POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

RAWN BATTLE IN LICENSE FIGHTS

Same Number of "Dry" and "Wet" New England Cities as Last Year

A FEW CHANGES

River Votes Against Traffic First Time Since 1893—Gloucester Does the Same, While Both Salem and Haverhill Declare for the Barrooms.

Boston, Dec. 8.—While the total number of cities voting for license remains unchanged as the result of today's election twenty-one municipalities of the state, thirteen voting against license and eight for it, there were some radical changes in alignment. Fall River, notably, voted no-license for the first time since 1903, and Gloucester also went into the no-license list, while Haverhill and Salem, both of which voted against license last year, voted for it today.

The other cities where elections were held did not change their vote on the license question from that of last year. Those voting for license are Chicopee, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Springfield and Taunton, while in the no-license list are Beverly, Brockton, Everett, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Woburn, Worcester and Somerville.

Among the mayoralty contests the election of George H. Brown, the Republican candidate in Lowell, was most interesting. Mr. Brown who, while a member of the police force, conducted his own campaign for the nomination, making cart-tail speeches all over the city, was elected mayor by about 2,000 votes over former Mayor James B. Casey, the Democratic candidate.

Another surprise was furnished in Lawrence, where for the first time in many years the Republicans practically swept the city, electing Wm. P. White as mayor by 2,597 votes, the largest majority ever given a candidate in the city.

In Worcester, where there was a hard battle over the head of the ticket as well as over the license question, Mayor Jas. Logan, Republican, was re-elected and the city again declared for no-license, though the majority was considerably under that given last year.

Haverhill held its first election under the new city charter, choosing as mayor Edwin H. Moulton over Mayor Roswell G. Wood, who was a candidate for re-election.

In Lynn, Mayor Thomas F. Porter, Republican, was defeated for reelection by Jas. E. Rich, Democrat, the latter receiving the substantial plurality of 2,551.

William E. Sanderson, Republican, was re-elected mayor of Springfield by a plurality of 625, his opponent being Jas. B. Carroll, Democrat, who conducted a lively campaign.

In Fall River, Mayor John T. Coughlin, Democrat, was chosen for a third term.

Many of the cities cast the largest total vote ever recorded, the interest over the license question being largely responsible.

CHANGE DATE FOR EXHIBITION

In View of Fredericton Clash St. John Executive Make It September 6.

At a meeting of the St. John exhibition executive Tuesday afternoon it was decided, in view of the dates formerly chosen for the 1909 fair clashing with the Fredericton dates, to change the St. John opening date to Sept. 6, Labor day. If St. John gets the dominion exhibition grant, this will be the date of the dominion exhibition opening.

J. F. Gleeson, secretary of the association, was instructed to notify W. S. Hooper, the Fredericton secretary, of the change, and also that the letter he reported having sent to A. O. Skinner had never been received and that none of the executive at the last meeting knew of Fredericton having already selected dates.

GREAT DISTRESS AMONG GLACE BAY MINERS

Situation Worst in Years Owing to Scarcity of Work in Collieries.

(Special to The Telegraph).

Glace Bay, N. S., Dec. 9.—The clergymen of the town met with the town council tonight to discuss the best means of relieving the distress which exists among a large number of families, owing to the scarcity of work in the coal mines.

This winter is said to be the worst ever experienced in the history of the town. The men employed at some of the collieries have only been earning little more than enough to pay rent and coal for the past couple of months. No change will likely take place in the situation until spring opens.

Prussic acid poisons every living thing—plants as well as animals.

If you are invited to a wedding the cheapest thing to send is regrets.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼- lb. and ½-lb Tins.

WHO KILLED THE COW MOOSE IS STILL A MYSTERY

(Continued from page 1)

He told of an instance when he had seen moose decay in fifteen or sixteen days. The bones were white and after a year exposed to the weather would be greenish.

Cross-examined by Mr. Powell, witness said he could not say whether the meat had decomposed or had been devoured by wild animals, but he didn't believe the wild animals had done so, as hair was laying over the bones.

Hauled Ammunition to Robinson.

Ambrose Hill, of Hillville, who had given testimony at Newcastle, was recalled, and he told of hauling goods for Robinson, and among other things took him a box of ammunition from Chestnut's.

