FREDERICTON MARE SUSPENDED FOR LIFE

An Unpleasant Feature Wednesday of Exhibition Races

Trouble Delayed Game for a Time and Then Owner of Patchen Lady Led His Trotter from the Track—The Day's Proceedings.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 16—Expectation that the new track record made by Dingola yesterday would be further lowered today was not realized, but Frank Patch, the Halifax horse which won the 2.14 pace and 2.11 trot, went the first heat in 2.14½. He also won the race in straight heats. Dimple K., a Fort Fairfield mare, got second money. She was second in the first and second heats, but in the third came in fourth in a field of five. Frank Patch had little difficulty in any heat. Laura Merrill came in third in the first and second heats and a good second in the third heat, winning third money.

Both colt races were won in straight heats. Upton Prince won the two-year-old trot, the best time being 2.47½. Ohutta and Stella Vincent divided second money.

The three-year-old trot went to Bravo, owned by H. P. Reed, of Fort Fairfield, the best time being 2.27. Borings Comet, the Halifax colt, of which much was expected, did not race, having hurt himself in his stall.

Summary:

Two-Year-Old Trot—Purse $800.

Upton Prince, b. g., J. T. Jenkine, Charlottetown (Cameron)	1	1	
Ohutta, b. m., T. Raymond, Fredericton (Raymond)	2	3	
Stella Vincent, b. m., H. J. Morgan, Fredericton (Sharon)	3	2	
Martian, b. c., P. H. Reed, Fort Fairfield (Me.) (Gerow)	4	4	

Time—2.47½; 2.51.

Three-Year-Old Trot—Purse $800.

Bravos, b. r. c., P. H. Reed, Fort Fairfield (Me.) (Gerow)	1	1	
James W. McKinney, blk., C. H. J. Morgan, Fredericton (Sharon)	2	2	

Time—2.36½; 2.27.

2.14 Pace and 2.11 Trot—Purse $400.

Frank Patch, 2.13¼, b. r. s., J. B. Mitchell, Halifax (Adams)	1	1	1
Dimple K., 2.13½, ch. m., P. H. Reed, Fort Fairfield (Gerow)	2	2	4
Laura Merrill, 2.14½, b. m., T. Raymond, Fredericton (Raymond)	3	3	2
Alfio, W. W. Boyer, Fort Fairfield (Me.), (Cummings and Cameron)	5	4	3
Leonard Wilton, 2.14¼, b. h., A. E. Trites, Salisbury (Sharon)	4	5	5

Time—2.14¼; 2.15; 2.15.

The officials today were: Starter, J. H. McNamara, Bangor; judges, J. H. McNamara, Bangor; H. H. Lee, Augusta; Dr. Gilchrist, Sussex; timers, D. J. Dugan, Bangor; D. McCatherm, Fredericton; John O'Neill, St. John; clerk of the course, George E. Howle.

Another good bill is slated for tomorrow, when there will be two events—a 2.22 pace and 2.19 trot, and 2.24 trot, both for purses of $400.

Thursday will be the last day of the exhibition meet. The races on the card for that day are a free-for-all and a 2.16 pace and 2.18 trot. The best racing of the meet is expected for tomorrow.

The second day of the Fredericton exhibition of 1913 saw a largely increased attendance, with the succes sof the fair assured. Judging was begun today and now is well under way. An excursion from northern New Brunswick and Aroostook county (Me.) arrived here this morning on the C. P. R. About 500 arrived on it. The excursion from St. John tomorrow is expected to bring a large crowd.

