POOR DOCUMENT

HERE'S SELECTION OF THE SERVICE PROPERTY OF THE SELECTION OF THE SERVICE PROPERTY OF THE SERVICE PROPE THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., FEBRUARY 20, 1901.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE ATHLETES EVERYWHERE.

Pithy Paragraphs About Devotes of Various Sports-On The Football Field-With Golfers And Skaters-Latest Events Briefly Told.

Fredericton Defeats Woodstock.

Woodstock, Fcb. 18-(Special)-The lovers

Woodstock. Position. Fredericton.

The first half ended badly for the local

boys, and the visitors scored three goals.

More vim was put into the game by the
home team in the second half, and they

made two goals to one, consequently the visitors won, 4 to 2. Mr. Moore, of Montreal, acted as referee. Supper was given the visitors after the game, at Monahan's.

Boston, Feb. 18-The Transcript this after-

noon says:
The American-Henley, for which so many

Boston, Fob. 18-In the first game for the

world's pool championship at the Hub rooms tonight, Frank Sherman, of Washington, de-feated Irving Lorg, of this city, 150 to 105.

Score by innings: Sherman-14, 15, 10, 6, 0, 11, 0, 2, 7, 14, 10,

Chicago, Feb. 18-Pugilist Gus Ruhlin and

Spike Sullivan a Winner.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18-Spike Sullivan, of New York, was tonight given the decision over Tim Kearns, of Brooklyn, on points after 20 rounds of rough fighting before the Southern Athletic Club.

Dobbs and Young Jackson Draw.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 18—Bobby Dobbs, of Memphis, and Young Peter Jackson, of Cali-fornia; fought 20 rounds to a draw at the Phoenix A. C. tonight.

No Boston Boxing.

Boston, Feb. 18-The test case to stop box

ing exhibitions in Boston brought against two boxers at the Isoteric Club exhibition of

two boxers at the Isoteric Club exhibition of January 7, seems to have been successful, for "Young" Woods, one of the boxers, today in the Superior Court, pleaded guilty and was placed on probation.

In the lower eourt, Woods was found guilty and fined \$100. He appealed. The other boxer, being under 17 years of age, was discharged as a juvenile. The records show that this disposition of Woods' case was recommended by Cantain Gaskin.

Thistle Tour.

If the ice holds good the following rinks

of Thistle curlers will leave this morning to

J. McM. Reid.

play Moneton, Sackville and Amherst:

L. Merritt, J. L. Carmichael,
A. B. Holly, W. M. Rivers,
J. S. Malcolm, skip. J. F. Shaw, skip.

Duffy-Parker Race Postponed.

Owing to Duffy not being physically in

condition to skate a race this evening the third event of a series between him and Parker has been postponed until Thursday

J. S. Burpee.

W. A. Shaw, James Mitchell, skip.

commended by Captain Gaskin.

F. McLcan.

S. Sterling.

S. Staples.

J. Trites,

Association football match was played at the Queen's Club today. The ground was wet and there was a poor attendance. A number of members of Stratheona's Horse were among the spectators. They were warmly welcomed. At half time the teams had two goals each. Oxford won by 3 to 2 goals.

The result in the match between the

goals each. Oxford won by 3 to 2 goals.

In New York Tournament.

New York, Feb. 16—Wilson P. Foss, of Haverstraw, on the Hudson, won a decisive victory over the Chicagoan, Charles F. Condlin, tonight in the challenge match of the class A billiard tournament in the theatre of Knickerbocker 'A. C., the final score be-Amherst, Feb. 18—One of the best games of hockey played in Amherst this season was that of Saturday night between the Orioles, of Moncton, the champions of New Brunswick, and Deceivers, of Amherst, which resulted in a score of £ to 1 in favor of the home team. Both teams scored in the first half. In the second half, which was most exciting, Moncton claimed a goal, but as the goal post was down it was decided against them. They then left the ice. Amherst scored another goal, claiming the game. ing 500 to 262. Condlin was the challenger for the championship title and \$1,000 trophy held by Foss. Foss' average, 10 40.60 highest runs 69, 57, 53. Condlin's average 5 32.46, highest rups 43, 24 21.

