

# THE FREEDRAGON

VOL. IV., NO. 31.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1893.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## HOTELS.

### QUEEN HOTEL,

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THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR. PERFECT VENTILATION THROUGHOUT. LARGE AND AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS on each floor and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is the best of the kind in the city, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

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ROBBER AND CARTRIDGE of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are preferable.

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Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

**FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Glaucoma Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.**

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and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not  
J. H. 20  
53c, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

## FARM AND FIRE.

### Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

In a paper read before the Sheep Breeders Association by James Tolton, Walkerton, Ont., he said:

To answer this question, defining the particular breed of sheep that is best, may appear an easy observation on reading on dangerous ground, and also might appear a little presumptuous on the part of the writer. It is true with sheep, as with other lines of live stock, that there are particular sorts that are better adapted than others to certain conditions and localities. For instance, the Clyde or Shire horse, with his large bone, great muscle, and heavy weight, is the most suitable for moving heavy loads; but if style, action and speed are required, we would not look among either of these breeds, but would go to the blood or carriage horse with his fine style, splendid action, and clean bone. If we want a cow to make gill-edged butter, we would likely find her among the so-called dairy breeds; or if we desired cattle more particularly for stall-feeding or grazing for beef purposes, it is not at all probable we would find them among the "dairy breeds" but would get Shortorns, Herefords, or Polled Angus. If Providence, aided by the skill of man, has created and perfected the horse for his multitudinous purposes, and the cow for her economic uses, the more useful animal, the sheep, has not been left in the rear. Among sheep, we have as many or more breeds than among the sorts above mentioned. We have the fine, medium, and coarse wool sheep, some producing wool suitable for the manufacture of those who live in luxury, others from which are clipped wool suitable or making the coarser clothing of the toiler and wage earner. We have the light and nimble sheep that can clear some producing wool from the rocks and hills where the pasturage is scant. Again there are sorts that are better adapted and more profitable in climates that are warmer than ours, and we have those breeds that are common to all climates, and to our climate. We have those with white faces and legs, and some have brown faces, others with black faces. We have sheep that have horns, while some have none, and sheep that have what are commonly called forelocks, others have bare faces, and so on almost without end.

It may be said that the question is not being answered, which is the best breed of sheep. It is not the purpose of this paper to name one particular breed as the best for every person who breeds or intends to breed sheep. It would be pasting strange indeed, if from the numerous breeds we have, with their varied qualities a selection of the best breed for each individual breeder could not be made.

There should be good and valid reasons for any particular breed being selected as the most suitable, and when selecting a breed it should be considered which sort under the circumstances would be most profitable and suit the conditions and surroundings best, or else be more pleasing to the eye and taste. It is true that there are several breeds that are common to us that may meet one or all of the requirements, so that after all every sheep breeder or person desirous of becoming one should answer the question for himself, after making due allowance for what may seem the popular demand.

When the selection of the best breed is made, what I would like to impress on the readers of this paper is not to attempt to keep sheep for the purpose of keeping them down on the summer range, or to run on the roadside to be chased by every passing dog in summer, and just take out an existence around a straw stack in the winter,—for by this method they will neither fill the pocket or please the eye; but on the other hand, give them the attention that has been recommended in the pages by papers read at meetings of this Association. I do not know that there are any domestic animals that respond to kind, attentive and liberal treatment more readily than the sheep.

I marked the title of this paper in the way some may expect, but if by word or sentence I have assisted in drawing the attention of the general farmer to the importance of keeping more sheep, giving them better attention, and breeding to pure-bred lines, the object of this paper has been accomplished.—Farmers' Advocate.

## JAGS CORNERED.

### Not a Barroom Open in South Carolina—Census Provides for Time of Prohibition.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 2.—The inception of operations of the dispensary law was attended in Columbia with wild and boisterous revels. The law is an innovation and an experiment of the most novel sort. Under it the state takes entire charge of the selling of intoxicating beverages.