The outside attractions of the fair are proving to be the best ever offered in this city. The midway is about twice as large as any that has been seen at any previous fair here.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 17—The exhibition racing today presented unexpected developments in the 2.22 pace and 2.19 trot, which was unfinished and goes over till tomorrow at 2 p. m. Of the horses which will start tomorrow, Lady Bell, Devilish Dorothy and Dan Paine each have two heats. Dan Paine is favored to win. The sixth heat of the race was run off just before sunset, coming within the rules by a narrow margin. This race presented an unpleasant feature, L. B. C. Phair's mare, Patchen Lady, being suspended for life according to the announcement from the judge's stand. Trouble over this horse began when Tommy Raymond, of Fredericton, her driver, was taken down by order of the judges and Driver Gerow substituted. Raymond finished sixth with Patchen Lady in the first heat and second in the second heat. He was then removed, it being claimed he was not driving to win, and Gerow drove her to win first place in the third heat. Driver Gerow then asked that Raymond be put back. Raymond declined. In the meantime Patchen Lady had been removed from the sulky, which is owned by H. G. Kitchen, it being claimed that she was in the judge's hands and should be equipped by them. After a long delay, the mare got on the track harnessed to another sulky. Driver Gerow refused to get up behind her, on the ground that both sulky and rigging had been changed. Driver Raymond was called upon to tell if her rigging had been altered. As he was looking it over, Mr. Phair, owner of the mare, rushed on the track, seized her by the head, and led her off. His action was heartily applauded by the spectators. The judges gave five minutes in which to return the mare to the track under penalty of life suspension if she did not reappear. The mare was not brought on again and bets on the ensuing heat and on the race were declared off.

Cochato Lady, with Peter Carroll driving, won the 2.24 trot in straight heats. The third heat was the only close one, Dangor coming up strong at the finish.

The summary follows:

2.24 Trot, Purse $400.

Cochato Lady, 2.21¼, P. Carroll, Halifax, Carroll	1	1	1	
Norraway W., ch. m., S. Boyle, Fredericton, Sharon	2	2	3	
Bangor, 2.23¼, br. c., P. H. Reed, Fort Fairfield, McGerow	5	3	2	
Baron Cecil, 2.24¾, b. c., R. H. Gray, Raymond	3	5	5	

Time—2.24¼, 2.21¾, 2.21¼.

2.22 Pace and 2.19 Trot (Unfinished), Purse $400.

Patchen Lady, blk m., L. B. C. Phair, Fredericton, (Raymond and Gerow)	6	2	1				
Kate Alcyone, 2.24½, b. g., W. E. Baster, St. John (Brickley)	5	6	5	4	3	4	
Lady Bell, 2.21¼, b. m., C. W. Dugan, Woodstock (Dugan)	8	4	6	2	1	1	
Dan Paine, P. Doherty, Sydney, (Carroll)	1	1	3	3	5	3	
Develish Dorothy, 2.18¼, b. m., J. T. Jenkins, Charlottetown	4	7	2	1	2	1	

Northern Light, Prince Baron and Hanson also started.

Time—2.19½, 2.30½, 2.18¼, 2.24¼, 2.20½, 2.19¼.

Poultry Keeping.

When the conditions are favorable there is no better method of keeping poultry than housing them in portable sheds, scattered far and wide about the fields, and allowing the birds full freedom to wander about, because in this manner they are able to procure so much exercise and fresh air, besides which the food bill is considerably reduced. Frequently, however, it is impossible to follow this plan, generally owing to lack of space, and permanent houses and runs have to be provided for the accommodation of fowls. When this is the case a covered shed attached to the house is a great boon, as in it the birds are able to scratch about for their food, deriving the exercise that is so important in maintaining health and vigor.

If there is no scratching shed the fowls are forced to venture out into the open on wet and boisterous days, when they would be infinitely better under cover, because they seem to have a great objection to sheltering in the roosting compartment during the day. A suitable and convenient shed can be erected at a trifling cost, which can be still further reduced if joined on to the house itself, as this dispenses with the necessity of a back. The front should be wire netted, which confines the birds, but permits the free access of air. The ground itself should be used as the floor, as it is more suitable than cement, bricks or wood. If the situation is at all damp the interior can be filled up a few inches with dry earth or gravel, which, well beaten down, forms a hard surface.

It is an excellent plan to keep the floor of the scratching shed covered with straw, dried leaves, or chaff, among which the corn can be scattered. This is, in fact, the meaning of the words scratching shed, as the fowls are constantly scratching about for their food. It is surprising what a beneficial effect the exercise has upon the birds, keeping them in a hard condition, and preventing them becoming too fat. Fat stock birds rarely prove profitable, as not only is the number of eggs produced smaller, but the risk of infertility is greater. During very bad weather, a plan we have found to answer well is only feed half rations first thing in the morning followed about 8.30 or 9 a. m. with a little grain scattered among the litter. This supplies the birds with occupation for several hours, and encourages exercise. About 2 p. m. a second supply of grain is given, lasting the birds until they are ready to go to roost, and thus, instead of standing about idling all day long, they are kept busily engaged. With fowls at liberty the question of exercise presents no difficulties, as they are wandering about the meadows and arable land from early morning till night time, thus procuring all that is necessary to maintain them in good health.