Thomas O'Leary, a registered guide, was the next witness. He said he was in districts spoken of on September 12 to 14. He had gone to join the Stanton party on the 15th or 16th at Mocassin Lake. The members of the party did not get any game. He saw the remains of the moose referred to by Duncan and saw a rib with a bullet hole in it. The bones of a moose, he said, were whitish when washed by rain immediately after the meat decayed. After laying exposed to the weather for a year they would be a greenish color and in some instances grey. He also told of seeing the decayed body of a bull moose at a place called Deadman's Cove. The head and horns were off. He thought it had been killed in the early summer, but was not sure. He had heard of the finding of a button and piece of cloth, but did not see them.

After some discussion by counsel, it was decided to adjourn to Wednesday, Jan. 13, owing to the illness of Braithwaite, which would prevent his attending for some days.

Braithwaite Tried to Back Out.

Regarding Mr. Braithwaite's evidence on Wednesday, Braithwaite, when called to be sworn, denied any responsibility for the laying of the charge, but the surveyor general informed him he had made the charge early last spring and repeated it later in the summer, accompanied by other charges over which he had no jurisdiction. It was on Mr. Braithwaite's charge for illegal killing of big game an investigation was being held Braithwaite first stated that what investigation he had made respecting the carcasses of moose he found in the wood was while attending to his work at bridging mud holes in the trail. The object was to find out what the shooting heard on 29th June meant and not to saddle a violation of the law on Mr. Robinson more than any person else. He said he had no other one in view than Mr. Robinson. Later he admitted he was trying to saddle the matter on Robinson. He knew John Robinson to be game warden on the Miramichi.

He and his daughter had written letters and he knew the contents. He might have written to Mr. Pratt, of New York, a letter in which he said: "You will be surprised to hear that Hon. Mr. Tweedie gave me a send-off in his budget speech. He said he had been following me for years and had come to the conclusion I was the honestest guide in the business, a title I certainly don't deserve."

He acknowledged that in a letter to Mr. Pratt he had stated he had Robinson the game warden well fixed and he meant by that "well fixed," to prevent prosecution by the game law. He had observed footprints on the trail leading from Holmes Lake to the canoe landing on Jack Lake. He first observed the marks on 30th June, the day after he heard the shooting on Jack Lake. The footprints were of hunting or sporting boots and resembled those Robinson had, but he did not know they were his. It was not uncommon for huntsmen visiting there to have such boots. The prints were in the mud on the road and shore of the lake. There were no distinguishing marks about the boots except low heels, scalloped out and a long No. 11, not very wide. He could not swear the prints were made by Robinson's boots. There might be many like them. When he heard the rifle shot he was away six or seven miles, the wind blowing from the southward toward him. It was a cloudy day with an occasional clap of thunder. He heard shots between three and four in the afternoon. He did not know that the people had sworn at the investigation that they had heard shots in the vicinity of Jack Lake the day Robinson returned to camp, on June 29. He knew Alfred Carson as a respectable man and of a good reputation. He also knew Joseph Cameron, who was respectable and of good reputation as far as he was aware. If the latter swore that on the afternoon of the 29th, when Robinson returned, he heard shots at Jack Lake when Robinson was in camp, he didn't think he would believe him on oath. If Mr. Robinson swore he was not at Jack Lake that day and had fired no shots, he did not think he would believe him. If Mrs. Robinson swore that on that day her husband remained with her in camp on that day he would not believe her, neither would he believe Carson or Herbert Fairley.

Fairley bore a good reputation. Howell said he was the man who looked after the guns and had said that on that day the guns were not used except for target practice.

Mr. Braithwaite when asked about this statement said he didn't know whether he'd believe it or not. The first skeleton was two or three miles from Robinson's camp, and the second skeleton 200 yards further on, both on Jack Lake. He said he could tell the size of the bullet from the hole in the skin whether it was 303, 360, 40 or 44. He said he made that statement seriously. He afterwards admitted he could not tell the difference between a 303 and 360 bullet. He said he did not examine the carcass to see if any bones were shattered. He did not do so because Mr. Robinson had sent men there to scatter the bones about. He did not know that of his own knowledge, it was only an inference.

Here Mr. Powell said to witness: "Apparently you will swear to anything whether you saw it or not."