The state has a big central dispensary in Columbia, where whiskey, beer and wine and other liquors are put in bottles and kegs. This dispensary furnishes liquors to the county dispensaries which are established upon the petition of the majority of the freeholders of a town.

Nearly every bar has made phenomenal sales this week, many people buying enough to last for months. Columbia bars kept open house until 12 o'clock last night. Their sales were immense. The consequence was there was much tumult in the streets. A double guard was on duty on the state dispensary, as threats of burning it had been made.

The bars are all closed today and the town is dry, no county dispensary having yet been established here. The state employs a large force of constables whose names are not known, to detect "blind tigers." Possession of a United States revenue license is prima facie evidence of intention to violate the law. Failure to obtain a license will put the United States revenue force as well as the state constables on the track of violators. Barkeepers will obey the law.

A test will be made to try the constitutionality of the law in the United States supreme court and the state supreme court and the state supreme court have already decided the law valid. A new case will be made for trial in the United States supreme court.

The liquor of South Carolina goes into the liquor business, a large beginning, like that of a man who starts off with one leg and one crutch. The outlook for the Palmetto state for the next six months is the driest ever known in this country.

When the situation is understood it will be seen that Kansas, North Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska are the states which are being consumed. Drought destroyer Dyer's never encountered such a chance to win glory as this state will present but only the legislature which brought about the drought will be able to relieve it.

The large towns are opposed to the law and to everything that pertains to Tillman and the Tillman regime. They are also opposed to the law in politics. Led by the city of Charleston, they refuse to take advantage of the dispensary law and prefer to go dry.

The inhabitants rely on suffering such an amount of discomfort as will bring about a repeal of the law as soon as the legislature reconvenes.

The scenes here and all over the state were such only this brand new condition of things could create. The liquor dealers got rid of their goods at any price ready to sell. The farmers liquor sold from 50 cents to \$1 a bottle and the common grades of all sorts of drinkables went for what any one offered to pay for them.

Sinful cognac could be had until midnight Friday for a dollar a quart and also twenty year old applejack. Old whiskey that used to sell for a gallon sold readily at \$4. The farmers liquor sold from 50 cents to \$1 a bottle and the common grades of all sorts of drinkables went for what any one offered to pay for them.

For days and days the wagons of the farmers and all others who do their marketing here, were loaded with barrels, demijohns and casks of liquor, while in this city every household had in a six months' stock of liquor if he had to get or borrow in order to get the money.

The estimated cost of the dispensary is \$10,000. It will replace a stock of one-half million dollars of a month ago, which have been employed in this business.

Official papers are considerably behind the old established rates. They must needs be by Gov. Tillman to make good his promise to cover into the treasury a profit of half a million dollars at the end of a year.

The estimated cost of the dispensary is \$10,000. It will replace a stock of one-half million dollars of a month ago, which have been employed in this business.

Until a few days ago there was much doubt as to what would become of the social clubs throughout the state, many of them depending upon their sideboards to a large extent for their social life.

In Charleston the three leading clubs have passed resolutions deciding to auction the stock of liquors on hand, and have even gone so far as to forbid the use of liquors on the premises.

It is probable that a hundred or more blind tigers opened their side doors with the inauguration of the new plan. The governor has already organized a constabulary force all over the state, but refuses to give the names of the appointees.

War is imminent between France and Siam. French dispatches report that the French gunboat Lutin has anchored off Bangkok Siam, and is preparing to fire upon the city.

