POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

HARTLAND

Hartland, N. B., Aug. 27.—Notwithstanding the wet weather the farmers have succeeded in storing a record crop of hay, much of it in fine condition. Some fields of timothy are still standing, however, and there will probably be some that will not be cut, but on the whole the great hay crop has been handled much easier than was expected a few weeks ago.

Early grains, wheat and barley are being cut. The yield promises fair but owing to the rank growth caused by so much wet weather the grain has lodged badly in some places.

Rev. A. A. Rideout, of Fredericton has been spending a month here with his mother, Mrs. A. W. Rideout, who is convalescent after several months illness. On Sunday Mr. Rideout preached at Windsor and at Rockland.

The high school opened for the fall term on Monday, with Josiah Barnett, son of Justice Barnett,as principal. Misses Marion Tompkins and Inez Bradley are the other teachers. In the three departments 91 scholars were enrolled the first day but this number has since been increased.

Mrs. Ralph Seeley, of Durant, Indian Territory, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. George M. Shaw, and other friends here. Mrs. Seeley formerly lived at Waterside, later at Fort Fairfield, and with her husband moved south several years ago.

On Monday Ray Miller went to Boston for an extended visit.

H. E. Gardiner has sold his barber business to Bertram Rideout.

Rev. H. C. Archer has gone to Grand Manan for a short rest from his labors. On this account there will be no preaching in the Reformed Baptist church on Sunday evening.

Mrs. A. Y. Knox and children and Miss Lulu VanWart, of Houlton, are visiting their parents, Rev. and Mrs. T. S. VanWart.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, Aug. 26—Mrs. Young, of Charlotte county, is visiting her son, Rev. J. B. Young.

School opened today with a good attendance of pupils and the same staff of teachers with the exception of the principal, L. R. Hetherington, who takes the place of Mr. Steel.

Miss Mame Peters, trained nurse, who was called to attend a case at Rexton shortly after she came home on vacation, is again enjoying a holiday.

HAMPTON

Hampton' Kings county, Aug. 28.—In the probate court of Kings county, sitting in chambers at Sussex, on the 16th inst., Judge J. M. McIntyre, on petition of Dennis Purtle to pass his accounts of the estate of the late Michael Purtle, of Sussex, farmer and lumberman, deceased, issued a citation returnable September 25th.

It is understood that a Mr. Gay, formerly a publisher in Albert county, but recently in St. John, intends to start business here and to publish a local paper. He has secured an office from J. W. Webster, in Smith's Hall, and has rented premises for residence in the H. Scovil house on Langstroth Terrace, Hampton Station, and was expected to enter into possession of both places today.

The ratepayers of Hendrick's school district are to be provided with means for their children to attend regularly at the consolidated school just opened. The secretary of the temporary board of trustees, J. M. Scovil, has called for sealed tenders for a suitable vehicle to carry at least twelve children daily from their homes to the school building and return every day of the school year. The tenders are to be in by September 10.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., Aug. 28—Miss Florence Wilson, daughter of Rev. Dr. Wilson, of St. John, is spending a few days visiting Salisbury friends.

Mrs. L. Buzzell of South Framingham (Mass.), is visiting Salisbury relatives, after an absence of nearly twenty years.

Mrs. Job McFarlane and Mrs. Charles McCarthy of Moncton, were in Salisbury recently.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Atwood, of Prince Edward Island spent Sunday in Salisbury, the guests of Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Hamilton.

Miss Emilie Alward, who has been spending several weeks at her house in Havelock, took charge of the intermediate department of the public school here again on Monday.

Miss Forbes is spending a few weeks here visiting her sister, Mrs. H. A. Jones.

Mrs. S. F. Johnson, who has been spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Steeves, at Upper Coverdale, returned to Boston this week.

R. A. Brown, station agent, spent Sunday with his family at Dorchester Cape.

Mrs. Don Crandall and children spent Sunday at Fredericton Road with Mrs. George Smith.

Dr. and Mrs. Sherton King and child were the guests last week of the doctor's sister, Mrs. Albert Power.

Miss Margaret Thorn, of Boston, is renewing acquaintances in Salisbury, and is the guest of Miss M. F. Gaynor.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Gowland and their guests returned home this week from a driving tour through Albert county.

The schools opened on Monday, after the summer holidays, with the same staff of teachers as last term, viz: T. T. Goodwin, principal; Miss Emilie Alward, intermediate; and Miss M. F. Gaynor, primary.

