

with a groan, and in the killing three of them died. The crowd ged down stairs with Murphy afthem, and at every landing he k somebody. On the third floor n he delivered death blows. cond floor one of the workmen, elled Murphy to the floor, but bethe others could come up the pig ded another on the way to floor. There he was given anterrific blow on the head and his was wrenched from his hand police officers came into assist owd and Murphy was given a ul beating before he was finally

Murphy is tonight dazed at the deed, of her husband, but is of the opinion that her husband sane and declares he has shown At home, she says, he has ained that he thought the men e plant were talking about him ere making unfavorable reports him to th esuperintendent. ed upon these fancled troubles each time he came work talked constantly of them. omplaining that the men threw at him at his work. Added to act that the man's work was red hard and that he had dif-

night Murphy is in a padded cell s comerville police station. When Physician C. C. Towel approachtonight in an attempt to make nd attempted to kick him. acg to the officers. No further at-

a abt but that he has suddenly

Hector, but when they arrived by had sunk for the last time and be seen in about six feet of water ten feet from a very steep bank. this time Edward Trecartin and Hector, who had heard the of the lads, arrived, and after ten minutes succeeded in helnee body up to the bank. They did thing possible to restore a spark while waiting for Dr. McIntyre, ad been summoned, but long bethe doctor arrived the ad was beyond human aid. he father, Thos. Carle, was sumfrom his work at Stetson &

and Mrs. Carle are greatly overby this their latest bereavement. ittle lad was the idol of his two s and brothers and loved by the community.

funeral will be held this afterat 2.30 from his late home and ody will be interred in the new cemetery. Service will be cted by Rev. Father Dnke. ner Roberts viewed the body ecided that an inquest was not

D. DEGREE

AWA, June 6.-Hon. W. L. Mac-King arrived in the capital toafter passing at Harvard Uniyesterday a final oral examfor the coveted Harvard de-Ph. D.

legree will be formally conferred stant. After that the new minlabor will be entitled to the ion "Hon. Dr. King." The deof Ph. D. from Harvard ranks e highest that can be bestowed university in the world and ents three or four years of postte study in some special field of

JOHN PREACHERS

NTO, June 6.-The Presbyssembly Sunday at Hamilton rked by fine weather and large at all the city churches, wher pulpits were filled by commis-Rev. W. Morton of Trinidad ed at the assembly church in rning and Rev. R. W. Ross of preached in the evening Both astern men were heard to an ge. Rev. David Lang and A. Graham of St. John also

CANADA'S BEST AGRICULTURAL PAGE KEEP OUT THE HOUSE

Health, sound and unshaken, is essential to continued labor, and conimmed labor is essential to success in life. Get well and keep well, if you would make farming pay.

The farmer's family ought to be well. City physicians tell their patients to live in the open air, to take outdoor exercise, to work in the ground, and The farmer so lives and labors, but health often fails him. His water is

cisoned or the atmosphere is ladened with disease germs, or the fly and the mosquito spread typhoid and malaria. Protect your water supply. Screen your house against the fly and the osquite. Keep all food supplies protected against the house fly.

To emphasize all we have said heretofore we take some extracts from a pamphlet issued by the Merchants' Association of New York, describing the tivities of the common house fly and the harm it does. The common house fly is a carrier of disease. Typhoid fever, diarrhoea,

dysentery and tuberculosis are carried by flies. The house fly is particularly fifthy, because it has its birthplace and lays its eggs almost exclusively in horse manuré.

Files feed on food and also on the worst kind of filth. They go from one Our domestic animals, the dog and cat, though far from clean in all their habits, we like to have about us, but we keep them in their proper place. The house fly, on the other hand, is tolerated everywhere, orawls over our hands and faces, gets into our milk, walks over all our food, often soiling and contaminating everything that comes in contact with its filthy

feet and tongue. It is esential that files be kept away from everything that infants and young children come in contact with, particularly all feeding utensils and things that children are likely to put in their mouths. The essential thing is to do away with the breeding places of these dirty

Streen all food and keep flies away from it.

Keep stable manure-breeding pla ce for flies - in a vault or pit' or reened enclosure, and sprinkle its surface with chloride of lime. Quickly cover up food after a meal and bury or burn table refuse. Keep damp cloths near meat dishes, milk jugs and other food recepta-

Burn pyrethrum powder in the house. It will kill most of the flies and those it does not will fall stunned, when they may be swept up and burned. Sticky fly-papers are good traps, provided they are burned every day. Remember that the exposure of any kind of refuse near a dwelling furnishes a breeding place for files, and if food is exposed the files will deposit

germs upon it. Observe these directions and so promote the health of your family and of your neighborhood.

