WEEKLY SUN ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 4, 1896.

POULTRY KEEPING. -

How the Hen May Earn Money for the Farmer.

Conditions That Must be Observed-The Aid of Science-The Markets.

Paper Read by Prof. Gilbert Before the Pro-

vincial Farmers' Association at Fredericton,

Between the throwing of the grain to the fowls and the obtaining of eggs, in winter, in steady supply there is a gulf. The name of that gulf Turning to the dictionary is science. we find the meaning of science to be "knowledge." Before you can get the ggs then you require the "know-"know how" to get them. edge." the In a wild state the hen laid only enough eggs to perpetuate her species. The number would be limited by what she could cover and hatch out properly. But we have domesticated this wild fowl and in process of time have bred her to lay, instead of a dozen or so eggs, from 100 to 240 in a year. And, further, we desire the hen to lay her eggs during the winter, which is still more against the natural instinct. But the exigencies of trade know no Demand necessitates a sentiment. supply, and we invest so much in feed for our hens and cows, as a business enterprise and expect a certain per centage of profit in return, or, failing that, go on to something more profitable. The man who has the down to the finest "know how" point, who is the most scientific, if you like; who consequently knows more about getting eggs in winter, when they are higher in price, is going to make the most money. There is no business that you can make money out of, without first serving your apprenticeship to it. That apprenticeship represents Experience which can only be gained in time, and time, we are told, is money. The man who invents a business that he can make money out of by sitting down and looking at it is going to be the richest mortal the world has ever pro-Now, if we can in any way duced. feedling shorten that experience, save you some expenditure of the time necessary to find out the right and the

wrong methods, we are putting money into your pockets. And that is where our Experimental Farm system comes to your aid. We try the different tell you which is the best, methods. give you the benefit of our experience you start right, so saving you a lot of time, which we have just shown is money.

The aim of the farmer should be to convert the waste of the farm into eggs and poultry at a time when they are highest in price. But does he do so? Does he not rather allow his hens to eat their heads off during the winter season, to begin to lay in spring when everybody's are laying and eggs in consequence are at their low-est value? What would be said of the

The green bones are rich in all sphoric acid te of lime and pho hich go to make egg and egg shell, the result has been a revolution in the result has been a revolution in The result has been a revolution in the whole economy of egg production in winter. An immediate result was the invention and manufacture of mills to "cut" up, not "grind" up the bones. That the world "grind" up the

bones. That the work is well done the sample I have brought with me and which I will show you later will prove. And so we have what has heretofore And so we have what has heretofore been actual waste converted into eggs commanding a high price. Surely this is a great step in the right direction. A good plan to utilise more waste is to throw all the table and kitchen refuse in the shape of meat scraps, pleces of bread, uneaten vegetables, A good plan to utilise more waste is to throw all the table and kitchen refuse in the shape of meat scraps, pieces of bread, uneaten vegetables, etc., into a pot, heat it in the morn-ing with boiling water and mix bran, most provender, shorts or whatever is most abundant and cheap on the farm into

the hot mess, dusting in a small quan-tity of red pepper before mixing. Let the mixture stand for a few minutes, nor I can afford to buck against nature. If you desire eggs in paying quantity in winter the laying stock or until meanly cooked, and feed it to must be kept in a lemperature where their combs will not freeze. Better still if they can be kept where the the layers in the morning. A light feed of oats at noon and a liberal feed of wheat, buckwheat or other grain for the last meal should bring a crop water will not freeze. It may be said that few farmers have houses where of eggs. Each layer should be sent to the water will not freeze, but few farmost with a full crop to carry her over mers try to get eggs in winter. the long night fast. It is imperative high temperature is not necessary and that green food in the shape of vegwhere it does freeze the chill should etables, fawn clippings or clover hay, the two latter dried in the summer be taken off the drink water.