Ned Harris, of the Moncton post office staff, is spending a part of his vacation here, the guest of his aunt, Mrs. H. C. Barnes.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Aug. 28—The twenty-first annual meeting of the Knights of Pythias of the maritime provinces was brought to a close this afternoon and most of the delegates have already departed for their homes. At this afternoon's session officers for the ensuing year were installed by Past Supreme Representative W. H. C. Grimmer, associated by Past Supreme Representative F. A. Godsoe and Colonel Dodge.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at St. John on the second Tuesday in September.

Grand Chancellor, A. J. Tingley, Moncton; Vice-Chancellor, S. A. MacDonald, Charlottetown; Grand Prelate, Sheldon Hunter, Springhill, (N. S.); Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, Jas. Moulton, St. John; Grand Outer Guard, Peter McKenzie, Glace, Bay, N. S.; Supreme Representative, W. S. Peel, Truro; Trustee, E. Woodworth; Grand Master of Exchequer, R. Parker Grimmer, St. Stephen; Grand Master at Arms, W. A. Stewart, St. John; Grand Inner Guard, G. E. Ritchie, Halifax.

The report on revision of constitution of subordinate lodges was adopted.

Charters were granted Lodge No. 30, St. John, and Drummond Lodge, No, 28, of Londonderry.

Col. Dodge and several others spoke of the meeting of the supreme lodge and encampment of uniform rank in Boston next August and urged as many members as possible to attend.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Fredericton lodge No. 6 for their hospitality and also to Mayor McLeod for his address of welcome.

This evening a very successful festival under the auspices of Fredericton Lodge was held in Arctic rink. The most important feature of the programme was an exhibition drill by Fowler Company, uniform rank, of this city.

The following provincial appointments are gazetted:

Gloucester—R. D. Duncan, M. D., and Francis Joseph Melanson, to be justices of the peace.

Kings—James E. Hoyt, to be a justice of the peace.

Madawaska—George Bernier, F. Connors, to be justices of the peace.

Tenders for Cacagne bridge will be received by the department of public works up to Monday, Oct. 7.

The Cooper carriage factory was slightly damaged by fire this afternoon.

EDMUNDSTON

Edmundston, N. B., Aug. 27—Mrs. John Costigan and granddaughters,Misses Teresa and Katie, have returned from a visit to Grand Falls (N. B.)

Miss Florence Robb, Amherst (N. S.), is visiting Miss Annie Phillips.

Miss Edythe McKeen, B. A., left for Edmonton (Alta.) last week. She will take a course at the Normal school there before taking up teaching.

A gay party consisting of Misses O. J. and Martine Hall, Carter, Henderson and Richards and Messrs. L. W. and E. Reade, Flewelling, McCallum and Dayton, and chaperoned by Mrs. C. H. Henderson,went to Otterburn Saturday and returned by the excursion train Sunday. All report having had a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perusse left Monday on a trip to Montreal and other Canadian cities.

ST. MARTINS

St. Martins, Aug. 27—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bradshaw, who were married on Monday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson, Salt Springs, arrived here by train on Saturday. In the evening a large crowd of the young people took part in the charivari proceedings. Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw will reside here.

Miss Amelia Foster is visiting at the home of Councillor Black.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Titus returned from St. John on Tuesday.

W. McL. Barker and wife returned from their eight weeks' vacation on Saturday. Mr. Barker resumed his duties as principal of the Superior school on Monday. Mr. Barker and the community generally feel very proud of the excellent work done by the High school pupils who took the first class entrance examination papers to the Normal school, Jack Marr, Ethel Brown and Horace Fownes all having passed most successfully.

The schools opened here on Monday with a very full attendance. The only change in the teaching staff being that of Miss Annie Rommel, who succeeds Miss Sarah McLean in the West school.

Mrs. John McCumber left on Saturday for Boston.

Mrs. John Burchill, who has been spending a couple of weeks in St. John, returned home on Tuesday.

Councillor William Rommel, of Alma, is spending a couple of days in the village.

On Tuesday evening a number of the friends of Mrs. Nelson Smith met at her home for the purpose of celebrating her birthday. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

St. Martins, Aug. 29.—On Tuesday the Roman Catholic picnic took place on the grounds near the chapel and was largely attended. In the evening dancing was continued in the Masonic Hall. A large sum was realized.

James Rourke has definitely announced his intention of becoming a candidate for St. John county at the approaching provincial general elections. He has already begun campaign work.

Michael Kelly entertained his staff of readers on the shore Thursday evening. A very pleasant time was had by all. Mr. Kelly expects shortly to begin his lecturing tour of the province. He will first address a series of public meetings in York county.

