or would he institute a tariff commission, a thing which they considered of little use. He concluded by urging that Mr. Borden allow the pact to pass without forcing dissolution and election.

Wm. Lawrence spoke at some length on the grain situation, and Wm. Horden demanded that reciprocity be given a trial. The matter had been discussed frequently in his association, and not a voice had been raised against it.

CHEERS FOR BORDEN.

Mr. Borden got a fine reception when he began the five-minute speech, which was all the time he had before the regular meeting.

"If you had sixty per cent. of the votes of Canada in your right hand and offered them to me as the price of my acceptance of this agreement, I would not accept," he declared, and they cheered him for his frankness.

He barely sketched his arguments, promising to amplify them later. He had met western farmers who were opposed to the pact.

"Not one in a hundred," a voice declared.

There was a big meeting at night, and Mr. Borden got enough warmth out of his reception to compensate him for the deadly chill of the earlier meeting. The only addition which he made to his stereotyped speech was a plea for imperial preference, with the addition that Canada should not force Great Britain into it. His protests against reciprocity were given a good hearing, and there was no interruption.

HUGH CLARK'S STORIES.

Colonel Hugh Clark, who has been campaigning Manitoba, joined the party here, and followed Mr. Borden with a couple of good stories.

The afternoon meeting at Rosthern was saddened by the fact that the funeral of Mayor MacGregor was held immediately after it closed. The meeting was hurried to enable Mr. Borden to attend the service.

J. A. Dawson, chairman, said that if any people in Canada wanted to see their leader it was the Conservatives of Rosthern. They were up against it hard, but there would never be a Grit acclamation there.

"After each fight we come up like the bull-terrier, looking for more," he said. "After each victim has lost his deposit, which, by the way, is seldom redeemed, we put a piece of raw beef on our black eye and start out to hunt up another victim."

Grease upon carpeting can often be removed by washing the spot carefully in hot soapsuds.

NECK BROKEN BY FALL OF DERRICK

Arthur Dalziel Almost Instantly Killed While Unloading Stone for Foundation of New Church at Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, July 9—Arthur Dalziel, 27 years of age, a truckman hauling stone for the foundation of the new Zion church, met almost instant death yesterday as the result of being struck with a falling derrick.

With a number of other teamsters he was engaged in piling stone off a truck. One stone which was larger than any other hitherto lifted by the derrick was being hoisted into place when the back guy snapped from the excessive weight with the result that the derrick with all its gear came tumbling down.

Dalziel saw it coming and tried to dodge to one side but was not quick enough to elude the heavy mast, the top end of which struck with full force on the side of his head, rendering him unconscious. An examination showed that his neck was dislocated. He lived one hour.

STORM DID MUCH DAMAGE

During the thunder storm of Thursday evening lightning struck the house of Frank Charlton at South Bay, but did little damage. The barn was also struck. At Millidgeville, two dories riding at their moorings were upset.

A tree in Riverview Park, Douglas avenue, was blown down in the storm, as was one near the Y. M. C. A. grounds.

The loss to the lessees of the Shamrock grounds through Thursday night's storm will, it is said, be about $500. Although it was considered that the large signs which had been erected about the fence were soundly secured, it was found that they were not sufficiently so, and seven of them were blown down along with 200 feet of fencing.

To dry-clean a white coat lay the coat on a table and cover it with a mixture of powdered borax and French chalk. Leave it for half an hour or so, then take a clean cloth and rub it well all over. Let it lie twenty-four hours, then shake and brush it well, when it will probably look quite fresh.

BATTLESHIP MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY INWARD EXPLOSION

Washington, D.C., July 6—The loss of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor was caused by the explosion of her three magazines. No such effect as that produced upon the vessel could have been caused by an explosion from without.

Such is the opinion of General William H. Bixby, chief of government engineers, who has returned after a personal inspection of the work of raising the Maine.

General Bixby said that a portion of the deck over the magazines was blown upward, and laid backward, and that there were numerous conditions of the hulk as it lies on Havana harbor which proved this. No explosion from the outside, said the general, could have caused the same result.

"What the primary cause of the explosion was," said General Bixby, "never will be learned."

Paste pieces of velvet soft side up into the heels of your shoes, bottom and back, and you will find your stocking darning reduced by a big per cent.