Now, I have brought with me a dia-gram of a house that I propose to kill two or three birds, that is, to answer two or three purposes. By means of this house I propose to keep the hens comfortable at night when they most and put away to be steamed for win-ter use, should be supplied. CONDITION NO. 3-THE PROPER QUANTITY TO FEED

The idea that all you have to do in want warmth, keep them actively order to get eggs is to throw all the grain to the hens that they will eat, scratching by day and so prevent egg eating and feather picking, two vices poultry are addicted to in close conis the very way not to get eggs -(Aesop's fable about barley and the finement. And there has been an eye old lady's hen.)-The morning mash to cheap construction and easy adaptshould be fed in a long, narrow trough, ability. A portion of a barn is boardabout one and three-quarters inches in breadth, nailed to the side of the ed off. The ceiling is made so as to economize the animal heat of the house so that the hens cannot jump fowls at night. The layers have a into the food and spoil it. Feed only chance to keep themselves warm dur-ing the day by exercise, which they have not at night. In this house is a enough soft stuff to satisfy, never enough to gorge. When a hen has had so much food that she will go into a corner and mope, she has had platform 2 1-2 or 3 feet wide, and over it is the roost, made of a 2x4 inch scantling, which is the best. Under too much, and if the overfeeding is continued will become too fat to lay. If out green bones are fed, it should the platform are the nests, which are dark, and they are approached by the be in the proportion of one pound to passage way. By means of a slide or every sixteen hens. If fed night and slides, which can be opened at early morning, the fowls are allowed to ening, a feed of oats at noon is all that will be necessary. Experience will teach the "happy medium" in ter this compartment which is for a scratching house. It should face the south-so as to get the full benefit of CONDITION NO. 4 - TREATMENT

OF LATING STOCK.

one.

the sun during the winter day-and the sunlight should be admitted by a The hens should be kept in constant large window to the south and so ar-activity. A lazy hen is never a laying ranged that as much sunlight as pos-Cut straw, hay, chaff or dry sible will shine on the floor. (The leaves should be scattered liberally on floor, which should be of wood to keep the floor of each compartment, and in it from getting damp, should be covthis all grain fed should be thrown, ered with two feet of dry sand; fine so that the hens will be kept scratch- gritty gravel: broken mortar; broken ing for it. A cabbage suspended from crockery, crushed into small pieces; the roof or ceiling high enough to make broken mortar and anything calculthe hens jump at it is a capital way ated to make the scratching ground of keeping them busy. Occasionally approach the natural conditions. The substitute a piece of cow's liver, lights hens go from this scratching grou or any tough sort of meat for the cab-bage. In very cold weather the chill ing dark, there is no inducement for should be taken off the water for the hens to loiter, for although they drink. Laying fowls require plenty of fresh water, hence the importance of having the house warm enough to pre-to the scratching house again. Thus est value? What would be said of the merchant who would hold his stock until it was at its lowest value and then begin to sell? And yet it is something akin to this that the far-mer is doing with his poultry. We to break eggs, and so learn to eat nishing of scratching house: them. Besides, the stimulating diet No. 2 diagram showing platform and is too fattening for him, and will ruin roost. him as a breeder.

horn, Black Minorca or Andalusian male will result most successfully in estimate the stock may be reduced. It must be borne in mind that a first cross is al-ways the best and that it is not advis-able to breed from the crosses again. CONDITION NO. 8—A COMFORT-ABLE HOUSE NEEDED. The strict fulfilment of the other in or-the strict fulfilment of the other in or-they are not kept in comfortable quar-ters all will be lost. For if your hear are kept in the cold barns and open sheds, as they are in most cases, you have not to supply animal heat. Self preservation, you know, is the strike for a first law of nature, and neither you nor II can afford to buck against nature. If you desire eggs in faith against and mained and the subject in the strict fulfilment of the other you nor II can afford to buck against nature. If you desire eggs in buck against nature. If you desire eggs in back against nature. If you desire eggs in bask against nature. If you desire eg

should say that the aread eggs cour-mand 20 cents per dozen at all times on the London market. The price of Canadian eggs is only 12 cents per Southwest Head the mercury dropped lozen owing to small size and bad to 15 degrees below zero. packing. Some good specimens of Canadian eggs sold at the very high-

est figure and entered into successful competition with the French imports. SOME FIGURES ABOUT EGG VALUES.