## LUCKIEST MAN IN MAINE.

### The Last of Ten Lost \$50 Bills Almost Blown Back into His Pocket.

The Maine Farmer nominates a candidate for the distinction of being the luckiest man in Maine, and the New York Recorder thinks he will be elected. W. B. Harriman, of Rensselaer, used to drive the stage from Readfield depot to the farm at Kent's hill, a distance of about four miles over the hills. One blustering day of winter a package containing \$500 in fifty dollar bills was a part of his charge. In order to be particularly careful of the money he put it on the seat of the stage and then posted himself on it. As he weighed about two hundred pounds, he considered the money tolerably safe, but in some way his weight broke the string and seal of the package, and in a fatal instant, when Harriman rose in his seat to whip his horses through a stubborn drift, a gust of north wind swept under him and blew the greenbacks far and wide over the snow. Harriman saw them speeding over the field with a feeling of dismay, but he happened to be near his own home, and at once called on his neighbors for help. No one was more popular in the town than this same W. B. Harriman, and the neighbors turned out as a fire. By careful searching of the fields over which the bills had blown, all the money was found but fifty dollars. The most diligent search failed to discover it, and it was lost. But they did not count on Harriman's Luck. The field where the bill was lost was about a quarter of a mile from Harriman's barn, and one day the next winter Harriman happened to be standing in his barn door when a heavy wind sprang up, blowing directly from the field. His attention was attracted to a faded green object, that looked like a lost bill and was coming dancing across the field. Harriman watched it and saw it flutter and finally fall into the barn door like a swallow. He caught it and examined it. It was faded and worn, but through all the wrinkles of time he discerned the beautiful features of the fifty dollar bill that blew away from him the winter before.

## THE ADMIRAL'S BLUNDER.

### Question of Responsibility for the Victoria Disaster.

LONDON, July 1.—At last we have the truth about the great naval disaster nine days ago in a far corner of the Mediterranean. It was a very human blunder which sent the monster engine of war with nearly 400 of her crew to the bottom of the sea. The man who, by common consent, ranked as the ablest commander of the finest navy in the world, gave an order which involved the deadliest peril, if it did not make disaster inevitable.

This, however, does not throw the responsibility entirely upon the dead admiral. Assuming that Sir George was directly responsible for the collision, the rules of the British admiralty will still hold commanders of their respective vessels directly responsible for the collision.

The point is this: A captain's first duty in peaceful evolutions is to avoid letting his vessel collide or run ashore, even if necessary to disregard a superior's orders in order to escape a catastrophe.

This rule was distinctly emphasized at a recent court martial on the stranding of the battleship Howe. It was this rule which Admiral Markham obeyed when he failed to respond at first to Tyrone's order to turn the Camperdown's prow toward the Victoria. Had Markham, or rather the captain of the Camperdown, persisted in disregard of the commander-in-chief's order, under protection of this rule, the disaster would have been averted.

Tyrone, who was a stern disciplinarian, hoisted the peremptory signal, "Why any orders not obeyed?" The position of the Camperdown's commander was like that of the commander of the light brigades at Balaklava, who knew "somebody had blundered."

It must be said in defence of both captains that Admiral Tyrone not only was never known to make a mistake, but he possessed to a degree which probably no living naval commander enjoys, the absolute confidence and loyalty of every man under him.

Lord Charles Beresford, illustrating the point in conversation the other day, said: "My confidence in the judgment and ability of Admiral Tyrone was so great that had I been in a general action, and on the point of vanquishing the ship with which I was engaged, and Sir George had signalled me to withdraw, I should have obeyed without even a doubt of the wisdom of his order arising in my mind, so sure would I be that his superior judgment saw for me a more effective part to play."

It was from such a man that the commanders of Britain's greatest naval squadrons received a fatal order. What wonder is it that it was obeyed, even against instinctive protests of judgment of his subordinates?

No one has yet questioned Tyrone's self-possession at the time, but it is a point of perhaps the greatest significance that he had only that morning returned to duty from the sick list.

The fact printed to-day about the causes of the calamity have made a most painful impression in England. There is no disposition to denounce the gallant admiral who would make no effort to save his own life.

SRVIVORS TELL THE STORY.

The survivors landed at Malta, confirm in their account of the catastrophe, the reports hitherto cabled from Beyrut. An officer who was an eye witness of the whole affair, after detailing how the ram of the Camperdown had stove an enormous hole in the hull of the Victoria below the water line, said that almost immediately after the collision the Victoria began to settle by the head and in four minutes the vessel tumbled partly over by her bows under water.