Witness said his men saw other men going in the direction of the bones, but did not see them scatter the bones. Next day they saw the bones scattered. The bones of the second carcass were scattered by bears and the head was carried off in this way.

When asked why bears had a particular fancy for the second moose and not for the first, he said the second moose was on dry ground and the other in boggy ground and bears might mire there. He said further he would hardly believe they would. His reason for saying so was that they might do so. He would not swear the second moose had not been dead over a year or the first one six months. The third skeleton was found at Mocassin Lake about ten miles from Robinson's camp. He would not swear it had not been dead a year. The fourth skeleton was at Gover Lake, about eighteen miles from Robinson's camp, and the fifth near Logan Lake, over twenty-three miles from the camp.

Parental Provocation.—I.—It is 10 p. m. They are seated in the parlor. "No," she says, bowing her head, "Pa says I am too young to become engaged." II.—It is just 1.30 a. m. They are still seated in the parlor. Suddenly, from somewhere upstairs, a gruff voice shouts: "Henrietta, if that fellow waits a little longer you'll be old enough to accept his proposal."

BLOODY RIOT IN KANSAS CITY

Policeman Killed and Four Other Persons Fatally Wounded

FUSILADE OF BULLETS

Officers Assailed by Street Preacher and Attendants—Woman Fanatic Takes Refuge in Boat With Five Children, One of Whom Has Face Shot Away

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8.—In the shadow of the city hall a riot in which religious fanatics and policemen were participants, and during which a hundred shots were fired, this afternoon resulted in the death of Policeman A. O. Dalbow, probable fatal injuries to four persons and slight injuries to two other persons. Those probably fatally injured are John Sharp, known as "Adam God," a street preacher; Michael Mullane, a patrolman; Lola Pratt, 13 years old, and Patrick Clark, a police sergeant. Harry E. Stege, a policeman, and George M. Holt, a probation officer, also were hurt.

The streets were crowded with pedestrians when the trouble occurred and the participants traversed an entire block. Probation Officer Holt, of the juvenile court, today went to Fifth and Main streets to investigate a case of alleged abduction. Near that corner he met Sharp, who was exhorting a crowd. With Sharp were A. J. Selzer, a woman and five children ranging in age from three to fourteen years. Holt did not like the manner in which the woman attempted to get money contributions from the crowd and he decided that she and her male companions were not proper persons to have the custody of young children.

The woman announced that she and "Adam God" would conduct services at Poor Man's Mission tonight, whereupon she and her companions started toward the mission. Officer Holt then inquired as to the identity of the children. The woman replied that the officer "had better attend to his own business."

"Adam God," who wears long white beard and hair, struck Holt a heavy blow behind the ear with a pistol, making an ugly wound. Holt, who was unarmed, then started for the police station for assistance and as he moved away the preacher tried to shoot him, but the cartridge failed to explode.

Officer Holt rushed to the police station and reported the trouble and the police sergeant in charge ordered Patrolmen Chas. Dalbow and Harry E. Stege to arrest Sharp and his followers. Sharp and his companions were within fifty yards of the police station when the officers stepped into the street. The Sharpites gave evidence of frenzy and with profane abuse they served notice on all that they would preach right "under the eaves of the police station and the police cannot stop us." The officers did not, however, expect serious trouble and were not prepared for the volley of bullets that met them almost immediately after they appeared on the scene.

Hail of Bullets.

Dalbow was killed instantly and a bullet passed through Stege's arm. Other officers, hearing the firing, rushed into the street and a general fight ensued. The officers refrained from shooting for fear of endangering the lives of innocent persons. Lieutenant Clark, who had come into the street unarmed, was shot in the eye and Patrolman Mullane was shot in the back as he hurried into the police station for reinforcements.

In the meantime a riot call brought policemen from all directions. Thoroughly aroused, the officers closed in on Sharp and his followers, firing as they went. When the firing ceased "Adam God" lay fatally wounded, shot through the head and body.

The seriously injured were taken to hospitals and then the police began to clear the streets of all street preachers.