England imports 20 million dollars worth of eggs and poultry annually.

Of this sum 13 million dollars go to France. And yet the gross product of eggs annually in England is 160 million dozens, valued at 25 million dollars. Of poultry 80 million birds are hatched annually, valued at 20 million dollars. The two combined represent an an-nual value of 45 million dollars.

In 1888 France exported 500 millions ments which represented nine to ten island million dollars more. And this in a country where poultry culture is con-duoted under such difficulties as damp of Galloway, Kent Co., had one of her atmosphere and limited room. Belgium, no larger than Canada, ago. Dr. Ferguson of Kingston produces annually-in round numbers -285 millions of eggs, or 48 to every man, woman and child, and in Belgium great effort is necessary to pro-d. . food wherewith to feed the people, and agriculture is conducted under very great difficulties. It is calculated that there is enough grain wasted every year on the continent of America to feed all Belgium. The value of the poultry interests of the United States is put down at 200 million dollars and yet that country imports three million dollars worth of eggs annually. It is said that the wheat mot." product of the United States, and it is considered the greatest agricultural

product, is surpassed by the poultry interests by 72 million dollars. And it must be remembered that wheat, cot-ton, corn, etc., can only be cultivated things on the lower floor were saved. certain sections, but poultry can be raised everywhere. (Suppose all sured, departments swept out of existence.) It may be interesting to note the cept th

sumption of eggs in the different countries per inhabitant, viz:

If a man can have only one kind of sense, let him have common sense. If he has that and uncommon sense, too, he is not far from genius

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS. SO PRINCENS STREET. Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing

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John McQuaid is exhibiting his colection of birds and dogs at Souris. P. Have you any idea of the value of the egg production and markets of different countries? Perhaps the fol-lowing figures will be of interest to E. I. He will proceed thence Edward Harnett is removing his

portable steam saw mill from St. Louis, Kent Co., to Sussex, where he is under contract to do ten years sawing.

James Hiney of Red Bank, Mira-michi, died on Feb. 21st, after a lingering illness, and was interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery there on the 23rd.

There is a fine opening now or Grand Manan for a good house painter and paper hanger, Frank Whiteof eggs 'valued at six million dollars. neet having removed to St. John after This is independent of poultry ship-

> Miss Lizzie McNairn, daughter arms broken by a fall, a few days

the fracture. H. H. Warman, agent for Clark & Lounsbury at Bass River, Kent Co.,

intends removing to Moncton, March Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben 1st, to open an office there for the Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip same firm. Johnston Warman will assume the agency at Bass River. Crab, Etc., Etc.

A Maugerville, Sunbury Co., corres pondent writes: "A bouncing baby THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the treas noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot out-right. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees is send for terms by the hundred. Circum-stances over which I have no control have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain. baby boy is the latest 'accession to the fam ily of Dr. Geo. H. Parke of Quebec Mrs. Parke was well and favorably known here when Miss Agnes M. Wil-

Edward Mullin of Northesk, Mira michi, lost his house by fire on the night of Feb. 14th. He was away in the woods and his wife and children

were alone at the time. Only a few The house and contents were not in

Rev. J. F. Betts has decided to ac cept the unanimous invitation extend-ed to him by the official board to continue in the pastoral charge of the Centennial Methodist church during another year. This acceptance is sub-ject to the endorsation of the station-

THE LOCAL LEGISLATU

Pitts'Anti-Remedial Resolution to Find a Seconder.

ter Speaking at Some Length Sember After Member Without St

Fredericton, Feb. 24.-Mr. Dr ced a bill in addition to a ent of the law relating rvey and exportation of Mr. Mitchell amending relating to the education of th Hon. Mr. Blair to continue the orporating the Central Fire In ny of New Brunswick. Mr. Porter presented a petiti am Currey, Robert Scott a E. Stewart against the bill in ting the village of Andover for

and fire purposes. Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted of the indebtedness and prop-

York county. Mr. Fowler, from the cou ommittee, submitted a report Mr. Black made his motion, ed by Mr. Howe, for particu warrant and other exp

Mitchell said the int ild be furnished without ality of an address .- Moti

Mr. Pitts' resolution re the ools was made the order o

for Wednesday. Mr. Blair committed a bill and codify an act to provide division of the province into towns and parishes, Mr. Po the chair.