Indoor Handicaps.

Boston, Feb. 16—Fully 8,000 people witnessed the twelfth annual indoor games of the Boston A. A. at Mechanics' Hall here tonight. A world's indoor record was broken in the 45 yards elcw hurdle by F. C. Scheuber, of Hopkinson School, who made the distance in 5 4.5 seconds in two consecutive heats, one of them being the semi-final. The event was won by W. B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania, who had been given

awson his designer, Mr. Crownshield, and nany Boston yachtsmen, the old yacht De-ender has been found to be in such poor condition that she will not be brought around to Boston to race against the yacht building in this city. Mr. Crownsheld and Mr. Lawrey returned tonight from New York and reported to Mr. Lawson that the Defender was in an advanced state of decay and in order to make her seaworthy she would practically have to be rebuilt. The old aluminum plates on her tepsides are in very bad shape being very much corroded, and when Mr. Crowinshield rubbed his fingers on some of them they crumbled like ashes.

The Championship Races Saturday. Montreal. Feb. 16-The amateur skating championship under the auspices of the Na-tional Skating Association of America and the Amateur Skating Association of Canala,

the Amateur Skating Association of Canala,
raced here today:
The Stated States was represented by E.
A. Thomas and F. R. Sagur, of the New
York A. C.; F. D. Gibbs, of Newburgh, and
J. W. Olmsted, of Beston.
Canada was represented by Drury, Pilkie,
Caldwell and other fast men. The only
first place taken by the Americans was won
by A. E. Thomas, of New York, who captured the five mile race. Summary:
One mile race-Bellefulle, Rat Portage, 1st;
Pilkie, Montreal, 2nd; Drury, Montreal, 3rd.
Time-2.53 3-5.
220 yards-Robson, Toronto, 1st; Piper, To-

220 yards—Robson, Toronto, 1st; Piper, Toronto, 2nd; Caldwell, Montreal, 3rd. Time—20 2-5. 880 yards, backward—Fafard, 1st; Stephen, 2nd; Thibault, 3rd. Time—1.31 1-5.
Three miles—St. Marie, Montreal, 1st. 880 yards—Drury, Montreal, 1st; Caldwell, Montreal, 2nd; Robson, Toronto, 3rd. Time

-1.27 E-5.
220 yards, hurdles-Piper, Toronto, 1st;
1rwin. Montreal, 2nd; Holcome, Montreal,
2rd. Time-25 2-5 seconds.
Five miles-Thomas, New York, 1st;
Pikle, Montreal, 2nd; Spooner, Point St.
Charles, 3rd. Time-16.56 2-5.

Dalton a Winner. Moncton, Feb. 17-(Special)-One of the

fastest one mile races this season was wit ressed on Saturday night by a large crow in the Victoria rink, between Smith, o Moncton, and Dalton, of St. John, both mer skating faster than ever witnessed here be fore, Dalton winning by about six feet. Yale Whins Columbia

New York, Feb. 16-In a one-sided hockey game played in this city tonight the Yale University Hockey Club team defeated the

The St. John-Halifax Games.

On Saturday night the All-St. John hockey team had its final practice before meeting the Wanderers of Halifax on Tuesday even-ing. The team has improved considerably in the past two weeks, but it still has several weak points. The forwards are slow at the "fface off" and with a quick opponent are "face off" and with a quick opponent ar sure to lose the puck. One member of the team is weak in his stick handling, not hav-ing sufficient control as he carries it lightly in one hand. The checking could be more in one hand. The checking could be more efficiently done than at present, however. In foreign matches this may be much better than in practices. The goal-keeper has a tendency to leave his position when the puck goes behind the posts. He should let the point or coverpoint look after the disc on such occasions as his position is in front of his goal. The public may expect a sharp and close contest on Tuesday as the Wanderers are reported to be very fast. The All
We John team for Tuesday evening will be St. John team for Tuesday evening will be

as follows:
Guy Johnston, goal.
K. Inches, point.
F. Hilyard, cover-point.
H. E. C. Sturdee, Cyrus Inches, C.
Gregory, Wm. Murray, forwards.
G. M. Blizzard, spare man.