It was later learned that Sharp's male companion was Louis Pratt, father of the five children. Pratt was arrested uninjured. The woman and the children fled to a house-boat in which they lived on the Missouri River. Fifty policemen followed them and found that the woman had barricaded herself in the house-boat. Standing on the boat with a shotgun she shouted to the officers: "Come on, you fiends." The boat was only a few feet from the bank of the river and several officers dashed toward it. The woman dropped her weapon and seizing two of the children she sprang into a row-boat and began to row into the middle of the river. The officers called to her to stop, but she only plied the oars more vigorously. The policemen fired a volley at the row-boat. One shot struck Lola Pratt, tearing away the greater part of the child's face. She cannot live, it is said. The woman then surrendered. At the police station she said that she was Mrs. Pratt, wife of the companion of "Adam God" and mother of the wounded child.

WRECKAGE OF MISSING STEAMER CLEMSON SHOWS HER FATE

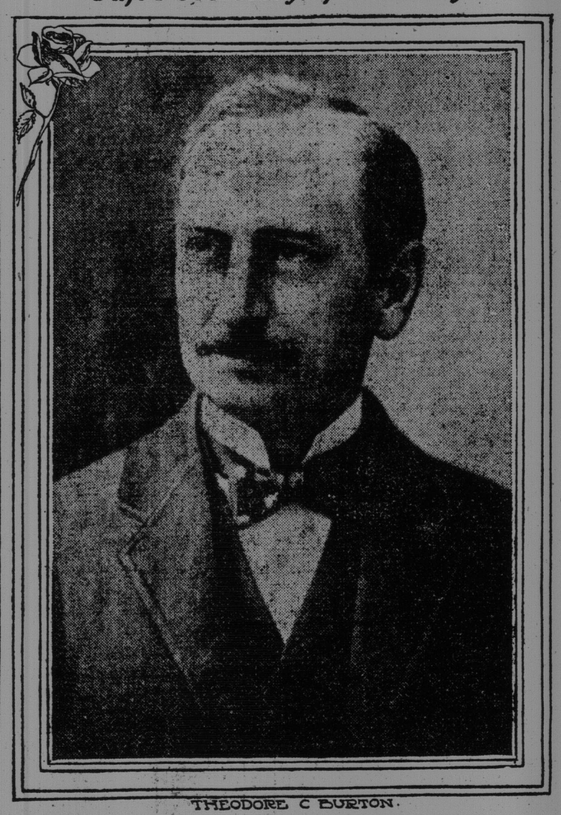
(Special to The Telegraph).

Fort William, Ont., Dec. 8.—All doubt as to the fate of the big steamer Clemson of Duluth, which has not been heard of since she passed the Soo a week ago, has been set at rest by the arrival here of the steamer Dundee. Captain Zealand says he saw parts of the Clemson floating near Whitefish Point. Captain Zealand knows the Clemson and had not the slightest doubt that the wreckage passed by the Dundee was part of the overdue boat.

Percy W. Thomson, who with his chauffeur, was on his way to Fredericton in his automobile yesterday, had quite an experience. When near Eagle Rock something went wrong with the steering gear, and the machine went over an embankment about 40 feet in height.

The chauffeur managed to get out of the automobile before it made the jump, but Mr. Thomson went over with it. Fortunately the automobile landed on its wheels upright, and Mr. Thomson came through his perilous adventures without any mishap. With the assistance of ropes and the men residing in the vicinity Mr. Thomson had the machine on the road again ere long and returned to St. John.

Taft's Secretary of Treasury



THEODORE C BURTON.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—The report that Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, has been offered the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury is generally believed in Washington.

For years the Cleveland representative has made a study of questions of finance, and the addition of another member of the house committee on banking and currency last winter by Speaker Cannon in order to appoint Mr. Burton to that committee when currency reform was to be enacted into law was considered a fitting compliment to the Ohio man's ability.

It is known that Mr. Burton would rather have the position of Secretary of the treasury than any other portfolio. At the same time his selection to the cabinet would clear up the senatorial situation in Ohio, it is believed.

POULTRY SHOW IS FIXED FOR JANUARY

Will Be Exhibition of Winter Fruit at Same Time.

At a meeting of the N. B. Poultry Association last night it was decided to hold a poultry exhibition in the city for three days during the last week in January. An exhibition of winter fruit grown in this province will also be held. For this latter feature W. A. Archibald, of Wolfville, will act as judge.

It has not yet been decided where the exhibition will be held but a central place will be secured. At future meetings the questions of prizes for poultry and fruit will be decided on. There is every prospect of a large number of entries.