Dr. Stockton asked if the vided for any changes in the ndaries of the counties. Mr. Blair said there were 1 in the lines. The purpose of was simply to consolidate th existing acts .- Agreed to wi ments.-Adjourned. Fredericton, Feb. 25.-M introduced a bill to exempt cheese factories from taxa Alward, to incorporate the cal Church Society of New I Hon. Mr. Mitchell, to amen providing for the establish Boys' Industrial Home; Mr. further amend the New

Dental act of 1890. Dr. Alward presented a pe Rev. Thomas Marshall, Joh dale and others, the Meth isters of St. John, praying to amend the Liquor Lice 1887 may pass and become Mr. White presented the J. D. M. Keator, P. G. Le Wanamaker and dent of the parish of Ham county, praying for legisla ther protect muskrats in K Mr. Black committed a bi ment of the act to co amend the various acts relating to the Church of

New Brunswick, Mr. chair. Agreed to, with amen

journed. Fredericton, Feb. 26.-A the municipalities commit the municipalities commit and Mr. Fowler from the committee submitted ren Dr. Stockton presenter

of a bill amending the

Mr. Porter introduced

vive, continue and amen corporating the town of

Mr. Dibblee introduce

ending the act incorporat

Mr. McLeod introdu

also amending the law

act incorporating the i

land, so far as relates

St. Basil hospital. Mr. White, from the

act of 1887.

Carried.

ending the act relating

Mr. Mitchell submitte

law practice and proced

a report , referring back

the bill amending the

Mr. White, seconded

moved that the said bil

first order of the day

Hon. Mr. Blair introd

consolidate and amend viding for the payment

duties in certain cases.

Mr Pitts then spoke

of which he had given :

erence to the propose

lation at Ottawa. He

this subject before th

with doubt or reluctar

satisfaction. He was o

land village for water

act of 1887.

DOS

ferry.

mer is doing with his poultry. We come now to another con dition, viz: The poultry department hen will be found a paying one, but success is conditional. Let us consider the conditions. and.

CONDITION ONE is intelligent energy combined with knowledge of the best methods. The philosophy, or common sense this will be at once patent you when you realize that to the farmer can no more receive a return from neglected hens than he can from neglected fields. It is not a whit more unreasonable for him to expect paying crops from frozen ground than it is to anticipate a crop of eggs at winter prices from frozen hens. A profit from his fields can only be derived by the systematic, intelligent and industrious manipulation of the So it is with poultry. He must understand what he is about. He knows that his fields must be properly fed to ensure a paying return. The laying stock must be as equally well

They must be comfortably fed. housed in the cold season. They must be given food best calculated to furnish egg-forming material and to gen-'ly stimulate; material to furnish for the shell, meat to make blood. There is a constant drain on the resources of the regularly laying hen as there is on the fields from which suc-cessive crops are reaped. The farmer supplies the drain on his fields by a liberal supply of manure. He must supply the drain on the resources of laying hen by similar generous treatment in food. In summer, when the hen can roam at large, she supplies herself with all the necessar; egg-making material. But when she is confined to limited space, in winter, she must be furnished with all she has been accustomed to help herself to when abroad, and that is where your scientific work begins.

CONDITION NO. 2-THE PROPER FOOD.