A thing somewhat out of the ordinary took place here on Tuesday evening, when twenty-nine persons asembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Smith for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of Mrs. Smith. It was found that four of those present had their birthday on Tuesday and that this fact was entirely unknown to those issuing the invitations.

George J. Trueman, principal of the Riverside Consolidated School, and wife, who spent a couple of days here, left for their home Thursday.

CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 27—Miss Margaret McLean, of Hardwicke, has returned home after a very pleasant visit to friends here.

Mrs. George McDonald and children have returned from Shippegan.

Harold Dower, of Athol (Mass.), is visiting his aunt, Mrs. A. C. Woods.

Isaac Clark and wife have returned to their home in Boston.

Duncan Robinson and wife are here, after an absence of 21 years in West Virginia.

Rev. James McLaughlin, of Richibucto, is visiting friends here.

Miss Tillie Stewart has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends in Bay du Vin.

Miss Ida Lynch went to Dalhousie Saturday.

Miss Harris, of Moncton, is visiting Miss Florrie Hocken, Water street.

G. T. Stewart, of Malden (Mass.), is visiting relatives here.

Miss Bentley is visiting Mrs. W. Wilson, Wellington street.

HARCOURT

Harcourt, Aug. 29—The marriage of Miss Stella Grace Wilson to John L. Wathen, of Harcourt, is announced to take place the middle of September.

Miss L. E. J. Ingram has returned from a few days visit in Chipman.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Taylor, of Moncton,are spending today in town.

R. Bruce Buckerfield, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been transferred from Middleton to Barrington (N. S.)

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 29—Alden H. Peck, who has been at sea for several months, first officer in a big four-master, is spending a couple of weeks at his home here.

Mrs. J. W. Woodworth, of Albert Mines, who has been dangerously ill for some time, is improving.

Alexander Rogers, registrar of deeds, visited St. John this week.

Mrs. R. P. Allen, of Fredericton, who, with her child, spent the summer with her mother, Mrs. Joseph A. Reade, Hopewell Cape, left for home on Wednesday.

James C. Wright went to Dorchester on Monday to spend a few days with his sister, Mrs. C. S. Starratt.

Capt. Woodhouse, of the Salvation Army, who spent three years in South Africa, as a sergeant in the British Army, at the time of the Boer war, lectured here last evening, giving a graphic account of the South African campaign. The speaker and Capt. Boyd also entertained the audience with many musical selections, both being good singers.

Mrs. James McRae, formerly of Chemical Road, and her daughter, Mrs. Taft, of Lubec (Me.), are visiting at the home of Howard Woodworth.

NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, Aug. 27—Rev. Sister St. John (Miss Maud Harriman), who had been visiting at St. Mary's Convent here, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Alexander Reid, of Douglastown, is the guest of Mrs. John Robinson, sr., at "The Pines."

Mrs. Atkinson, of Queens county, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Elliott.

Mrs. F. B. Chessman is very ill in the Moncton hospital.

Mrs. Charles G. McWilliam, of Moncton, is spending a few days with Mrs. George F. McWilliam, en route to her former home in Campbellton.

Mrs. W. V. Price, of Dorchester (Mass.), is visiting her mother, Mrs. S. J. Miller. She leaves this morning for Petitcodiac to visit Mr. Price's parents.

Miss Flo Anslow, of Windsor (N. S.), who has spent a few days here on her way north, went to Dalhousie Monday afternoon.

Evelyn Doe, of Bermuda, came yesterday to visit at T. W. Crocker's.

Miss May Keating is spending a few days with Mrs. F. M. Flannery, of Moncton.

The Misses Flemming, of Wisconsin, are visiting in Nelson.

The North Shore Methodist financial district meeting convenes at Bathurst on the 9th and 10th inst.

Mrs. Hall, of Nelson, became dangerously ill on Sunday and is not expected to recover.

Beaumont and Miss Laura Williston have returned from Amherst.

The Misses Greta and Katie Wilson have for the last few days been visiting Mrs. W. H. Belyea.

J. D. Paulin is in Montreal as a delegate to the triennial convention of the C. M. B. A. Hubert Arseneau represents the Tracadie branch.

TORBROOK

Torbrook, N. S., Aug. 27—Constable Singer, of Windsor, accompanied by David McLean, drove to Falmouth armed with warrants for the arrest of Shaw Lunn, charged with assaulting Benjamin Boyce with intent to do grievous bodily harm and also stealing from him $24. The constable found Lunn at work in his garden and arrested him without any trouble, brought him to Windsor and lodged him in jail. The trial began on Friday afternoon.