THE SCHOOL BOARD BOOK KEEPING

At the meeting of the common council on Monday, a statement of the accounts of the school board was submitted and referred to the treasury board.

The balance sheet up to June 30, 1908, shows:

Liabilities $511,459.08, consisting of overdrawn account at Bank of New Brunswick, $30,309.33, coupon interest, $708.75; and debentures, $480,441.00.

The assets consisting of school properties valued at $403,722.29; school furniture, $40,656.45; sinking fund investments, etc., etc., amount to $486,587.89, leaving a balance of $24,871.19 of liabilities in excess of assets.

The report of the comptroller and auditor, Adam P. Macintyre, shows that $19,000 in bonds are held for sinking fund investment and $4,503.41 is on special deposit in the Bank of N. B. The insurance covering the property is as follows: $246,274.98 on buildings and furniture and $3,000 on boilers in the High school, Albert and Centennial schools and $275 on a piano in the Albert school. The trustees paid off $6,000 in bonds during the year.

The auditor calls attention to the fact that he had asked the secretary of the board for a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year but up to the present it had not been made. The system of accounting used by the board is, he thinks, a good one and sufficient for the requirements.

He says, further, "I respectfully desire to draw the attention of the trustees to the condition of the books, which is not a creditable one. I found the books out of balance and I had to put them into shape and close them for the year. I also desire to bring to your attention the unpaid balances due for ground rent, to which I believe the last auditors called attention. I do not see any reason why those balances were not collected.

"I would suggest a different method of passing accounts for payment than in present use, viz: That all accounts be passed by the board before payment is made, with the exception of wages for labor performed, salaries, fixed charges and contracts made by the board which should be paid upon proper certification, and a report be made of those payments at the first regular meeting of the board thereafter."

"ROYAL GUARDIANS"

Public notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for the incorporation of the "Royal Guardians," a fraternal benefit association incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec, for the purpose of promoting the welfare, social and fraternal, of its members, the protection of those dependent upon them, aiding them during sickness or other disability, caring for the living and burying the dead and the payment of annuities to members or a stipulated sum to such beneficiary as a deceased member may appoint, in the rules of the association designated while living, and generally acting as a fraternal, charitable, beneficial and benevolent association, with permission to amalgamate with or take over other societies of a like nature.

Montreal, 27th October, 1908.

T. P. BUTLER,
Attorney for applicants

A. T. PATTERSON,
Supreme Secretary.

PROMINENT ST. LOUIS MAN SHOT AND KILLED IN HIS HOME

Francis D. Hirschburg a Suicide, Say Police, But Relatives Believe Burglar Slew Him.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8.—Francis D. Hirschberg, prominent insurance man, clubman, director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, was shot and killed in his home at 3818 Lindell Boulevard early this morning. He died twenty minutes after he was shot.

Whether his death was the result of murder or suicide has not been determined. Members of the family aver that he was shot by a burglar. Police who are investigating the case declare, however, that there is no evidence of the presence of intruders in the Hirschberg home.

A trail of bloodstains on the stairway leading from the reception hall on the first floor indicate that Mr. Hirschberg was shot at the foot of the stairs and then turned and walked back to his bedroom on the second floor. From there he staggered into his wife's room. Mrs. Hirschberg says she woke just in time to see him sink to the floor unconscious.

Mrs. Hirschberg had her husband carried back to his bedroom. He died soon afterwards without making any statement. As far as the police can learn no member of the household was on the lower floor at the time of the shooting. Mrs. Hirschberg is deaf and therefore did not hear the report of the revolver. It was largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Hirschberg that the site of the archiepiscopal residence adjoining the Hirschberg home was purchased. He was Archbishop Glennon's closest personal friend among the laiety.

Mr. Hirschberg was fifty-four years of age and for many years had been a leader in the insurance business, having introduced in America the system of insuring employers against accidents to their workmen. He was chairman of the committee that had charge of the entertainment of all distinguished guests who came to St. Louis at the time of the world's fair.

NOT ALL GOOD LUCK

Scotch Farmer Going Home on a Visit After Six Years in the West.