There is much room for improvement in arranging buildings, and planting trees and shrubs on the grounds about the farmhouse. A lack of division between the farm home grounds and the barn yards is one of the chief causes of lack of attractiveness about so many farm houses. If buildings are already in place, it is possible in most instances to locate the hog yard. calf pens and poultry yards at a point most remote from the house. Ther put a street three or four rods wide between the house and the barns and plant shrubs or low growing trees along border of street next to barns. In time a permanent screen will be provided that will shut out any objectionable view from the house.

When grounds are being laid out a good arrangement is to have the nome lot on one side of the public highway and the barnyards and business side of the farm on the other, not directly in front of each other, have a slope if possible from house toward b arns.

This is a good time to use paint liberally. Remember that a well kep country home means from \$5 10 more per acre when it comes to the elling time. More home beauty, brethren, means a more contented and happy family. Think on these things now.

When field peas were used as green manure for the preparation of land for winter wheat in some Ontario experiments. an average of about 6.5 maheir more wheat per acre was secured than where buckwheat was ploughed under. Thoroughly ripened winter wheat produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier grain, as shown by seven years'

work than wheat out at any of the four earlier stages of maturity. There is so much money in raising hogs in Alberta that the Provincial Government is considering the advisability of fostering the industry along lines similar to those it has followed in dairying, but on a larger scale. A committee of the Provincial Legislature was appointed last winter to look into the matter, and has submitted a report, making several recommendations. The chief recommendations are, that where a sufficient number of hog-growers give an assurance that they will supply at least 50,000 hogs per year to the plant, the Government shall furnish money to build, equip and operate a plant with a capacity of at least 300 hogs per day at the start; that the management pay for the hogs at the time of delivery up to twothirds the estimated value.

A prime cause of highway accidents is failure to observe the rules of the road. Common usage, as well as the laws of many States, insists that those who meet must keep to the right of the road, and pass on the left of other vehicles going in the same direction. Courtesy demands, and the law requires that those who use the road must give up one-half of it to those they meet er who wish to pass. Everyone ought to thoroughly understand this.

No man achieves great things who does not dream great things and believe heartily that he can achieve them. Whoever you are, wherever you live, and whatever you do, tell yourself over and over again that the thing you want to do you can and will do. There is enough of the divine spirit in you to make you irrestisible, if you concentrate your powers and go aheadalways go ahead.

Most men are happiest while hustling! The rust of idleness is what breeds the microbe of misery in a man's mind, but a busy man even forgets his dyspepsia and his debts.

There has been and still is a very bitter sentiment against the use of country roads by automobiles. That sentiment is rapidly changing because the farmers themselves have become large purchasers of these machines.

There have been some terrible accidents due to careless and reckless handling of the auto by rich young men who delight in scorching through the country at terrific speed. Many accidents due to the frightening of farm teams by these machines could easily have been prevenced. Hence the uprising against the auto in the country.

There still exists many reckless auto drivers, and likewise there are still too many horses that have not been introduced to the auto in such a way as to take away fear. Now when colts are being born let us remind you of the duty you owe your family to see that the colts get acquainted with autos so as to have no fear of them. It can be done.

Every farmer, no doubt, knows some one who has an auto. He might urgesthe owner to visit his place som e time and introduce the terror of the road to the colts. Or, let the neighbors co-operate and have a machine spend enough time around the colts to make them fearless.

This is the busy season. You have n't time to train colts. Well, why not put the colts in a secure place along the road and compel them by long association with the passing autos to become so fearless that they will be safe

Perhaps there is a bitter feeling against the auto owners that could easily overcome if a little effort was made to let the scorchers know that there are certain human rights that they have thoughtlessly been violating. Find who the offenders are and send them a signed position to use more consideration while on the country roads. If that doesn't work try something else, The auto has come to stay. Train all horses so they will be safe meet-

SCOURS IN CALVES

When a hen sets she must feel the sensation of warmth under her body when she is on the nest, otherwise she will not want to sit very like the warm and quantity carefully meaning the first symptoms of the first symptoms

POULTRY

FLY; HE BEARS DISEASE TIPS FOR OWNERS OF COWS NEED CARE POULTRY: HOW TO MANAGE SETTERS

Geeping a Diligent Eye on Mother Turkeys-Use Common

HOME MADE NEST EGGS

BY ARTHUR G. SYMONDS.