The story as told by those interested is substantially as follows:

On Saturday last Benjamin Boyce, farmer, of Falmouth, called at Lunn's home and while there was treated to intoxicating liquor by the prisoner, who during their social intercourse asked his guest for the loan of $5. Boyce gave him this, showing at the same time a large roll of bills. Boyce partook of so much liquor that he became unconscious, and when he came to his senses he found himself at his own home in a badly battered condition.

It appears that he was placed in his carriage at Lunn's house and driven by the prisoner to his own home, where his brother, John Boyce, found him and removed him from the carriage. He was still unconscious. For some time those present thought him to be dead. Dr. Morris was telephoned for, and on arrival found the injured man horribly mangled and beaten about the head. He did not regain consciousness for some time after the doctor's arrival. When he had sufficiently recovered he came to Windsor and layed information and obtained a warrant for Lunn's arrest.

When Constable Singer arrested him and searched the house for the missing money the prisoner at first denied that he had any money, but afterward admitted that he had some in a trunk at his mother's. Singer accompanied him to his mother's house and found there $47.50. Searching the fields near Lunn's house, Constable Singer found two bottles of liquor and a jug half full of the same liquor. Mrs. Lunn, mother of the prisoner, disclaims all knowledge of the affair.

The annual reunion of the Bowlby families of Nova Scotia was held in the beautiful grove at the Spa Springs on Thursday.

The tennis tournament between Yarmouth, Liverpool and Bridgewater was finished at Bridgewater on Friday, the home team winning out. The Bridgewater club held an at home in honor of the visitors in the evening.

The very heavy rain storm of Sunday beat the crops of grain down flat with the ground, doing considerable damage.

ST. STEPHEN.

St. Stephen, Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Sedge Webber are visiting friends in Houlton, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lombard and daughter, Dorothy, are the guests of Mrs. J. G. Fraser, McColl street.

Miss Edna Belyea, of Gibson, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. F. Nicholson, at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, of Taunton (Mass.), are spending a few days with Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Whitney.

Ferne Grimmer, of Boston, (Mass.), is visiting friends here.

Mrs. John Ryder and her daughter, Miss Helen Ryder, are visiting relatives in Boston and vicinity.

J. W. Scovil was summoned to Shediac an account of the critical illness of his father, Henry E. Scovil.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Blair, of Ottawa, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. F. I. Blair.

George F. Pinder, of Temperance Vale, has been spending a few days with friends on the St. Croix.

William DeWolfe, of British Columbia, is the guest of Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Chipman.

Miss Rose Brittany is enjoying her vacation with Mayor and Mrs. A. I. Teed, at their cottage at the Ledge.

The new water system is now really installed. The water is being used now by the citizens and in a few days Milltown (N. B.) and Calais will be receiving their water from the same source.

Rev. W. C. Goucher, pastor of the Union street Baptist church, is spending a few weeks with friends in various sections of Nova Scotia. There will be no service in his church here next Sunday.

Charles Murray, of this town, went to Claresholme (Alta.), about one year ago. Yesterday, at Claresholme, he was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Bishop of Ontario.

George Carrol, operator in the C. P. R. telegraph office here, is enjoying his vacation and his place is being filled by Arthur Duston, late of Montreal, and son of Jesse Duston of this town.

The Calais hose running team will leave Saturday for St. John, where they will take part in the fireman's sports Labor Day.

Rev. S. H. Young has been spending a few days at Oak Bay with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Young.

HOPEWELL CAPE

Hopewell Cape, Aug. 29—The shiretown of Albert county is now equipped with telephones. They were placed in position yesterday. The Albert House, W. O. Wright, E. E. Peck, J. A. Tingley, Sheriff Lynds, Samuel Dumville, Warren Dixon, the court house, C. M. Pye's store and the registry office is the way the local list reads at present. Others will be installed soon.

Capt. A. G. Dixon has taken advantage of the recent high tides to float the hull of the old schooner Wascano from the public wharf to a position on the river bank close to his marsh dyke to serve as a protection to his aboideau.

Hedley V. Pye, of Amherst (N. S.), is visiting friends here for a few days.

Mrs. Herman Ward, of Salem (Mass.), is making a visit to relatives here.

The Ideal Laxative for Children

Mothers cannot be too careful in what they give children to move the bowels. Calomel, cascara, senna, salts, cathartic pills, castor oil, and purging mineral waters irritate the bowels—upset the stomach—and eventually lead up to chronic non-action of the bowels—Constipation.

Fruit-a-tives
(OR FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

are the finest medicine in the world for children.