Among those who will sail for Liverpool on the C. P. R. Empress of Ireland today will be Peter Todd and wife, of Grenfell, Saskatchewan. Mr. Todd is a native of Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire (Scot.) He has been in the west six years. In that time, he said, his grain crops were twice killed by frost. This year it was not so bad, but the average yield was only twelve bushels to the acre.

Mr. Todd said that two bad seasons in succession were pretty hard on new settlers. Many of them tided over the difficulty by means of long credits in the stores. Personally he goes in for mixed farming, by which means he is enabled to make both ends meet. He keeps a number of cows and sells considerable butter. When he came away they were getting twenty-five cents a pound for it. During the summer, however, they had to accept twelve cents.

POULTRY INSPECTION NOT NECESSARY FOR INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE

Ottawa, Dec. 10—(Special)—The law requiring the inspection of meats intended for interprovincial trade in the dominion has been rescinded for the time being as far as poultry is concerned.

Until yesterday the railways refused to accept poultry for shipment to points outside the province of consignment unless it had been inspected according to the law, which requires that all meats shipped must bear the stamp of a government inspector. It has been found impracticable to apply this rule to poultry, so a notice has been issued from the live stock department to all Canadian railways permitting them to accept such consignments without inspection.

IN LIVE STOCK LIES THE SALVATION OF MARITIME AGRICULTURE, SAYS EXPERT

Professor Cummings, principal of the agricultural college at Truro, is of the opinion that the land of Nova Scotia is capable of producing much more wealth and sustaining a much larger population than at present and no person of intelligence will disgrace with him. In the case of apples it was stated in the press the other day that the first exports from Nova Scotia took place in 1880, when 20,000 barrels were shipped. Now, a good year's shipment will run over half a million barrels and those in the trade expect to see the million mark reached before long. What is being done in apples may be accomplished by well directed effort in many other directions. The possibilities in dairying, poultry, sheep raising and other branches of industry pertaining to the land, are perhaps fully as great as in fruit culture.

Professor Cummings' views are set forth in an address before the Canadian Club at Halifax and as what is said of Nova Scotia may be applied with equal force in New Brunswick. The Times is pleased to make a passing review. Professor Cummings points out that of the total land area of 14,483000 acres in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, but slightly over one-third, or 5,000,000 acres is cleared, that is, about one-eighth of the total land area. However, it is estimated that about 2-3 of the total land area could be brought under the farmer's plow, and, although this large area will not be fully occupied until a greater congestion of the world's population occurs, yet it is satisfactory to Nova Scotians to know that the province has a capacity of five times as much productive land as is now under the plow, and considering, as will be shown later, that the land under cultivation now does not yield more than half of the amount it is capable of yielding, at least ten times its present production.

Professor Cummings, like all other authorities, concludes that the diffusion of effort on the part of the farmer, the engaging in lumbering, fishing, etc., is the greatest drawback to the successful cultivation of the soil. He proceeds:

"In many parts of the province of Nova Scotia the practice is to sell hay and oats and thus save the work of feeding stock through the winter. The result is that every single pound of fertility which went to produce these crops is sold off the farms.

"If, on the other hand, these crops were fed to cattle and sheep and horses and stock of various kinds, the conditions would be entirely changed. For the man who sells butter sells no fertility off his farm, and the average general farmer who sells some butter and some milk and pork and beef and horseflesh sells off his farm not more than one-tenth of the fertility which would be sold under a hay and oats marketing system.

"From this standpoint alone it is easy to see how, of two equally good farms, whether they be situated in the east or the west, one may become completely run out and the other one be, at least, as productive as when it was first cleared and put under the plow.

"Had this province of Nova Scotia from the first of its agricultural history, been farmed along live stock lines, there would be, instead of many a run-out field, farms on every side not to be surpassed in any part of America. In the province of Ontario there are kept one head of live stock to every six acres. In some of the richest agricultural sections of Europe one head of live stock is kept on every two or three acres, and in the most successful farm of which we have knowledge, the average was one head of live stock per acre. In Nova Scotia it is estimated that there are kept one head per every fourteen acres.

"Now, it is absolutely impossible, without the too extravagant use of commercial fertilizer, to make lands produce at all satisfactorily with the above ratio of acres to live stock. It could not be done in a year, but in the course of a period of time the number of head of live stock kept in Nova Scotia, if the lands are to have a fair chance, should be doubled.