The officer added that he did not see a single man jump overboard until the order was given for every man to save himself. Many of the men were good swimmers, but they were unable to get at a safe distance from the ship before she tumbled completely over and went down. The crew were caught in the vortex caused by the foundering ship, and their strength and ability as swimmers availed them nothing against the suction which drew them down.

A sailor who was of the crew of the Victoria said that he was with the collision occurred. When he felt the shock he started to run to the upper deck. The water began to pour into the ship in an enormous volume after the collision. When he reached the upper deck he saw Vice Admiral Tyrone and Captain Maurice Bourke standing at their posts. Every man on duty was at his station.

Shortly after the sailor got to the upper deck the ship listed heavily to starboard and an order was given to jump and for every man to save himself. Until that order was given no man left his post, although the vessel was lying at such an angle that it was necessary for the men to hold on to supports to keep them from sliding overboard.

All knew the Victoria was doomed, but every man stood by her till ordered to abandon her.

The sailor said he felt himself being drawn down by the suction of the sinking ship almost as soon as he jumped, but in some way he got out of the downdraft of the water and was soon afterwards picked up by a boat from another vessel.

From the time of the collision to the time he was picked up scarcely fifteen minutes elapsed.

Another survivor said he heard it said, but was unable to confirm the report, that seeing a collision was inevitable the commander of the Camperdown ordered her engines reversed, and the vessel was actually going astern when she struck the Victoria. The same person also heard that Vice Admiral Tyrone had declined to accept the offers of other vessels to lower boats and go to the rescue of the Victoria's crew until it was too late.

Both funnels of the Victoria broke off and the turret fell out while the vessel was listing to starboard.

An officer who was on deck at the time of the collision says it is quite unintelligible to those who were on board the Victoria how it happened. The Camperdown's ram was seen to crash the whole side of the Victoria and then got clear with tremendous way on. "I am told," he added, "that the Camperdown's ram completely broke round."

Mr. Gladstone has given notice that Thursday he will move a resolution providing that the home rule bill shall be reported by July 31.

The elevator in a brewery at New York parted from the cable and fell from the fifth story to the basement. George Planter, aged 29, was instantly killed, and two others badly injured.

## DUFFIE'S CHEAP SALE.

Furniture of all kinds.

Parlor Suites, upholstered in Plush or Hair Cloth, only \$35.00.

Also a Large and well assorted Stock of Lounges, Bed-Springs, Mattresses, etc.

Bedroom Sets, Seven Pieces, hardwood finished Light or Dark, \$18.00.

Large stock of Doherty Organs, only \$60.00 each, and warranted for Five Years.

Sewing Machines \$25.00.

These Prices are the Lowest ever offered to the Trade. Call and see our Stock, or write for Catalogue.

New Home Office, Phoenix Square, Opposite City Hall.

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### ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL RAIL LINE TO BOSTON, & THE SHORE LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect June 25th 1893.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points: Vancouver, Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodville, and points North, via Gibson branch.

6.30 A. M.—Mixed for Woodville and points North, via Gibson branch.

8.30 P. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John, &c.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.35, 8.30 a.m., 4.40 p.m. Fredericton Junction, 8.10 a.m., 11.25, 4.30 p.m. Madam Justice, 10.15 a.m., 7.00 p.m. Vancouver, 9.45 a.m., 10.15 p.m. St. Andrews, 1.10 a.m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.10 a.m., 12.15, 4.15, 7.30 p.m.

D. McNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Montreal.

## STEAMSHIPS.



### ALLAN LINE.

### ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From Liverpool. From Montreal. From Quebec.

May 4...PARISIAN...May 20 May 31

May 11...MONTREAL...May 27 June 7

May 18...MONTREAL...June 3 June 11

May 25...MONTREAL...June 10 June 18

May 31...MONTREAL...June 16 June 24

June 7...MONTREAL...June 23 June 31

June 14...MONTREAL...June 30 July 7

June 21...MONTREAL...July 7 July 14

June 28...MONTREAL...July 14 July 21

July 5...MONTREAL...July 21 July 28

July 12...MONTREAL...July 28 August 5

July 19...MONTREAL...August 5 August 12

July 26...MONTREAL...August 12 August 19

August 2...MONTREAL...August 19 August 26

August 9...MONTREAL...August 26 September 2

August 16...MONTREAL...September 2 September 9

August 23...MONTREAL...September 9 September 16

August 30...MONTREAL...September 16 September 23

September 6...MONTREAL...September 23 September 30

September 13...MONTREAL...September 30 October 7

September 20...MONTREAL...October 7 October 14

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### PURE POWDERED LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Bleaching, etc. It is the best Lye in the world.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

W. W. GILLETTE, Toronto.

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### TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM

WILL THAT GUREICOUGH TRY IT!

IT HAS CURED HUNDREDS of cases considered hopeless after all other remedies had failed. Do not despair, take courage, be persuaded, and try this truly wonderful medicine.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. Price 25 and 50 cts. a bottle.

Manufactured by HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

## DON'T GO DOWN TOWN

Without Calling at

## KITCHEN & SHEA'S

If you are Going to Purchase

FURNACES, Stoves, Tinware, Royal Diamond Stoves are the best.

Tinware, Boilers, Oil Cans, Steamers, Dinner Cans, Basins, Mixing Pans, Plates, Camp Requisites, Acme Steam Cookers.

Galvanized Iron Cornices and Door Caps, a specialty.

## KITCHEN & SHEA,

272 QUEEN STREET.

## JUST RECEIVED:

Anti-Dandruff, Dodds Kidney Pills, Dr. James' Nerve Beans, Orange Quinine & Wine.

Campbell's Quinine & Wine, Enos Fruit Salt, Paines Celery Compound.

California Syrup of Figs, Beef Iron and Wine, Quinine, Iron and Wine, Cough Balsams.

## W. H. CARTEN,

Druggist and Apothecary.

COR. QUEEN & CARLETON STS.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

## NEVER MORE PROMISING.

### Manitoba and North-West Crop Outlook.

WINNIPEG, June 26.—The Manitoba government today issued the first crop bulletin of the season. The outjudget statement gives the comparison of acreage with last year:

|                 |         |           |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| Wheat           | 1892    | 1893.     |
| Area            | 875,900 | 1,003,640 |
| Oats            | 332,974 | 388,629   |
| Barley          | 116,649 | 114,473   |
| Potatoes        | 10,003  | 12,387    |
| Roots           | 17,498  | 20,910    |
| Fallow          | 2,585   | 27,588    |
| Autumn ploughed | 325,717 | 473,410   |

Taken by districts the southwestern district shows the greatest increase of acreage, due to the impetus given by the extension of branch railroads during the past year.

The area under rye is 2229, under fax 9637, and under peas, corn, etc., 1059 acres. The total area under all crops is 1,833,262 acres, while that of last year was 1,941,570 acres, showing an increase of 211,302 acres. Over five thousand men are now employed as hired help, and reports indicate that about two thousand extra men will be required to assist in taking off the harvest. It is expected that these thousand men will be obtained from Ontario and Quebec. The wages paid for hired help run from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per month with board. The bulletin reports a great scarcity of female help, and every inducement will be offered to secure females in the western provinces. All reports agree that the crop promises magnificently, and that the growth has been phenomenal. The weather has been particularly favorable, and continues to be. The outlook for Manitoba and the North-west was never more promising.

## PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES.

A Brand New Recipe Which is Recommended to All Housewives.

It is customary to recommend new recipes by saying they are given by old and experienced housekeepers. In the present instance the method is one employed by a housekeeper who could give many points to her elders were it not for her modesty. This particular recipe for strawberry jam is too good to be kept secret.