It is just like giving the little ones apples, oranges, figs and prunes — because "Fruit-a-tives" ARE the juices of these fruits—but so combined that the medicinal action is increased many times.

Fruit-a-tives are perfectly safe for the children. Keep a box always in the house. 119

50c. a-box—6 for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price, if your druggist does not handle them. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HANDLING YOUNG POULTRY STOCK

As soon as the chicks weigh a pound or a pound and a half, says J. G. Holpin, of Michigan Agricultural Station, the mother should be taken away if she has not already deserted her brood and commenced laying. This is a critical time in the young chick's life, as the youngsters are likely to run from coop to coop just at dusk searching for the warmth of the mother hen. Some prefer to move them to larger coops than those in which they have been raised, thus far, but usually it will be found more satisfactory to leave them in the "chick coops" until they are well weaned from the mother hens. Be careful to keep them from crowding together in a few coops. This crowding is often the cause of weak and almost worthless chickens. If the chicks have not been examined after they are all settled for the night, go from coop to coop and make a careful examination to be sure that there are not too many in one house. If a house is found with a large number in it, run your hand in among them and note the high temperature. You will then understand why this crowding is so dangerous. Also notice the tendency for the chicks to crowd together in the coops that are fed first in the morning. To prevent this, change the order of feeding so they cannot tell which will be the first to be fed at the beginning of each day.

Be careful also that they do not sleep on the ground, as this will cause them to sweat. The ground is moist and cool, while their bodies are warm, this causes the feathers to become saturated with moisture. Then when they go out in the early morning they are readily chilled, thus making them unhealthy. The moist, damp atmosphere is also unhealthy for them to breathe during the night.

Perhaps by this time the young males are beginning to annoy the pullets. At the first sign of this approach to maturity, the pullets should be removed to other quarters. If a portable house with a good roof is accessible, draw it out into a nearby meadow or cornfield. The sides of the house may be enclosed with wire which should be covered with cloth or burlap on the north and east. This will prevent a direct draught on the chicks. The general trouble with summer houses is from too little rather than too much air, yet a direct draught should be avoided.

The mash fed at this time should be similar to that used earlier. A mash composed of two parts cornmeal, one part bran, and one part middlings, has been found very satisfactory. This feed may be placed in a self-feed hopper and the pullets allowed to help themselves. They will be able to find plenty of meat in the form of insects on most ranges. A flock of growing pullets will do more to rid a meadow of harmful insects than a lot of such pests as crows, and one will find that even in the corn field they do no harm if properly fed. With a large run they do but very little scratching, as they seem to prefer to run down an insect rather than dig one out of the ground. They will, of course, appropriate a small place for a dust bath unless you furnish them with one.

The house should be constructed so that it can be locked. Leave a place, however, where the pullets may go in and out at will. If they are allowed to do this you will find that about 3 o'clock in the morning they will come stealing out and scatter over the meadow. The grasshoppers are now sluggish with the cold dew and are readily picked up and devoured. Perhaps the good that the pullets do to the crops has been emphasized more than the good they derive from the open range, but a single trial should convince the most sceptical that the healthiest kind of fowls can be raised in this way.

In case the owner of the fowls lives in a village, so plan your chicken house yards and garden that the hens can be readily changed from one place to another. As soon as the early vegetables have been removed from one part of the garden, seed the ground to rye. When the rye has made a good start, turn the pullets in and let them dig and scratch all they will. Some may say that this is too much trouble, but those who have tried it are satisfied with the results. One cannot expect to raise strong, healthy chicks on ground that has been poisoned for years by preceding generations of fowls. Plow up the old yard and use it for a garden and the old one will be greatly benefited by a year's rest and fertilization by the droppings from the fowls.

Many people have failed in poultry raising simply because when they increased the number kept they did not increase the size of their houses, yards and runs. For instance, a farmer or villager is doing well with thirty hens. He determines to increase the number to 100. The next spring he hatches about three times as many as formerly and raises them on the same range. The range probably could be kept sanitary with fifty chicks, but when increased to 150 they do not grow strong and vigorous. Before increasing the size of the flock consider the possibilities for greater facilities to accommodate and handle them properly. Provide ample house room to accommodate the increased flock for winter. Each hen should have about five square feet of floor space. Measure the house and see how many hens should be kept in it and then do not attempt to keep more than the space will allow.

The ability to grow strong, vigorous pullets during the summer is considered the most important factor in winter egg production. Some may not agree with this, and it is surprising the large amount of literature that has been written about winter housing and feeding, all of which is very essential, while but little has been written about the summer and early fall management of pullets. Good houses are costly and from that standpoint should be given much attention, but the great advantage of this system of summer management is that it costs almost nothing—a little extra time and trouble to feed.