In setting hens do not put hens rom different vards into same pen for their quarrel-ling.

Allowthe

wder to free them from vermin. Give each hen a dozen chickens and

coop by herself with free range on Feed the chicks regularly five times daily on any reliable chick feed, or cracked wheat, hulled oats, and fine

Keep a supply of fresh water, grit and charcoal always before them.
Allow the hen freedom with her chicks after they are a week old until she weans them. Be careful to shut her nto the coop every night and do not allow her to get out before the heavy dews have dried off or on rainy days. Clean the coops once a week and keep the hen and chickens free from

small quantity of lard applied to he head and under the wings of the en and rubbed on the heads of the icks will destroy head lice, the little nicks most dangerous foe.

When chickens are weaned, remove Feed three times daily,oats, wheat

DAIRYING

AND SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

Lots of Trouble to His Stock.

AND IT IS WORTH WHILE

BY E. L. VINCENT.

call them machines, but that does them an injustice. They are not machines. They are living, thinking, feeling creawe know, we have spoiled our cows and have to buy more, which is an expensive matter these days.

full of earth, shape the nest for example. Most always we have raw with the hands and add a layer of hay chaff an inch or two in thickness.

Take it just at this time of the year, for example. Most always we have raw winds and lots of them during these first spring months. There is no surer way to make cows shrink in their milk yield and shrivel in flesh than to be allowed to stand out in the cold for hours, with no shelts.

hen to sit a I don't know how it is; I doubt if anybody does; but it is a fact that no one can dispute that any such experi-Dust the sitters occasionally with lice ences as a bad chill has a direct bearing on the milk supply and on its value.

Some folks say that the latter part of that statement is not a fact. They tell us that a cow will give milk that is just so rich no matter what happens to her. You cannot make her give any richer milk than she is built to give, feed her as you will and use her as kindly or as harshly as you may.

That does not tally with my experience at all. I have found that when my cows get run down in flesh, poor and thin so that their ribs show clear across the lot, they do not give as good milk nor as much of it as when they are up in prime order and feeling well. Seems to me I can see a reason why

this should be so. Every cow needs a certain amount of food to keep her in good rig, flesh up to the standard and spirits high. When this feed is not supplied the cow draws on her reserve of flesh and vitality to make up the deficiency. When the reserve is depleted n flocks of twenty-five to colony bouses, wind and storm proof on all sides except one which should face the south and be covered with half inch wire netting to keep out intruders.

Feed three times daily nots where how can a cow give rich milk or much

AGRICULTURE

GROWING MANGLES AS IN ENGLAND ARE GOOD STOCK FEED

Truly Economical Farmer Gives The Brand and Most Generally Sown.

TWELVE ACRES YEARLY

BY FRED. J. HARWOOD.

The importance of mangles as a suc-

(Oxford, England.)

culent winter food for live stock is now widely recognized by farmers here, and widely recognized by farmers here, and spirits indicate thrift. Can't expect

A HOLSTEIN BUILT FOR MILKING.

The extremely large milk veins and well-developed udder that should be on every dairy cow are well illustrated by the picture above. The strong point of the udder is the way it carries forward and blends into the body. This cow is owned by G. W. Chemens of Ontario.

carted off the field and placed in a long triangular pile 9 ft. wide at the base and 4 ft. high. This is covered with straw and allowed to stand for a week to remove the heavy coat of old hair which has served as a protection whole is covered with a layer of soil 12 which has served as a protection through winter is as much of a kindness to the animals as it is a convenience and help in other ways. It is not

CARING FOR THE MARE AS FOALING TIME APPROACHES

THE HORSE

Exercise are Always

THE BOX STALL IS BEST

BY W. H. ANDERSON.

Foaling time is at hand. The mare

physic operates give 1 oz. tincture chloride or iron at a dose twice a day in 1 pt. oatmeal gruel and continue for 10 days. Mix 1 oz. acetate of lead with 1 qt. water and apply a little to the affected parts twice a day.