G. M. Blizzard, spare man.
On Wednesday evening there will probably
be a change in the team.
The Wanderers team will probably consis
of the following players:

Pickering, cover-point.

Stephens, Harrington, Dwyer, Bauld, for- J. A. Sinclair,

Trouble in Game at Amherst.

Moncton, Feb. 17-(Special)-The Orioles of Moncton, and the Deceivers, of Amherst, played a rough and tumble hockey match at played a rough and tumble bockey match at Amberst Saturday night, which ended in a wrangle that threatened the lives of some of the Moncton players. When time was called each team had scored one, and play was extended 10 minutes. The Moncton team claimed they scored a goal and, during the argument that ensued, left the ice. The Amberst men took advantage of this to make a goal unopposed and both sides claimed they scored as oal unopposed and both sides claimed they scored as oal unopposed and both sides claimed to graph. Wife—Because, my dear, it makes the bills so much smaller.—Harver's Bazar.

The world's manufactures use 90 tons of gold and 515 tons of silver a year.

The world's manufactures use 90 tons of gold and 515 tons of silver a year.

The world's manufactures use 90 tons of gold and 515 tons of silver a year.

The world's manufactures use 90 tons of gold and 515 tons of silver a year.

The world's manufactures use 90 tons of gold and 515 tons of silver a year.

The world's manufactures use 90 tons of gold and 515 tons of silver a year.

The world's manufactures use 90 tons of gold and 515 tons of silver a year.

The world's manufactures use 90 tons of gold and 515 tons of silver a year.

The world's manufactures use 90 tons of gold and 515 tons of silver a year.

The world's manufactures use 90 tons of gold and 515 tons of silver a year.

The world's manufactures use 90 tons of gold and 515 tons of silver a year.

The Chincha islands, on which not plant grows, have yielded to the Peruvisity college maintained by a municipality.

The Chincha islands, on which the sills and a cake of yeast. The yeast, fermenting in the poor beast's stommach, raised the umbrella, and silve the bills and cake of yeast. The world in swall water and on a college will acknown the secunds and one of the sills and a cake of yeast. The yeast, frementing in the poor beast's stommach, raised the umbrella and a cake of yeast. The yeast, frementing in the poor beast's stommach, raised the umbrella and one of barley will absorb 5.

MILLINERY NOTES.

Winter Hats and Attractive Ornawinter Hata and Attractive oran-ments For the Hair.

Velvet, felt and fur predominate in the world of millinery. Feathers also are largely used, and velvet flowers, particu-larly chrysanthemuns, while choux of mousseline de soie and flowers composed of fluffy masses of the same material are

of fluffy masses of the same material are greatly employed.

Draped toques accompany street costumes and often have a border of feathers. 'There are many elaborate fancy feathers seen, made of several different kinds, so skillfully joined as to seem one and colored and painted in a variety of ways. Flowers next the hair are worn under the brim of round hats.

Here or appears are now the almost in-Hair ornaments are now the almost invariable accompaniment of evening costumes, and white seems to be preferred to colors. Many attractive designs are



ribbon to the group of jeweled ostrich tips held by a tiny diamond coronet.

There are jeweled knots, buckles and other than the coroner in the coroner. er ornaments, always with a little ap-right arrangement of feathers, ritbon or

Woodstock, Feb. 18—(Special)—The lovers of hockey saw a good game tonight when the Century team of this town crossed sticks with the Fredericton seven in the Century ice rink. A strong team from the Celestial City, with Thomas C. Doherty as spare man, arrived on the Gibson train shortly after noon. At 9 o'clock, when the game began, there were goodly number present and the coquilles. The sleeves, of half length, are plaited in the middle, the fullness forming a puff at the shoulder and elbow. The sleeves are finished with a frill of lace.