If a convenient house for summer is not already available, one may be constructed very cheaply. A summer house to accommodate thirty pullets should be 8x10 feet, with a 6-foot front elevation, and four feet in the rear. If care is taken to clean this house and keep it so, one may handle as many as forty pullets in it. If the desire is to keep more than forty pullets in a house it should be constructed large enough to give each one at least two square feet. Cheap lumber and building paper will make a serviceable roof; the frame may be cut in the wood lot if necessary, otherwise use 2x4 inch scantling. Cover the sides with wire netting, and then with a few cents for cloth or burlap cover the sides and a good summer house is complete. The south side should be left so that the cloth or burlap can be rolled up except when storms come from that direction. Such a house should be placed on two good oak runners with clevises attached so that it can be drawn to any part of the farm. A movable floor should be placed in the house and covered with straw or chaff. This litter should be removed frequently in order to keep the house clean and sanitary. When the pullets are four months old roosts may be placed inside, and they will soon learn to use them.

If birds are to be shown at the fall or winter fairs one will find the pullets that have been raised out in the open where they ranged at will are much stronger, with brighter and more lustrous feathers than those chicks raised in confinement. One of these free range pullets when confined to coops will need a little more training, but will endure a long journey and the strain of the show room much better than the one that has been raised in close confinement on soil that has been poisoned by years of accumulated droppings.

There may be some disadvantages in the free range system for pullets, such as the requirement of extra time and trouble, which have already been discussed. There remains, however, the question of hawks, crows, skunks and other vermin, which may be troublesome in some localities. If care is exercised to shut the doors at night and have the opening two feet from the ground there should be no more trouble with any night-prowling animals than is likely to occur in a small yard close to the house. Hawks probably are the most troublesome in the day time and should be shot whenever they visit the chicken yard. Crows seldom trouble chickens large enough to put out on the range. Where hawks are quite troublesome a cornfield makes an excellent place to keep the pullets, as the chicks will usually hide away so that the hawks cannot see them.

IMPROVING GRADE DAIRY HERDS

In traveling through the country, we notice that if there is any one branch of agriculture that stand in need of improvement it is the live stock branch, and especially cattle. In nine cases out of ten, when looking at a herd of cattle it is impossible to tell what ideal the farmer had in view when breeding them unless it was to produce an animal. The breeds are so mixed that in most cases they are worse than twenty years ago, as they have more variations, but it is now easier to breed up on account of each new cross making the whole more pliable or susceptible to improvements. Is there anything we can say to help the farmer improve the stock he has? There is always the common answer: "Better feed and better blood"—a good solution of the problem if he knows how to use them to better his stock. These two factors must always go together, but after them comes that great problem of selection, which is in fact the only law of breeding that is entirely under our control. The other laws, such as "like producing like," and "reversion, or breeding back," are largely beyond the farmer's control,but he must use them as much as possible to help him in his selection. We often hear instructions as to how to select animals for their particular functions, so that for the present it is necessary only to discuss the question of how to select them for breeding purposes to get the greatest improvement.

There is an old saying among breeders that the best results are generally produced by breeding from a dam that produces offspring like the sire, and I believe that is the fundamental basis from which we can expect to receive the greatest benefit from better blood in the grade herds of this country, whether they are dairy or beef.

Test Cows Before Breeding Them.—Find out by weighing and testing milk what our cows are doing; then increase the food and give better care and weigh and test again; then you will find the cows that are most susceptible to improvement and that respond most readily to better care.

Use Only the Best Sires.—Now comes the time for better blood. Get a bull belonging to some one of the recognized pure dairy breeds with a long line of high-producing ancestry as possible, and see as many of them as are within reach. Find out if possible if the dam and the grandam have good shaped udders, for it appears that dairy qualities, although entirely a female function, are transmitted very largely through the sire. That is why a good size is so valuable in improving dairy herds. Now we expect our bull is better than our cows as he is pure bred of a deep milking strain, but what use is he if he does not transmit the power he has inherited from his ancestors to do something? If the bull has the power of transmitting the good qualities of his ancestors it does not look as if it made much difference which cow was the dam of the calf we wished to raise. If the bull is better than the cows, it is the qualities we want, if they blend with those of the cows so much the better. The best calf to raise is the one that shows most largely the qualities of the sire. By observing closely we find that it is generally the calves of the cows which showed the greatest improvement from better food and better care that are best to keep. Those cows are the least liable to transmit their own qualities; they are the most pliable, as their characteristics are the least firmly fixed.