"If in other countries of the world it has been found that this minimum proportion of cows was necessary to successful field husbandry, it can be none the less so in the province of Nova Scotia. When, therefore, you pass by a run-out farm do not proceed to blame either the country or the climate.

"Consider the above and other matters, and decide if rather the cause or run-out farms is not due to careless methods of farming, of which the value of live stock has been too much disregarded. 'In live stock lies the salvation of maritime agriculture.'

"Every one knows that there are degress of excellence in live stock, but perhaps not everyone knows how vitally important it is that if farmers will keep live stock, they should keep nothing but the best. I can most easily illustrate this by quoting you some figures in regard to the milch cows of the province.

"The average dairy cow in the province of Nova Scotia produces about 3,000 pounds, that is 1,200 quarts, per annum. It costs to keep the cow about $35 to $40. Valuing butter at 25c. the year round and milk at 3½c. per pound wholesale, both of which prices are higher than the average farmer receives the year round, it may be just possible to make this cow pay. Generally, however, she is an unprofitable animal.

"Now, there is no one, if the farmers of Nova Scotia will only pay proper attention to their business, of having this low producing type of cow. In Holland and also in Denmark, the average production of the dairy cow is between 7,000 and 8,000 pounds per annum. I know of a number of farmers of Nova Scotia whose cows average from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds per annum and at the agricultural college Truro, where we have given special attention to this matter, our whole herd of dairy cows averaged last year 10,000 pounds per annum. Surely, then, it is evident that the farmers in the province of Nova Scotia can have a class of cows that will produce, at least, double the amount of milk which is now being produced. All that is required is more attention to breeding and feeding.

"According to the most recent dominion census, there are at the present time 143,362 cows in the province of Nova Scotia.

"At 3,000 pounds each these cows are giving 430,086,000 pounds of milk, which, at 1c. per pound is worth $4,200,360. It is evident, therefore, that by even a modern improvement in our dairy cows, the value of their produce being doubled would be increased at the rate of over $4,000,000 per year. It is for this, more than anything else, that our agricultural college is striving with all its might and main and, I believe, that the time will come when not only these results, but greater results will be achieved.

"We have already stated that the farmers could and should double the number of head of live stock, and if this were done with the above increase in the value of dairy products alone would be $8,000,000. The same relative increase might be made in our beef cattle, sheep, swine, horses, poultry. Working along this line of improvement, a bleak country such as Aberdeen, in Scotland, has been transformed from a country that one hundred years ago was known only for its fish and granite, into one of the most prosperous communities in all of the British Isles.

"Of all of the above classes of live stock industry, Nova Scotia is best adapted to dairy husbandry. Beef raising pays very well in our marsh areas but at best the margin profit is small, and isolated sections of the country, for our beef raisers have to come into competition with the stock men of the cheap western lands, whose beef can be sent in carload lots to Nova Scotia at rates which we can scarcely compete with.

"In dairy products, however, we can compete with any other part of America. The object of the dairy industry consists in the amount of labor required, but the same objection might be urged to almost any profitable branch of industry. If, however, farmers will carry on the dairy industry in the most satisfactory manner, they will produce most of their dairy products in the winter season, when prices are high. This will enable them to keep hired help the year round and will save many farmers from the difficulty of securing help at the busy season.

"While, moreover, dairy cattle compare with beef cattle, in about the same way as trotting horses compare with draft horses and, therefore, will not produce as good beef, yet when well fattened, they produce a reasonably satisfactory beef, which with the beef stock which is being raised near the marsh and better river areas, ought to supply a large proportion of our local market than is, at present, being supplied.

"As an adjunct to the dairy business, hog raising will prove a most profitable line, which can be greatly increased in Nova Scotia. I would not for an instant, however, recommend any material increase until dairying has first taken a stride forward. These two industries everywhere go hand in hand.

"Everyone knows that Nova Scotia is eminently adapted to sheep raising. Where the same care is bestowed upon these little golden hooted animals as is bestowed in other countries, I have never seen better results than have been produced on Nova Scotia farms. This present week I was discussing this question with the Ontario judge of sheep at the maritime winter fair, who very strongly confirmed the statement made above. There should be a flock of sheep on, at least, three-quarters of our Nova Scotia farms. The greatest successes have been achieved with small flocks. In fact, as yet, nothing has been done with sheep ranching, but it can be made a success if only proper attention is paid to the management.