This is a very important condition, because, by finding out what the egg is composed of and feeding such diet as will make it, the hen is more likely to lay the eggs you desire. And here we go to chemistry to give us the right start and to lead us on our way correctly. Turning then to Mr. Warring-ton, an English chemist, he tells us in an interesting article on poultry in the Agricultural Gazette of London, Eng-land, that the white of an egg is rich land, that the water of and soda, a in the alkalies, potash and soda, a part of the latter being present as common salt; that the yolk is extraor-

No. 3 diagram showing nest houses CONDITION NO. 5-THE PROPER or divisions to lay in, with passage to nest divisions. AGE FOR GOOD LATING.

As a rule the farmers keep their THE SCIENCE OF PROPER MANfowls to a venerable age. Year after year witnesses the same blddy laying and setting until she wishes to do Is there not science-knowledge of and setting until she wishes to do proper methods required in poultry nothing else than the latter.--(Far- management? Yet many persons mer's yarns: The Asiatics and the door think that is an occupation only fit knob)-Now, there is no money in an for a woman, or a cripple to look old hen because after two years she after. I tell you it takes a smart per-moults so late that before she begins son with both hands and feet to get to lay she will have eaten all future profit, or nearly all. A farmer will find that after two years of age there is no profit to be had in his hens. food that will go into eggs in Spanish food that will go into eggs in Spanish There may be exceptions in the case of Minorcas, Leghorns, Andalu-stans or Hamburghs, when they may be kept until the third year, but it is safer in the case of the mixed forwis usually found in the barn yard to lay better on it than an old hen. adopt the two year limit. The aim of That a laying hen will require, and adopt the two year limit. The aim of the farmer should be to have his pul- eats, more food than a non-laying one. lets lay by the time his yearling and Experience also teaches you that it is at Lewes tonight said that concilia-two year old hens begin to moult. He better to have your pullets of the same tion, negotiation and arbitration might will thus have eggs when they are be-graning to get high in price. Or, if laying in November the June hatched the farmer starts with a number of pullets will eat from their profit, unil their opporter that the starts with a number of pullets will eat from their profit, unil publics, of or about the same age, he they begin to lay a month after. Ex-need only breed for laying stock once perfence teaches that the farmer every two years. But for market, he should watch his tock of layers and displaced the old system of a balance every two years. But for market, he will, of course, have to breed every

CONDITION NO. 6- THE PROPER FOWLS FOR THE FARMER. The best all round fowl for the far-CHICKENS. But you say, "all that demands

mer is undoubtedly the Plymouth Rock. The cockerels ought to weigh it any more trouble than is gone to by the successful dairy man, or the tip top cheese maker, or the energetic market gardener, or the small fruit cultivator? Is it not true that success in every department of modern or mixed farming can only be that success in every department of modern or mixed farming can only be 4 pounds each in four months. They ought, with proper food and pushing, another condition, to put on from one pound to one pound and a quarter per onth after the first month. We have done this frequently at the Experi-mental Farm. The pullets and yearling hens are good winter layers. For iarge white eggs—and a number of them—the Black Minorcas, Andalu-

THE MARKET.

Then you have for eggs at all times years that England could not be mov-Innen you have for eggs at all times a ready market, which you have not always for some other products. You ask me where are our markets? I re-ply, at your own door. If there is a doubting Thomas listening to me let him try to purchase new laid eggs in the dire during the miniter and her miniter and sians and White Leghorns are to the fore. (See eggs). These are of course thoroughbreds. I find that when you talk thoroughbred to a farmer he apt to become scared at their cost. But, if he has a number of mixed fowls, not over two years, and he does

You must remember I am talking to which is fresh if laid any time within eed- a year of selling it. The winter home common salt; that the yolk is extraor-dinarily rich in phosphoric acid and ers. One of the greatest drawbacks to contains much more time than the white. The fundamental facts to be white. The fundamental facts to be borne in mind-says the same author -in arranging the diet of a hen are that the largest ingredients in eggs are hime, nitrogen and phosphoric acid. We have thus found from one chemist of, and we learn from another that frow naway, or given away by the butcher, when cut up are the cheap-est and best egg-making material ex-tant.