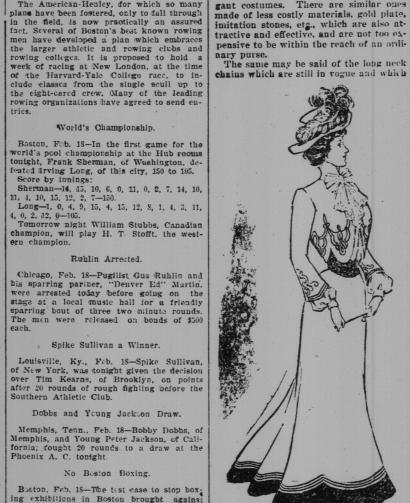
Judic Chollet, lace and continuing to the waist in a guipure cuff and are continued by a puff of tulle gathered into a band at the wrist. The draped belt is of black mousseline de soie.

BUCKLES FOR BELTS.

They Are an Elaborate and Impor-

Bodices of white lace are to be worn during the winter, accompanied by belts of grosgrain or white kid. The buckles used for these belts are highly ornamental and are composed of differently tinted golds in combination—principally red and green—and of enamel, old silver and green—and of enamel, old silver and semiprecious stones. The designs are odd and often very beautiful, and such buckles are employed for the most elegant costumes. There are similar ones made of less costly materials, gold plate, imitation stones, etg., which are also attractive and effective, and are not too expressive to be within the reach of un ordipensive to be within the reach of an ordi-

The same may be said of the long neck



OUT OF DOOR COSTUME

are, when genuine, very costly. Pretty ones may be obtained at a moderate price, however, made of silver, coral, crystal and similar inexpensive substances.

cloth. The foot of the skirt is faced with brown velvet, above which are three lines of stitching. The bolero is cut in deep points, which are appliqued on white cloth and ornamented with brown. embroidery. The full chemisette is of sulphur mousseline de soie, the cravat of white lace. The sleeves, which are tight white lace. The sleeves, which are tight as far down as the elbow, flare below it and are embroidered with brown. Beneath them are full undersleeves of sulphur mousseline, gathered into a tight cuff. The wide belt is of brown velvet. The brown felt hat is trimmed with brown plumes and a jeweled ornament.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Pastor-And what would you like to

give your pastor for a present?
Rollo (who loves his pastor)—A phono

RIDING HABITS.

Are Scant and Short, by Fashion's Wise Decree. The old fashion of long, flowing, picturesque riding habits has entirely gone out, and it is a fortunate thing in view of the safety of the rider. The modern riding skirt is dangerous enough with its bunches and elastics to impede movement in case of accident. Habits are now made as short and slant as possible, just



is seated on the horse. The tight bodice is sometimes replaced by the close riding

the toilet for out of town riding is much less conventional than that for the city

The cut given today shows a gown of right arrangement of feathers, ribben or lace, but the entire ornament is small and lace, but the entire ornament is small and not at all aggressive.

The sketch shows an evening bodice of light violet sural. It is pointed in front and has a round decolletage, which is framed in a sort of fichu drapery of lace, fastened at the left side by a jeweled ornament and continuing to the waist in a sural. The sleeves of plaited mousseline and is closed by a latticework of black velvet ribbon terminating in a chou. The sleeves of plaited mousseline end just below the elbow in a surance cuff and are continued by a puff

LAMP SHADES.

Some Novel Ideas With Regard to

Them. An ingenious housekeeper has hit upon a novel method of catching the innumer-able insects which are attracted by the lamp upon warm evenings. The lamp shade is coated outside with vaseline, and the insects flying against it are caught therein and are thus prevented from continuing to fly about. It would appear that the shade requires frequent



washing and revaselining during the

evening, as its aspect when covered with the bodies of mosquitoes and moths cannot be pleasing.