Convulsions- G. H. L., had a calf three three weeks old that seemed to be in good health, took its milk all right, and n three hours after it jumped, bellowed. kicked and frothed from the mouth, and died in ten minutes. The animal died from convulsions, which sometimes affect young animals without any apparent cause. It would be impossible to tell for a certainty what caused the convulsions without making a post-mortem examination.

Lameness -K. C., has a horse that is hame in the fore leg. The muscles on top of the shoulder are wasted; he wants to know also what should be given to a horse affected with bots. I. Mix 2 drams cantharides with 11-2 ozs. lard and rub a little of it on the wasted muscles once a week. Continue for several months or more if needed. 2. As a rule bots do no harm to horses. If the horse is affected with colic give 1 quart raw linseed oil and 2 drams fluid extract of beliadonna at one dose.

year old mare. Had a fine tail three

whole is covered with a layer of soil 12 in. thick dug from all round the pile, which is thus surrounded with a wide trench for drainage.

We find that mangles stand the dry weather well. In seasons of drouth when the leaves of turnips are willed to the ground mangles continue to grow as the numerous, long, hairy roots of the plant reach deep brown into the subsoil and find moisture there. By practising the above methods of cultivation we often grow mangles measuring 36 in. around.

SUMMER DAIRYING IS PROFIT-ABLE.

through winter is as muon of a kind ness to the animals as it is a convenience and help in other ways. It is not the most humane treatment to make a horse work and sweat under the covering of a heavy coat of old hair and dirt, which will very soon cause harness ores and very likely loss of flesh. With the old hair on the animals sweat badly and much more readily and do not dry gradient the coats remain damp for a long time and they must go into the stables, after the day's work is done, feeling anything but comfortable. In such a condition they are very such the old ones are nearly blind and appear to be entirely well until now three of the old ones are nearly blind and don't eeem to improve. Horse, eight Fine specimen. Of Polled Herefords.

After a careful study of the present the eriginator of the Polled Hereford bread. He started this work seven years ago, and points with pride to the great popularity of his pets, which the tright of the great popularity of his pets, which the country and in this country and in this country and in this country and in the country and in the country and in the many of the present dearer, looks better and feels better. He will do more work and do it easier, have been sent to the old practice of american and will keep in good fitsels could be sent with the country and in the more producing in an according to the more producing and will keep in good fitsels could be more producing the more to blame than the hen.

It is provoking when the sitting hen been present to blame than the hen.

Sitting hens, to give satisfactory results, should be keep the part from out to suffer from the could be the present of the



CORRESPONDENTS NOTE .- Not more than one suestion from one correspondent can be considered at one time. Questions should be specific, clear and concise, and should be addressed to the Efftor of the Agricultural Department of this paper. Any person requiring answer by mail must enclose stamped envelope.—Editor.

ANSWERS TO

scours. Give 2 ozs. castor oil at a dose. After the oil operates mix 2 ozs. tincture of opium and 4 ozs. tincture of catechu, and give one dessertispoonful of this mixed in 1-2 pint of starch and gruel every 4 hours until the scouring stops.

Heat- L. O. M., has a helfer that is in neck of the womb was found to be ruptured. There is no cure for the rupture, but the excitement might be pre-vented by giving her 1 oz bromide of potassium at a dose in bran mash twice a day. Continue for one week, then stop a week and give again if needed,

remove warts from a cow's teats. The a small cord tightly around the base of widely recognized by farmers here, and every year an increased acreage is set apart for this crop. Our experience has taught us that this is the most valuable root crop a farmer can grow. Fed judiciously with hay, oat straw chaff, oil, cake and grain to dairy cows and ewes. The foal is nearly muscle, and spirits indicate thrift. Can't expect the wart apart for this crop. Our experience has much of a colt from a mare that has a week the on another cord. When it comes off rub the part with nitrate of silver to destroy the root of the wart. Treat all the warts in the same way. Use a milk tube to draw off the milk until the parts are healed.

The foal is nearly muscle, and

Boils -D. O. M., wants to know the use of boils appearing on the udder and teats of a cow. This derangement is caused by the blood being in a bad condition. Give 1 1-2 lbs. epsom salts at a dose dissolved in water. After the

The Loss of Hair in the Tail.- Five

ed attendance of a veterinary surgeon, though sometimes I was able to meet the emergency unaided. Finally the doctor, learning that I was accustomed to giving grain before hay, advised me to feed hay first and withhold the grain till they had been eating hay for at