hat he had taken that lously for over eighteen ppt his subscription paid igh a good tory, Mr. s he will go down to the take a peep at Laurier. pt. 3.—The marriage of Tibbits, daughter of of this village, to Frank master of Presque Isle. ated on the 1st inst. in Rev. Mr. Neales, late assisted by the Rev. Mr bique River, officiated. as handsomely decorated and presented a very nce to the large numand spectators that asarge number of guests o the late home of the cheon was served. The sed in a tasteful blue it, and after luncheon k the south-bound exito, where they will their trip.

Moffat of Kilburn was o. Morehouse of Perth bride's home in Kilburn Some very handsome given by friends as a future home.

of Arthurette has sold nest Morriss and will ce to a new one purw Fredericton.

of River du Chute has just back of there to a Mrs. Baird and Mr. and lburn left a few days ago attend the exhibition. s. Adam Beveridge left a visit to Rat Portage

to Normal school from term are: Miss Louise Miss Paul of Andover, halle Langen and Mary Adrian Hallet of Grand

gation is making efa rector. It is under-Eatough, curate of John, who was apa possible incumbent not accept. eales, rector of Bussex,

over, was in town for

ently. fatality occurred in w days ago. Two sons wn, a farmer of that fencing' together, one mallet to drive stakes d of the mallet becomflew off, striking the ple. He was renderby the fearful blow ext day, without again

community. , barrister, of St. John lew days with his bride as ago, and is stopping other in Hillandale. It ew years since he left well earned practice. from the law school of Windsor, N. St., re-gree of B. C. L., and attorney in 1895, and in tred to the New Brunsredericton. Mrs. Pickett, some years lived in St. merly a Miss Grace Orr Kent county, and is wife of one who has tice of his profess P. R. station at Aroois nearly completed

of the prettiest and soft woods and staininted on the exterior halt platforms. James popular station master. station at Andover rethough thopes are rising

the vicinity of Andotion and use of a machine. A new one purchased for use in

roads are, however, in condition. The main stage road along the three miles south of the western side. is ple in the three north-

rs and it is dangerous being washed out and ron and Harry Tibbits g houses of convenient

to menition have been

in the vicinity have all this season.

are brighter. The ff. and the weather. fine, is much warmer Sept. 7.—Rev. Alexan-

of Wilmington, Delaarroll. Price agreed, is adjoining the alms-the Slabtown road, uture will be known by nious name of Cedar verend gentleman will built in time for occu-

the Algonquin will be season on Thursday Mr. Wood will depart ews by C. P. R. Friday inst. This has been the season in the history

Sept. 8.-The bicycle ple Lutes of Moncton ago was found on Sunin one of A. C. Stor of the town. A seedy dual was riding the town for several days, with the bicycle in his

left it. of county councillors, place every two years, xt month. n, the popular manager Northern railway, has

tion trip to St. Stephen ne's bark Ossuna sailed

for Liverpool. TORIA. Helitchers.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

A TALE OF THE TENTH HUSSARS.

(Punch.)
Where the sand of the lonely desert has covered the plains of strife,
Where the English fought for the rescue and the Arab stod for his life:
When the crash of the battle is over, and finealed are our wourds and our scars, There will live in our 'sland story a Tale of the Tenth Hussars!

They had charged in the grand old fashion with furious shout and swoop,
With a "Follow me, lads!" from the colonel,
and an answering roar from the On the staff, as the troopers passed it, in glory of pride and pluck.

They heard, and they never forgot it, one following shout, "Good luck!"

Wounded and worn he sat there, in silence of pride and pain.

The man who'd led them often, but was never to lead again.

Think of the secret anguish! Think of the dull remorae!

To see the Hussars sweep part him, unled by the old White Horse.

An alien, not a stranger; with heart of a that the ages of 21, 27 and 45 years comrade still.

He had borne his sorrow bravely, as a soldier must and will:

But when the battle was over, in deepening gloom and shade,

He followed the staff in bilence, and rode to the grand parade;

that the ages of 21, 27 and 45 years result with the intervening years showing a far less percentage of crime.

It is indeed peculiar that the criminal tendency should be so strong at a grant parallel parallel programme.

"Speak out," said the kindly colonel, "if you've anythirg, lad, to say; Your queen and your dear old country shall hear what you've done today!" But the trooper gnawed his chin-strap, then sheepistly hung his head; "Speak out, old chap," said his comrades, With an effort, at last he said:

"I came to the front with my pals here, the
boys and the brave old tars,
I've fought for my queen and country, and
rode with the Tenth Hussars;
I'm proud of the fine old regiment!"—then
the colonel shook his hand—
"So I'll ask one single favor from my queen
and my native land!