White or pink is now used solely for candle and lamp shades for evening en-tertainments, as, however attractive other colors are in themselves, they give the light a tinge unbecoming to the com-plexion. White reflections clear the skin; pink ones give it warmth; hence the choice has been narrowed to these

Today's cut shows a gown of biscuit colored cloth. The rather long skirt closes in front under a stitched bias band closes in front under a stitched bias band which is adorned with small buttons and follows the edge of the skirt all around. At the hips are short lines of stitching. The bolero bodice is edged with a stitched bias band and closes with small buttons. It is plaited obliquely across the bust and ornamented with lines of stitching, and the triple collar is also stitched. The plastron and collar are of plaited taffets. The sleeves are plaited at the top. feta. The sleeves are plaited at the top.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

That Was the Suit. Hodge-I've got a suit of clothes for

every day in the week.

Podge (suspiciously)—I never see you wear any but the one you have on now.
Hodge (cheerfully)—That's the suit.—Town Topics. She-I do hope I'll have a fine day for my wedding. Goodness knows I deserve

He-You do indeed. You'll have plen-

THE SHEEP OF TODAY

PRESENT PERFECTION.

That Every Shepherd Should Know. Influence of Temperament-Impor-

tance of Constitution, A shepherd should know the laws of life and breeding by which the sheep has been brought from its wild state to its present perfection, says Farm, Stock and Home. The law of "like begets like" is true, but the student wants to know why the first "like" was in certain form and condition, why one sheep had fine wool and another coarse, why one weighed only 100 pounds at maturity and another 300, why one had fine bones and another coarse, why one is narrow chested and thin necked and another the reverse; in fact, he wants to know the whole secret of form, vitality and constitution, so that he may apply those laws to the further improvement of his flock. The sheep, like the human being, is made up of brain, bone, muscle and vitals, and it is the predominance of either of these which gives the various breeds their peculiar shapes and fineness or coarseness of wool. The nervous temperament gives fineness of skin, hair or wool and bone, slimness of muscle, narrow chest and shoulders, small extremities, with the exception of the brain case, which is thin, though large in proportion to the size of the body. It is predominance of this temperament in the Merino which gives it fine wool, and the finer it is bred the more deliand the finer it is bred the more delicate in so skirt, but the effect in motion is bad, as the basque flaps and waves with the action of the horse.

Plain buttoned gloves replace the picturesque gauntlet, and the hat is a derby or square topped silk beaver. For the country a soft felt hat is often used, as the tell of the proper square topped silk beaver.



um width of chest, shoulders and hips, but is always long in proportion to So I would say, stay on the farm, width. This temperament prevails in the long wooled sheep.

scribed as one of rotundity, as large vital organs give depth and breadth to the chest, round limbs and head, short, thick extremities, and the skin is soft and pink colored on account of strong circulation of the blood. The skin also moves easily on the body on account of more adipose tissue beneath it, and the hair or wool is medium in thickness and length. This temperament prevails in the Southdown and Shropshire, which are probably the best types of the middle wools. An even commingling of the temperaments in one animal or human gives what is called a good constitution, and a good constitution is necessary to prepotency. The knowledge of the foregoing principles is the science of breeding and is expressed in the law "like begets like." For instance, mate two beings together with the same temperament and the progeny will be like both parents, but if two animals of different temperaments are mated the progeny will be most like the parent with the stronger constitution. Hence we see the necessity of a purely bred, strong ram for the improvement of a flock of common ewes. The better and more perfect he is the greater and quicker will be the improvement of the flock, and the second cross will show the change much more than the first. But the sire should not be bred to his daughter except in extreme cases and by an expert, as close breeding weakens the constitution though it fixes the vype. A new ram of the same blood should be used. This is the law by which breeders have originated the various types of sheep. Others have followed n their footsteps, corrected some of their errors and kept the improvement going on. It is for us to keep up this improvement by specific application of the laws of heredity as manifested in the various temperaments of the animals we would improve, for whatever here applies to the sheep applies to other domestic animals.