Heavy soups should be kept for the main dish at luncheon.

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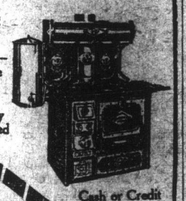

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POULTRY KEEPING.

I have been asked by several correspondents to give some details regarding the management and working of an incubator, so I propose devoting all my space this week to this very important question. Tremendous strides have been made during recent years in artificial hatching, and it may truly be said that incubators are no longer a luxury but a necessity. Those who would hatch during the winter months—and when properly conducted this is an extremely lucrative branch—have no option but to employ artificial methods, since broody hens are almost impossible to obtain for love or money during cold weather, and when an occasional one is procured she is seldom to be trusted, as upon the slightest excuse she forsakes her eggs. The time of the year is now rapidly approaching when those who are desirous of having a supply of early chickens ready for the spring markets should commence hatching operations, for in order to make the most profit it is necessary to have the birds ready for killing as early as possible in the spring.

There are several points of importance which should receive careful attention when selecting an incubator. For one thing, an abundant supply of pure and fresh air is an essential feature in successful incubation, and the ventilating arrangements should always be very carefully examined. All the parts of the incubator should work easily, since shocks and jars have an extremely injurious effect upon the eggs during the period of hatching, particularly during the first ten days. While there are certain differences in detail in each incubator, there are a few general principles applicable to all the many and various makes. As a rule, the manufacturers send out instructions with each machine as to its detailed management, and these should be carefully studied before starting operations.

There are two types of incubators on the market at the present time, the hot-air and the hot-water. There is nothing to choose between them so far as results are concerned, provided that they are worked carefully. The heat within the egg drawer, however, requires to be rather hotter in the case of a hot-water machine. The best temperature to work at in this case is 104 degrees for turkey and hen eggs, and 103 degrees for goose and duck eggs. In the hot-air type of machine it will be found desirable to run it one degree lower than the above—that is 103 degrees for hen and turkey eggs, and 102 degrees for duck and goose eggs. When there is a moisture tray it is imperative, in order to achieve good results, to keep it filled with clean water, which should be renewed once a week. The utmost cleanliness must be observed in all the parts, and between each batch the incubator should be well washed, especially the canvas upon which the eggs rest, and that covering the water tray.

There is a saying in some parts of the country to the effect that a close sitter is a bad sitter, and this is quite true. Unless eggs are cooled regularly every day the hatching results are unlikely to be satisfactory. We want to copy nature as far as we can, and thus eggs in an incubator should be cooled twice every day. The length of time the drawer should remain open depends entirely upon the outside temperature. The desire is to reduce the eggs to about 60 dgs. During very cold weather this would be accomplished in perhaps five minutes, whereas on a hot day twenty-five, and even thirty, minutes would be none too long. With a very little practice one is able to judge correctly by feeling the eggs with the hand. Unless regular cooling takes place, the chickens within the shells will not develop so quickly, nor will they be so hardy or so vigorous when hatched. The chicken begins to breathe a few days after incubation has commenced, and unless a supply of fresh air occasionally passes through the shell it will not thrive so well. While the eggs are cooling they should be turned. When doing this, the hands should be quite clean; especially should they be free from oil.

The incubator must be very steady the whole time during incubation, for if the eggs are subjected to shocks and jars during the period of incubation a large percentage of the chickens are likely to be deformed, especially if these jars occur during the first week or ten days of incubation. The floor upon which the table or machine rests must be very steady; a cement floor is perhaps the most suitable, or, failing this, the earth itself. The room in which the incubator is worked is required to be as equable in temperature as possible, since variations have an extremely injurious effect upon the hatching results. When a dry and well-ventilated cellar is available there is no more suitable place. It is important, however, that it shall be well ventilated, otherwise the results are likely to be poor.—Weekly Scotsman.

SIR GILBERT'S SCHEME

Edmonton, Sept. 17—Sir Gilbert Parker, who is visiting Edmonton, expressed the opinion here that the British and dominion governments should co-operate in directing the settlement of ex-army, ex-navy and ex-volunteer soldiers and sailors in those parts of the empire where they could be of most service in time of war. He pointed out that British Columbia, for instance, must ever be strategic territory for any possible operations in time of war on the Pacific coast.