There sits by your side on the staff, sir, a man we are proud to own!

He was struck down first in battle, but never was heard to groan;

If I've done aught to deserve k'—then the colonel—the back to the Tenth their colonel—the man on the old white horse!

Tor as the presentation of figures are concerned, to be able to set forth reasons why these years should be productive of the most crime.

The following figures show how old the various murderers who are now serving life sentences were when they committed the act for which they are

If ever a man bore up, sir, as a soldier should, with pluck, should, with pluck,
And fought with a savage sorrow, the demon
of cursed fill-luck—
That man he sits beside you! Give us
back, with his wounds and scars,
The man who has sorely suffered, and is
loved by the Terth Huszars!"

Then a cheer went up from his comrades, and echoed across the sand, And was borne by the wings of mercy to the heart of his native land, Where the queen on her throne will hear it, and the colonel prince will praise. The words of a simple soldier, just uttered by Trooper Hayes.

Let the moralist stoop to mercy, that value of all souls that live;

For better than all forgetting is the wonderful word, "Forgive!"

Tit will be remembered that Valentine Ba-ker (colone! and pasha) born 1831, (brother of Sir Samuel White Baker), while holding the appointment of assistant-quarter-master-general at Aldershot in 1875, was compelled to leave the zervice, on being found guilty by civil law of a misdemeanor.]

A ROYAL CINDERELLA.

The romantic history of the wooing of the Empress of Austria is quite like the delightful old story of Cirderella. Elizabeth Amelia Eugenia was her full name. She was a princess of a branch of the House of Bavaria, a cousin of the unfortunate King Ludwig, and was brought up very quietly indeed. The residence of the family was at the Castle of Sasenhofen, on the Lake of Starnberg, and they used to spend their summers at Ischl, in the Austrian Alps. And here it was that a little began her love story. She was still quite little—only sixteen years of age. No lovers had as yet sought her hand. All that she knew of romance she knew from her sister Helen, who from childhood had been affianced to Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. But Princess Helen was to be cut out by Princess Elizabeth—the Cinderella of the Ba-

varian House. The Emperor Francis Joseph was that year at Ischl, and when his mother, the Archduchess Sophia, was giving a ball, he insisted that the Princess Elizabeth, of whom he had caught passing glimpses in the streets of Ischl, should receive an invitation. "But Elizabeth is not yet out," protested her mother, the Duchess

"Then let her come out," replied the ardent young emperor. "But she didn't expect any invita-tions, and she's got nothing to wear,"

said her mother in alarm. "No matter," said the emperor; "let

"No matter," said the emperor; "let her come in the simplest of dresses, with a rose in her hair, and she will still be the queen of thef east."

So Cinderella was allowed to come at the emperor's command, and the emperor outraged the proprieties and danced with her all the evening.

The sequel was eventually the little Cinderella being made Empress of Austria, while her sister, who had expected to share his exalted post with the emperor, was among her most ardent well-wishers, and herself afterwards became the wife of the Prince or Thurn and Taxis. or Thurn and Taxis.

JUST HIS LUCK.

"It's jes' my luck, said Farmer Corottossel, gloomily. "I'm the wust guesser a goin'. The only sure way for a man to git along is to make up his mind whut he's a gointer do

an' keep doin' jes' that."
"Have you had bad luck?" "Nothin' else. Last year I raised wheat when I orter to hev' tuck summer boarders. This year I took in summer boarders when I orter have raised wheat."—Washington Star.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Curio-Isn't one of your eyes bigger Lamb-I'd give a good deal to know. Some folks say that one of my eyes is bigger than the other, and others think that one of them is smaller than the other. Where opinions differ so diametrically, it is very difficult to speak positively.—Philadelphia Inquir-

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

MAN'S DANGEROUS AGE. Figures Showing That He Commits More Crimes at 29 Than at Any

Other Age. (From the Albany Times-Union.) It is a singular fact, yet one substantiated by statistics, that most crime is committed in this state by men 29 years old. This is not only true of the lesser but also of the greater crimes, elthough a man is presumed to be at that period of his life not only in the zenith of his phy-

student of criminology, and one which

the grand parade;

For the Tenth had another hero, all ripe for the general's praise,
Who was called a tendency should be so strong at 29 with no such inclination, so far as criminal statistics show, in as great a degree for the succeeding sixteen years, and then another outburst of the animal in man.