The originators of types have crossed, outbred and inbred till they got an ideal. They put in a dash more of nerve for fineness, or of the motive power for strength of frame, or of the vital organs, so that the carcass may be better supplied with nutrition, as the case may require. This is the way all the English breeds of sheep and other stock have been made what they are, and this is the way the newer breeds like the Shropshire and Suffolk among sheep are crowding to the front. They are the latest product of the breeder's art and "fill the eye" of the connoisseur. The men who produced them were a law to themselves, they were philosphers and have benefited the world far more than all the ancient philosophers, since they not only delved into nature's secrets, but turned into material benefit for the use of mankind. The understanding shepherd is all times one of nature's noblemen. Let every shepherd emulate the understanding shepherd and become & philosopher in his line.

Sad End of a Colorado Cow. A Colorado farmer lost a cow in a queer manner last week. The animal in rummaging through a summer kitchen found and swallowed an old umbrella and a cake of yeast. The yeast,

STAY ON THE FARM. No Place on Earth Where One Can Enjoy

town will admit of considerable dis

ussion, but we take the side in favor of staying on the farms. There is no place on earth that man may enjoy more freedom, more fresh air, and better "grub." than right out at a convenient distance from good amount of storage room above the markets. What is there more enjoyable than looking among bunches of young swine, selecting the ones you hink nearer your ideal, or watching calves and colts playing in the lots, frisking about and enjoying the sun-light? What is nicer than to see a hen with a flock of young chicks all of one color, scratching for bugs, etc., each one busy and seeming to enjoy itself to a very high degree? crops growing from the time they first peep above the ground until the final stage of maturity is reached? People of ripe, old age may take more enjoyment in living in town, where everything is more handy, where they have their mail more regularly, and where they are might derive more real pleasure on the farm where there is more quiet than in town, where there is always more or less (generally more) noise, and a general hustle and bustle. Another point in favor of living on the farm is the rearing of a family of children. Notice, if you will, the strong probability of city boys getting into bad company, and forming such habits as their parents would- blush to have them become ac quainted with. While the lads of the country do not come in contact with so many of these things. yet they find out enough sometimes to do them a great amount of harm. We would not try to elevate ourselves above our friends in town, but we do believe children are more apt to form habits through evil associations in the alleys and back streets connection with a farm life. We do not consider ourselves authority on this subject, but simply write our thoughts in connection therewith, hoping it may cause some one to pause before leaving the farm in an effort to better his condition in the world. The farmer feeds the world. Just think! All the multitudes of earth live from the labor of the socalled "hayseed," and why should

SEED WHEAT KERNELS. The vital temperament may be de-Upon Their Careful Selection Depends the Resulting Crop. Great possibilities lie in the development of seed wheat. Constant sehave a constant tendency to improve the seed and the resulting crop. Some experiments were carried on in France to determine to what extent the crop could be improved by such a selection. Though the process was carried on for only three years, the results were apparent. The experiment was tried in two directions, always selecting the largest seeds for one crop and the smallest seeds for another. At the end of three years the yield on the plats planted with the large seeds was very marked over the plats that had been planted with the small seeds. Also the large wheat grains had more vigor and developed much more rapidly than did the others, and the crop matured earlier. The same experimenter carried on at the same time a parallel experigrains that developed soonest on the heads, and for another lot selected the grains that matured latest on the heads. In three years he had two crops growing side by side, one of them maturing six days ahead of

Prize Winning Buff Cochin Pullet. Among the handsomest of lowls is the Buff Cochin. It is a large breed; the standard weight for hens being 81/2 pounds. They are fairly good lay-



BUFF COCHIN PULLET.

kind, docile and bear confinement in a small yard. They are heavily feathered, and in pure buff color are unsurpassed by no other breed. The pullet illustrated is a first prize winner at the Ontario Poultry Show

and is owned by F. A. Stewart.

Litter for scratching sheds may be made of cheap hay or straw. Some use dry leaves; but they are some what difficult to handle and break up easily. Some farmers accomplish the land is plowed or spaded. ra sheaf grein, and doubtless this is a philosopher, frequently a poet and at as good to do, especially in the case of sheaf oats. But when the thrash- may be mixed with dry dirt, ing has been done the practice of scattering the grain in litter is a good one and induces exercise.