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SKYSCRAPERS A CALAMITY

Architect Opposes the Limitless Building Heights in New York—Says Structures Should Be Taxed Per Story Above Certain Height.

New York, Sept. 16—Thomas Hastings of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, architects, has submitted to the Heights of Buildings Advisory Commission his views upon the subject, in which he holds that limitless building heights are a calamity.

"I believe that the greatest calamity that has ever come to any municipality has been due to the fact that there have never been laws limiting the heights of buildings," he said. "Since the total destruction of Pompeii whenever a great earthquake or fire has visited a city, as at San Francisco, there has always been the possibility of again putting up the wrecked buildings; but there seems to be no hope of ever taking down buildings that have been put up without restriction.

"Where I believe we American architects so often make a mistake is that we present our case as an appeal for aesthetic consideration and for the general appearance of a city. In my opinion it is not a question of art but of sanitation and of justice and law."

Europe Has Had Experience.

Mr. Hastings said that experiences of European cities have led to the restriction of the height of buildings and pointed out that in Paris there are several formulas to govern their height.

In Paris the front wall of all buildings on a street under twelve meters wide must not exceed the width of the street plus six meters, and the roof must be contained within the half circle drawn tangent at this highest point with a radius equal to one-half the width of the street.

"What cannot be universal should not be allowed," Mr. Hastings said, "and what is going to happen when all buildings are more than twenty-five stories high on our narrow streets? How will people travel up and down town? If I own a lot 25 feet wide and my neighbors build without limit in height around my property this property becomes practically worthless.

"Already in the lower part of the city the people are living and working through the day with artificial light. The argument that New York is on a narrow island is without effect when we realize that the lower and narrow part of New York, within a stone's throw of Broadway, is not rebuilt."

After favoring reasonable restriction in the height of buildings Mr. Hastings said that he didn't believe the aesthetic argument will do any good.

Usefulness Before Beauty.

"A city," he continued, "will look well if the conditions imposed upon architects are reasonable. I do not believe in the idea that for the sake of beauty we should look for any uniformity of belt courses or cornices on buildings."

In European cities this uniformity, he said, has been brought about because of a general restriction as regards the minimum height of the first and all other stories of buildings erected within a limit of height.

"I heartily believe," Mr. Hastings concluded, "that there should be a progressive tax on every building now erected above a certain height for each story in addition to an established limit. If ten stories is a reasonable number to be placed upon a lot of a given size, that same lot should be taxed on double its valuation when a man has built twenty stories upon it, or an equal fractionally increased taxation when over ten and under twenty stories. Such a law as this would be beneficial to property owners who may have built within reason as to height, in that the city could afford to diminish the tax on their property while increasing the tax on the tall buildings."

TARIFF MATTERS AT WASHINGTON

Members of Conference Committee Hampered in Their Work By Demands to Have Certain Schedules Reopened

Washington, Sept. 17—Democratic members of the tariff conference committee, now engaged in adjusting differences between the two houses on the tariff bill, decided today not to make public any further agreements until the conference work is completed. Publication of agreements during the past few days has brought many demands upon the conferees for the re-opening of certain schedules, and they have determined hereafter to maintain silence.

Chairman Simmons, of the senate conferees, said tonight the work was progressing more rapidly than he had expected, and he thought a report might be completed by the end of this week.

The conferees today finished up with the free list and began on the remaining items in the dutiable schedules. When they adjourned they had gone over the bill for the second time as far as the third schedule that covering metal and metal products. There was a long debate over the wheat and flour provisions of the bill. House members objecting to the senate amendment imposing a duty of ten cents a bushel on wheat coming from a country that levies a duty against wheat from the United States. This question was not settled.

The conferees agreed to leave pig iron on the free list, where the senate put it, but did not determine whether ferro-manganese ore should also be free. A compromise was affected on the automobile schedule, by which the 1913 rates fixed by the law were increased slightly and an agreement was reached on the Glover schedule, reducing somewhat the increases in rates made by the senate.

New York has a population of 5,800,000 inhabitants. There is a birth every four minutes, a death every seven minutes, and a marriage every ten minutes within the city's limits.