Select Heifer Calves.—I would raise as many heifer calves as possible with the expectation of discarding them when two or three years old, or even before that age if we notice any tendency to revert back to the original scrub. We must not stop, as there is no such thing as standing still in stock breeding. We have either to keep on improving or they will go back in spite of us, because the tendency in our domestic animals is always toward deterioration, and we must put forth our best efforts towards improvement. Now what can we do to counteract this tendency toward reverting back? We can reduce it to a minimum by in-breeding, either by breeding those heifers to their sire or to another that very closely resembles him. When we get past that point we want to breed or blend the qualities of both sire and dam, for now the tendency to reversion to the original will have almost disappeared. This is because the animals become in a few generations to all intents and prrposes almost pure-bred. D.D.

School Teacher of Brooklyn Lost from Camp Found Drowned

AGNES T. MAGUIRE
PHOTO. BY LEEDS.

New York, Aug. 28—Surmises as to the fate of Miss Agnes Maguire, a school teacher of Brooklyn, who last Saturday night mysteriously disappeared, came to an end yesterday morning by the finding of her body in the waters of Lake Hopatcong.

Two young men belonging to Camp Excelsior, William Snyder and John Threlfel, were rowing at 9 o'clock when they discovered the body floating about two hundred yards from the shore. They took it in tow, and as they approached the landing notified Chief of Police Christie. It was carried to the boat house at Noland's Point, where it was guarded to prevent the intrusion of the curious.

No marks of violence were found when an examination was made by Dr. Domingo Sabater, of Morristown (N. J.), one of the sojourners at the lake, who was temporarily appointed official physician by Coroner Hitchins. No bones were broken and there were no cuts or bruises of any kind. The dark skirt which the young woman had worn when she was last seen had disappeared, and it is believed the band which held it was burst and that it had floated away.

There was not the slightest evidence in the opinion of the coroner to sustain the theory of foul play or murder. A jury, which was quickly empanelled, brought in a verdict of death by drowning, thus leaving the question between accident and suicide undetermined. The two ideas as to the way the young woman died are held on a parity. There are no witnesses whose evidence would be conclusive in the support of either.

LIME AND THE SOIL

Canadian farmers have not, as a rule, given as much attention to the subject of liming their soils as have their competitors in Great Britain and in the United States. It is true that in many sections of the country there is no need for liming owing to the abundance of this element already in the soil. The limestone districts, however, are clearly defined, and it is outside of these districts that the application of lime is most necessary and is likely to yield the greatest results. Lime is of considerable importance to agriculture, as it is found in the ash of all plants and is an essential constituent of all good soils. It exists naturally as limestone, shells, marl, chalk, coral, etc. Quicklime or caustic lime is made by burning limestone or any carbonate of lime in kilns, at a very high temperature. Quicklime is more energetic in its action than the carbonates. When it is exposed to the air it gradually slakes and breaks down into a fine powder and becomes carbonate of lime or mild lime. It has a very beneficial effect upon the texture or physical condition of the soils. It tends to make heavy clay soils more open, porous and friable. Loose, sandy soils become more compact when treated with lime. Acid soils,freshly drained muck lands, are sweetened by the use of lime, and consequently produce more readily crops like clovers. Lime appears to act on the insoluble compounds of potash and phosphoric acid in the soils, making these ingredients more available for the use of plants. It decomposes organic matter, tends to promote nitrification and increases the power of the soil to fix and retain such valuable material as ammonia, etc. It is claimed that meadow weeds like sorrel are checked, and the growth of valuable forage plants is encouraged by the use of lime. In renovating wornout soils green manuring and liming go hand-in-hand. On heavy soils quicklime is frequently of great value, and is frequently of great value, and is applied at the rate of 20 to 40 bushels per acre. A moderate application should first be made to see how it acts. On light lands poor in vegetable matter mild lime or small applications of caustic lime are likely to give the best results. It is best to apply lime to the soil in a slaked condition, and it should be broadcasted and cultivated in the surface soil. On permanent grass lands it should be applied in the fall. It should never be applied with barnyard manure, poultry manure or nitrogenous fertilizers, as it may injure them by driving off the ammonia. It is frequently applied to composts of coarse materials like straw, cornstalks, etc., with a view to hastening decomposition. Experiments indicate that timothy, orchard grass, clover, barley, oats, wheat, mangles and garden crops, such as asparagus, onions, red raspberries and currants, are greatly benefited by liming.