Benjamin McTavish, formerly of Southesk, Northumberland Co., while in the employ of the Randolph Lum-

Frankland says that 100 ozs of eggs ber Co of West Virginia was recent ontain as much nutriment as 104 ozs. ly crushed to death. He was driving of meat. Further, that 100 ozs. of the a team when the 'oad of logs gave yolk of the egg is equal to 230 ozs. of sudden lurch, tamming him against beef. So you will see that Canada large stump and killing him almost ineats more of what is nutritious in the stantly. He leaves five brothers and way of egg food than any other coun- four sisters.

try. The moral is obvious, we should Reid Blair of St. Marys, York Co., has procured a first class steam welltry and produce more of this superior food until it is within the reach of boring plant from the Robb Enginthe poorest as well as of the richest eering Co. of Amherst, and will go subject to eat it. A cultivated taste largely into the work of sinking in nations, as in individuals, is a corlargely into the work of sinking arreet index of a high intellectual and attended the boring of wells on the social status.

John has attracted much attention in Fredericton, and many persons be-lieve that the city will yet drawt its GOSCHEN AT LEWES. supply from the hill range at its rear. First Lord of the Admiralty Speaks There now seems a better prospec

than ever before that the Centreville on Conciliation and Arbitration. railway will soon become a complete construction. Messrs. Killeen and London, Feb. 26 .- Hon. G. J. Goshen Mahon were here last week making first lord of the admiralty, speaking

arrangements for the prosecution of the work. Frank Lawlor is in charge of the construction, sleepers are adver-tised for, and it is expected that a surveying party under the direction of Tyler Burpee, C. E., will begin op erations this week. Mr. Lawlor will have an office opened in town in a few days .- Woodstock Press. weed out the non-laying ones. All these are little details, it is true, but it is essential to success that you should know them. displaced the old system of a balance of power between European nations. England was not clever at this game, he said, and had held aloof, although her alliance was courted by several Moses Ward of Molus River, Kent Co., will be ninety-two years of age should he live to the 24th of May. He is breaking down pretty rapidly

winter. Mr. Ward is a man of large groups of power. "Our isolation, therefore," Mr. Go-But you say, "all that demands a schen, "is not one of weakness, but He has seen that part of the province" a pathless forest, and has lived con-it any more trouble than is has caused misunderstandings. But

guished German statesman, not Prince Bismarck, has been convinced for a mission at Fredericton Junction, will shortly move his family from the Sheffield rectory to Oromocto, that being a more central location. A splen-did entenrtainment was given by the ladies of the Church of England, assisted by kind friends, at the Frederioton Junction hall, Feb. 17th, to rais

the city during the winter and he will ded, that our relations with the Gerimprove them by introducing a thor-oughbred male. And this brings us to consider condition CONDITION NO. 7-HOW TO BREED You must remember I am talking to which is fresh if laid any time with a reference to the necessity for a a chu

A. P. A. PROTEST. Peroria, Ills., Feb. 26 .- The A. P. A. convention today adopted the follow-

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Pitcher's Castoria.

money towards the fund for building

sided. Among the features of the pro-

gramme were a vocal solo by Miss

Lida Miller, a cornet solo by Dr. Par

ker, and a character song by Nelli

freshments supplied by the ladies.

Richards and Fred Davis. At the close the audience was treated to re-

USING NATURE WISELY.

ch there. Rev. Mr. Dibblee pre

eral interference V rights, and though his not in entire harmony the political party to w ed, that was quite im as long as he followe duty. The resolution production, but was th now before the Ontari islative body for which always shown great in torney general had in

many measures that after the legislation relied with confidenc members sticking to and supporting this was not a party quest approached the leader ion about it, though i latter in a humor had told him to "pitcl the leader of the opp the position he had in this house he cou warmly support the r since confederation come before the coun as this proposed rem Hon. Mr. Blair-Wh urst school question Mr. Pits-Well, it st in line with this. He here that the attorne not have brooked int part of the dominion the Bathurst school in the history of th tion had the minor voke the interferen ion parliament. The ought to stand up resolution, because

of the strongest s interference by the ties with provincial