CANCER AND TYPHOID.

The Former More Curable Than the Latter—The Fever Must Run Its Course and the Doctor Is Only a Pilot—The Need of Watching All Swellings.

(New York Sun.)

Typhoid fever, like other infectious diseases, is never cured in the usually accepted sense, namely, that the treatment applied removes the disease. Every case runs its well understood course, no matter what may be the remedy or who may be the doctor.

The latter is greatly needed because he is conversant with the cause, symptoms, pathology and lethal tendencies of the disease and the measures by which he may inhibit or remove them. In fact, the skilful physician stands at the helm as does the skilful pilot to divert the lethal tendencies of the disease just as the navigator diverts the ship from the dangerous shoals. Both utilize the forces of nature, the one trusting to the healing power of nature, which was first recognized by the father of medicine, Hippocrates, and the other trusting to the tides, the wind, the steam or other propelling power, both guiding with judgment born of knowledge the precious freight entrusted to their care.

A typhoid fever case may recover even without assistance. Not so with cancer. Nature never cures or removes this disease; its course is inexorably fatal. Here the doctors may step in and remove the disease absolutely; there are few physicians who have not made this observation.

Why then is typhoid fever regarded as curable and cancer as incurable? The answer is simple: the human organism is supplied with all the agencies to restore itself when attacked by the Eberth bacillus, which creates poisons that destroy life but which the organism is of itself capable to cope with. These agencies the physician understands, and he also knows how to utilize them, just as the pilot known how to utilize the tides and the wind. The physician also knows that the life term of the bacillus is definite and that if he can tide the patient over this term he will recover. He also sadly realizes that he can change the course of these proceses no more than the pilot may change the tides or the winds. By adapting their courses to these existing natural forces both are successful. Experience demonstrates that the earlier the doctor steps in the more favorable the issue. That the doctor cures a case of typhoid fever is as figurative an expression as to say the pilot takes the ship to the dock.

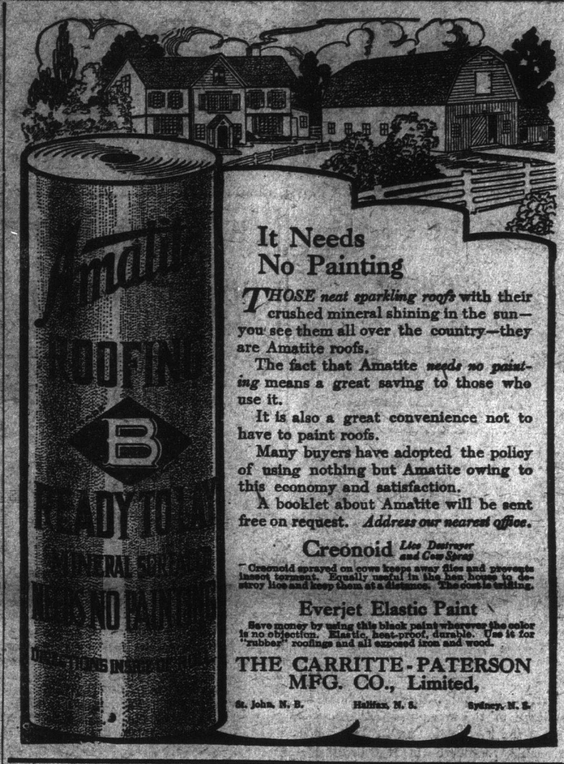
Cancer, on the contrary, is not amenable to any curative agencies existing in the human body. The only method of removing it is by the knife, and the result depends entirely on whether the removal has been accomplished before absorption from the diseased focus has taken place. Despite much contention upon the local or constitutional character of this disease, the fact remains that a very large majority of physicians agree with the view expressed by Dr. Howard Lilienthal in our issue of June 21, that "in the beginning cancer is a local disease and may be cured by operation."

At this point appears the portentous fact of which the layman must take serious thought—the early diagnosis of cancer. Just as blood poisoning from a suddenly inflicted wound may be prevented by suction and cauterization, so may the poison of cancer be removed by the knife, if it were as easily recognized. The analogy may be carried further. Just as a wound is treated on suspicion, and many probably would not have become free of infection, so must every swelling a month or more old be submitted to a skilful diagnostication, and if the slightest doubt exists it must be removed. Whenever the good sense of the community will realize these truths, there will be no more fatuous talking and writing, mostly by quacks, about medicinal cancer cures.