"Without entering into a consideration of the other classes of live stock, it is sufficient to say that the greatest need at the present time is for improvement in quality.

"Nova Scotia's most important field crop is hay, of which crop I have never seen heavier yields than on well cared for Nova Scotia fields. Sometimes I have wished that this crop could not be so easily raised, for more fertility has been sold off our farming lands in the form of hay than in any other way. With every ton of hay there is sold the equivalent of from $6 to $10 worth of commercial fertilizer, and frequently the price received by the farmer is no higher than the value of the hay as a fertilizer. The margin of profit is, therefore, too small and our farmers must, if they would succeed, feed more hay on their own farms.

"The most valuable hay from the live stock standpoint is clover hay, a pound of which for milk production is worth from 1¼ to 1½ pounds of timothy hay. Moreover, clover and its allied plants of the same family can obtain the most valuable portion of their food, nitrogen, from the air, a quality possessed by no other crop, so that clover is raised at practically on expense to the fertility of our lands.

"A few years ago a very little clover was grown, but one of the most encouraging indications today is the increasing sale of clover seed. Despite, however, the advantage of growing this plant, altogether too many of farmers are refusing to grow it on their farms. This antipathy will be overcome just as quickly as efforts are made to improve our farms.

"The fact is that our people have been too much looking abroad for investments, when money invested in our own soil would have given surer, and, in the end, more satisfactory returns. It is satisfactory to note, however, that a change is coming over our people, and that a greater interest is being manifested in the cultivation of the soil and in the rearing of live stock of all kinds. With such possibilities as exist, every citizen must welcome the growing interest in agriculture and must see in it one of the most hopeful indications of a growing east.

AUTO TURNS TURTLE; THREE INJURED, ONE FATALLY

Machine Was Speeding When Disaster Occurred—Two of Victims Guatemalan Diplomats.

Washington, D. C., Dec.8.—Senor Don Juan Barries, Guatemala's minister of foreign affairs, who is in Washington on a special mission for his government, was probably fatally injured and Senor Dr. Don Luis Toledo Herrarte, Guatamalan minister to the United States, and General John Drummond,a wealthy coffee planter in South America, were badly hurt in an automobile accident late today.

The diplomats were riding in a heavy touring car when it turned turtle just after passing over a highway bridge into Virginia, the occupants being pinioned under the tonneau. When they were extricated they were apparently unconscious and were bleeding freely from face and scalp wounds. George Starling, the chauffeur, who was driving the machine at swift speed,escaped with bruises about the head and legs.

Senor Barries, who was removed to the emergency hospital in an ambulance with the three other occupants of the car, is suffering from concussion of the brain and is supposed to have sustained a fracture of the skull. Late tonight he is still unconscious and the physicians say his condition is critical.

Dr. Herrarte was badly cut about the face and body, but his condition is not serious. He was removed to his apartments in the Highlands and will be under special treatment. General Drummond suffered lacerations of the face and head.

The party was proceeding toward Mount Vernon and Senor Barries was carrying a massive wreath of evergreens, smilax and green leaves to place on the tomb of Washington at the special request of President Cabrera, of Guatemala.

As the automobile left the bridge which spans the Potomac it was almost dusk and the chauffeur started down the turnpike at a rapid pace.

The car had proceeded about fifty yards when it came upon a small buggy drawn by a spirited horse and driven by an unknown woman, fashionably dressed. To avoid crashing into the rig the chauffeur swerved the car to the right of the roadway but its front wheels smashed against the slight obstruction, the force of the impact causing the car to turn a somersault. Passersby lifted the machine off the injured occupants and sent for an ambulance.

Dr. Herrarte regained consciousness on his way to the hospital and suddenly realized that about $3,000, some of which was in gold, had dropped from his pocket during the accident. The surgeons notified the police, who went to the scene and recovered nearly $2,000 of the money.

A small crowd, attracted by the accident, had entirely dispersed when the police arrived.

FRENCH DEPUTIES VOTE TO RETAIN DEATH PENALTY

Paris, Dec. 8.—The Chamber of Deputies today, by a vote of 330 to 201, decided in favor of continuing the death penalty in France.

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