> Any method of conserving moisture will prove of assistance later in the year. The amount of moisture abmous. It is estimated that one acre

water a day, a fact which has been demonstrated by experiment, but which will not be accepted by many,

purposes, 429 are used for their perfumes. The Chinchy islands on which not n plant grows, have yielded to the Peruvian

A COVERED BARNYARD.

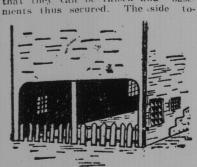
Handy For the Storage of Manure and a Run Under Cover for Cattle in Winter.

The shaded part of the aeco ing cut (Fig. 1) shows an addition to an old barn that gives a covered space for the storage of manure and a run under cover for cattle in Winter, while providing also a large



ADDITION TO BARN. upon the end of the barn

that contains the cattle quarters. bringing these adjacent to the cov ered barnyard. A basement barnyard is shown in Fig. 2. A covered barnyard of this sort at note regularly, and where day a not burdened with the cares of a small expense can be had by those farmer's life; but even this class who have basements under their who have basements under their small expense can be had by those barns, or who have barns so located that they can be raised and base



ward the south can be left open get the air, and a place for the storage of manure where it will not lose any of its valuable qualities. The manure can be spread over the basement floor daily-a little straw or other litter thrown over it, when the cattle will keep it packed tightly down. The idea is illustrated in Fig. 2.—N. Y. Tribune.

WIDE TIRES AND ROADS.

We are a long way yet from having as are common in Europe, but such as we have we do not know how to preserve. The splendid roadways of Europe could not exist without a ent countries, but in all essentials the same, by which the width of all wagon tires is regulated according to the weight carried. In France every wagon and market cart is a min-iature roadmaker. The width of the tires there varies from three to ten inches, most of the four-wheeled vehicles having six-inch rim, and a rear axle several inches longer than tracking. In Germany, where the main roads are models of smoothness, every heavily loaded wagon must have at least a four-inch tire, and even the pleasure carriages are required to be shod with tires wider than those so often seen in America on the heaviest trucks. Similar laws exist in Austria, Switzerland and throughout the British isles, and in many cities on the Asiatic and African continents. It is probable that any attempt to make and enforce similar laws in this country would meet with determined opposition. Naturally a destructive race, Americans scorn anything like saving, and prefer to build a road thrice over to caring for them properly. Common sense would dictate that wide tires should be used, law or no law, but they never will be unless the intelligent rich riders set the fashion, and then others will follow. Until then our good roads will be destroyed almost as fast as made .- Golden Days.

It has long been an expression in England that the best way to increase the size of a farm was by going down deeper, instead of widening out from the sides. Those who cultivate only the six inches of the surface soil are limiting their operations. While the cold sub-soil should not be turned over so as to be placed on the surface, yet the plow can encroach a little on the sub-soil every year, and if a sub-soil plow is used, then the lower soil may be loosened so as to permit of the easier penetration of the roots of plants The sub-soil is rich in plant food that can be made available crops, and as long as clover other crops are grown and turne under there will be added to the sur

growing crops and returned to the Poultry Manure Is Valuable. The droppings of poultry are beer kind, as poultry manure is the only kind that is free from the seeds of weeds. If the manure is carefully saved it will be found excellent for the garden. It is better to broadcas ing it into the soil. To apply it the rows or on the hills is to ir risk of damage to tender plan plaster or kainit, and if the lumps in the manure they sho broken by beating with the bi

face soil portions of the fertilizing

elements that are taken up by the

Every fruit grower should hav least one hive of bees. It is cess in fruit growing, and unless someone is sufficiently interested in bees to have a number of hives, the entire community of fruit growers will find their expected quota fruit to be lacking.

The first fire brick made in this coutry were manufactured in Baltimore 1827. They were manufactured for il backs of the old-fashioned fireplaces, the limestone proving too friable.