That the great congress of surgeons that convened in this city last fall issued an appeal to the public to be more observant of certain symptoms that appear in women, as the probable forerunners of cancer, is proof of the position therein formulated, "a stitch in time" may almost invariably cure cancer. Every swelling not acute must be regarded with suspicion and its character decided by competent physicians.

Game Plentiful.

McAdam, Sept. 17—Frank Harris, has the distinction of bagging the first moose in this vicinity this season, having brought down a fine specimen, with antlers measuring 56 1-2 inches yesterday. Mr. Harris was particularly fortunate last season, killing a moose, two deer, eight bears and a caribou. Big game is reported to be very plentiful in this part of the province.



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Toasted bread or croutons give a rich flavor to soup.

The Duke to Return Next Month.

London, Sept. 17—The Duke of Connaught hopes to return to Canada about Oct. 24. The Duchess of Connaught is making satisfactory convalescence, and is expected to return to Ottawa with the duke. Major Murray, comptroller of the English household, is in town making preparations for their departure.

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Canada Cement Company Limited, Montreal

ABE MARTIN

bile th' season is well advanced it's too late yit t' step on th' feet o' th' seat hog. A feller 'll he praised fer rd full o' children an criticised for n' a auto.

SIX MORE K. C's.

edericton, Sept. 16—Six new king's sel have been appointed by the pro- al government, the appointments been signed by Lieutenant Gover- Wood and will be formally promul- d in the Royal Gazette tomorrow. six lawyers who are being elevated J. Roy Campbell, St. John; George ert, Bathurst; J. Chipman Hartley, dstock; E. Albert Reilly, Moncton; Wilson Bennet, Sackville, and F. ard Grimmer, St. Andrews. The king's counsel will be called to the r bar at the next sitting of the su- e court en banc in this city in ember.

save chicks, put several stones in pan or trough in which you keep r for your chickens; then when the chicks happen to get into the pan can get out by means of these s and not drown.

E IN ANADIANS OWN SHIPS

Canadian Manu- Start Should le

ada Naval Shipyards ss We Sometime Make —His Explanation of —Annual Address to

uld refer briefly to the tariff legis- soon to be adopted by the United s. An examination of the Under- bill, as finally amended, confirms n the belief that Canada made no ke in the rejection of the reci- ty agreement of 1911. In saying I do not question the value of the et conditions, we would have se- thereunder but, whereas then we d have secured these concessions in return for similar concessions r part, now we are to secure many some of the most substantial of without an embarrassing consid- on of any kind.

uching on the question of Imperial nce, President Gourlay referred to oint resolution passed by the house 909 and said, "Having thus placed lves on record four years ago, we oday in the humiliating position of tion that has pledged itself to a e of action and done nothing or to nothing.

the need for action was recognized mperative in 1909 it is surely far so today. With so impelling a duty re us we have been chagrined and liated by the spectacle of a noble tion converted into a foot ball of politics. The feasibility of build- n Canada all or any of the vessels shall constitute our contribution to defence of the empire is a matter h should be left for experts to de- That we could build them goes out saying, were the question of cost e left out of consideration. Certain too, that we will never have in Can- naval shipyards worthy of the name s we sometime make a beginning I am sure I am right in crediting all with a desire to see our coun- possessed of such equipment at the est practicable date."

ion Views

ndon, Sept. 17—A Canadian corres- ent of the London Times under the ing of "Canadian Manufacturers The Tariff" discusses the conven- now proceeding at Halifax, N. S. refers to the meeting of 1902 and memorable stand the association took on the dominion tariff. It w generally accepted, he says, that will be a revision of the tariff in This will be the first general re- n of the tariff made by the Con- tive government since 1894; conse- tly the tariff question is as import- t the convention as it was in 1902. y, the correspondent points out, ron, steel and textile industries are g for more protection, but the Can- n manufacturers generally are on defensive. The situation today is so favorable for the manufacturers was in 1902 as the cost of living then much lower and the country nd the great lakes had nothing to on the tariff question. But today is a strong movement in the ie provinces against the compara- y high Fielding tariff in favor of r duties on British imports. The ufactuers' Association members are ously fearing that the demands of western grain growers will be met low tariff.