Select home-grown fruit, ripe, sound and clean. Hull it and avoid washing if possible. If you must wash it, do so by putting it into a colander and immersing it in a pan of water. By this means the sand will drop into the pan and the berries will not become soaked. Add five pounds of granulated sugar to seven lbs. of fruit. Cover the berries with some of the sugar and let them stand for several hours. Put the remainder of the sugar into a preserving kettle, and when it forms a syrup add the berries and boil ten minutes. Then remove them and spread the whole mass on platters—china or glass—and set in the sun, where they must remain for three days. It is important that they should be so spread that the berries do not lie one on top of the other. After three days put into jars and seal. Some housekeepers add a small lump of alum to the sugar, but their reasoning is that the injurious effects of alum addulations, it seems a pity to adulterate home-made preserves.

There is only one disadvantage about this method, and that is the possibility of not having three successive days of strong sunlight. In strawberry season we can usually count on two days, and even should a day of cloud or rain intervene, the first day's exposure would set the berries so that they would not spoil. However, if you cannot get had, they can be turned back into the kettle and finished in the usual way.

## FARM TOPICS.

Gravel walks and roads. Fruit costs less than doctoring. Do not hoe too near the plant and cut off the rootlets.

As the weather becomes warmer be careful not to crowd the fowls. It is important in handling evergreens to never let the roots get dry.

Dead shoots should always be cut out as they are more or less a draft on the vitality of a tree or plant.

When black knot has made a start close attention and courageous cutting and burning will save the tree.

The plum and cherry trees should be cut if they tend to grow too high. They should be bushy and not spindling.

Ducks, young or old, do not thrive well on grain diet. They need more bulky food. Bran, grass, middlings and food of this kind are better than grain.

It is within the power of every man to breed good horses, and there are few who can afford to breed poor ones, because as a rule they are not profitable.

Have a lock of nice hay or a lick of meal in the manger each night and morning for the cows, and there will be no need of sending a dog or tired and cross hired hand after them.

A peculiar feature of strawberry coloring is that whilst the berries in the open air ripen from the stem, extending to the roots, those grown under glass ripen at the point of fruit.

Success in agriculture depends more upon the worker than upon the material worked with. A poor farm and a good farmer is a better combination than a good farm and a poor farmer.

Keep all animals free from worry if you want them to thrive. The horse, in order to work well, the cow, that she may give much milk; the hog and the steer, if you expect to fatten them cheaply.

Many plans are suggested by which cattle growing may be made to pay the farmer better. Among them is the improvement of the feed, shelter, water supply, etc. But the improvement of the breed should lead all these.

A dark stable is not a good place in which to develop horse flesh. The conditions under which plant life and animal life flourish do not vary greatly. Grow a plant in a dark cellar and see how it will grow. A cow raised in a dark stable will have just about as much stamina.

There is no better feed for pigs than milk. After a litter of two weeks old the sow never gives all that they require, and we can generally begin to feed them on other food. If enough milk cannot be had, make an oatmeal porridge to add to it, adding small quantities of linseed meal, which will keep the pig sleeker looking than any other feed, besides greatly assisting their growth.

As the weather becomes warmer there is apt to be some warning thoroughly, and breeding to pure-bred lines, the object of this paper has been accomplished.—Farmers' Advocate.

## HOW TO CURE HAY PROVERB.

OTAWA, July 3.—Prof. Saunders, of the experimental station in addressing the Russell county farmer's institute on Saturday, dwelt on the high prices obtainable for hay in Europe. He said that if farmers wanted to get the benefit of the forty dollars per ton, which was selling in England, they must see that there properly cured, that is retaining its color, flavor and aroma. The best way to secure this was to cut the hay in the forenoon, turn it in the early afternoon and cock it before dawn; let it remain so next day, and on the third day spread it for a time and then house it. Clover hay brought the highest prices in the mother country. Prof. Saunders