WHAT THE SPLIT LOG DRAG HAS DONE

The condition of the highways is an indication of the progress of the country, according to John K. Fulkerson, member of the Illinois Highway commission, in an address before the State Farmers' Institute at Quincy. The roads of Europe are far better than those in the United States, and those in the eastern part of the United States are far better than those in the western part. There are three reasons for this: First, they have had more time to improve their roads; second, they have had more money; and, third, they are continually working their roads instead of putting it off until fall, when they have nothing else to do.

I am a strong advocate of the road drag, because with a drag an intelligent man can do no harm. This is more than we can say of the road grader.

What can be more discouraging to us than to drag a buggy through the mud three months in the year, and spend the next three months in bumping over the knobs; then, with a grader to throw all the weeds, grass, etc., into the middle of the road, so you will have to spend the next six months of the year riding on a side hill.

The best road we have in Jersey county is a road that has been kept up by dragging; there has not been a grader on it in three years. The best road in Christian county has been maintained by a drag,and that road has not had a grader on it for fifteen years.

The best time to drag a road is when it is very wet; when the water and slush will get in front of the drag. In this way you get a slick coating behind the drag, and when that dries out have a hard crust and that will let the water drain off quickly.—Farmer's Advocate.

ATTENTION TO FARM HORSES

A correspondent in writing to an exchange, dealing with the care of the farm work horses during the busy season, says: When the early spring work begins horses should be especially well cared for, both in grooming and feed, for it is the change from comparative idleness to constant and hard toil that starts them downward and gives them that tired, dejected look we so often see. They should be taken out of the stable to be groomed and should be always watered before feeding. This latter is for a two-fold purpose; first, to wash out the mouth, throat and stomach, and, secondly, to keep from washing the feed out of the stomach before it has time to digest. During the busy season horses should have fresh water given them every time, and that often on hot days. If a man were compelled to work in the heat and dust from morn till noon, or from noon till night, without lunch or even a drink, he would rebel. So would the horse if he only could. This time gained in the long run. The horse must be kept in the best possible condition to get the best results from him on the farm or elsewhere. Therefore, health is the first point. Without health he will not show either flesh or spirit. Flesh and fat are indications of health, and yet disease often lurks in the overfat horse. No horse should be overfat. He should have his muscles well developed and enough fat to round him out well.

At the commencement of spring work a horse should have a little surplus fat. If your horse has had proper feed and care during the winter he will be in prime condition for spring work. To keep him in that condition you must feed for both fat and muscle. This feed must be varied. Corn and hay have been, and probably will be, the most popular feed for the farm horse, but they should be supplemented with oats, bran, shorts, etc. In summer he should have grass with his dry feed.

Get your horse out of the stable into a paddock or pasture field when he is not at work or if the weather is not favorable turn him into a roomy, well-watering, of course, takes time, but it is bedded box stall where he can rest. The horse that is continually kept in the hampered stall with a hard floor is in about the same condition as a man in prison.

If horses are groomed at night as well as in the morning, it is no trouble to keep them clean and they should always when worked hard in the dust have their shoulders and backs well washed with warm water, in which is a little salt, then thoroughly dried. Their feet and legs should be well brushed, and, in fact, they should be well brushed all over and this, too, before washing. Then in the morning the animal will be refreshed by a good night's rest, which is impossible to man or beast while in an untidy, sweaty condition.

Horses should not be kept on one diet all the time, but should be given a variety of feed. Change is good for a horse's stomach just as much as it is good for a man's. Allow ample time for rest at noon, and see if the horses do not work better in the afternoon. A good plan is to work early and late, but rest in the heat of the day.

Harnesses should be well looked after, and especially sweat pads, collars, traces, etc. One remedy for chafes and sore shoulders is well fitting, pliable harness. Keep the shoulders clean and bathe occasionally with a solution of oak bark boiled in water with a little alum.

STRATHCONA HAS CROSSED ATLANTIC OVER 300 TIMES

New York, Aug. 29—Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner of Canada, who has just started for England on the steamer Oceanic, is completing his 151st round trip across the Atlantic. This means that when he has finished his present trip he will have made 302 voyages across the ocean. Lord Strathcona is 80 years old, and made his first ocean voyage when a child.

Wool-Pulling in Wall Street.

(New York Herald).

The most complete crop failure of the year has been in Wall street, where the lambs positively refused to come in for the annual shearing.—Baltimore Sun.

Bless your unsophisticated soul, they were all shorn long ago, and so closely that many lost good bits of their skin. Recent contests in Wall street have been among the shearers over the division of the wool.