The seneral spoke out bravely, as ever a general can—
The army's proud of your valor; the regiment's proud of their man!"
Then across that lonely desert at the close of the general's praise,
Came a cheer, then a quick, short tremble on the lips of Trooper Hayes.

"Speak out," said the kindly colored to be so strong at 29 with no such inclination, so far as criminal statistics show, in as great a degree for the succeeding sixteen years, and then another outburst of the animal in man.

This condition is found to be true by actual figures, and as all statistical computations at which average conditions are sought to be determined at the insurance magnate who bases his rates on the general average of losses in proportion to the risks taken, and then another outburst of the animal in man.

This condition is found to be true by actual figures, and as all statistical computations at which average conditions are sought to be determined are arrived at by this method, so many the student of this subject, as well as the insurance magnate who bases his rates on the general average of losses in proportion to the risks taken, and does so with full safety, employ it in solving the problem before him. Charles K. Baker, chief clerk to Su-

perintendent Lathrop, has made this subject one of close study, and will soon have completed a table showing this to be true. He has already completed one relative to murderers serv-ing life sentences in the penal institutions, and its figures bear out the general conclusion. He offers at this time no explanation for this, but hopes after he has exhausted the subject, so for as the presentation of figures are

committed the act for which they are serving time, together with how many like crimes were committed at such specific year of age:-Fifteen, 1: sixteen, 1; seventeen, 2; eighteen, 2; nineteen, 1; twenty, 2; twenty-one, 3; twenty-two, 9; twenty-three, 6; twenty-four, 5; twenty-five 8; twenty-six, 10; twenty-seven, 11; twenty-eight, 7; twenty-nine, 12; thirty, 5; thirty-one, 6; thirty-two, 7; thirty-three, 6; thirty-four, 6; thirty-five, 7; thirty-six, 6; thirty-seven. 3: thirty-eight, 5: thirty-rdne, 4: forty, 5; forty-one, 3: forty-two, 3: forty-three, 6: forty-four, 3: forty-five, 7: forty-six, 1: forty-seven, 1: forty-eight, 3:: forty-nine, 2: fifty, 1; forty-eight, 3;; forty-nine, 2; fifty, 1; fitty-one, 0; fifty-two, 2; fifty-three 2; fifty-four, 0; fifty-five, 2; fifty-six, 0; fifty-seven, 1; fifty-eight, 0; fifty-nine 1; sixty, 0; sixty-one, 1; sixty-two, 0; sixty-three, 1; sixty-four, 1; sixty-five, 0; sixty-six, 0; sixty-seven, 1; sixty-eight, 1; sixty-nine, 0; seven-ty 1

THE PROPOSED SULPHITE MILL. New Brunswick is turning its thoughts towards pulp making as a provincial industry. The proposal, referred to last week, of Andre Cushing & Co. of St. John, to build a sulphite mill if the city would furnish free water, appears likely to be acted upon. The mill, it is estimated, would cost \$150,000 to \$175,000 and furnish steady employment to 150 hands. The Cushing company has large saw mills at Union Point, and would build its sulphite mill near them. At Union Point there is no lack of water, but t is salt water, and therefore cannot be used for pulp making. The company calculates to export 6,000 tons of product every twelve months. It is tempted into the enterprise because the demand for sulphite pulp in England is practically unlimited. The sulphite mills in Chatham, N. B., are shipping the preater part of their product to Britain. New Brunswick spruce pulp is said to be preferred by paper mills that have used it. The wood seems to grow faster in that province and produce a better fibre. ames Beveridge, a practical operator who is now engaged in directing the alterations in one of the Chatham nills, believes the manufacture of sulphite pulp in connection with the Cushing lumber industry would be a

luccess.-New York Pulp News.

CUTTING. He—It is very pleasant to meet you, Miss Dawkins.

She-It certainly is to me, Mr. Wicks. He-Do you mean it?
She-Certainly, since meeting you means that you are going one and I another—Harper's Bazaar.

A STUPID QUESTION. Clerk-Return? Pat-"Phwat for 'ud Oi be wantin returren ticket whin Oi'm here al-

BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

Miss Loveleigh."
"Was he justified?"
"Yes; he found out that her mother was one of these women who never travel without taking a bird-cage along."—Chicago Record.

ON HIS DIGNITY. Private Moriarty (the raw recruit)-Healt, will yez? Who goes there? Capt. Bighend (indignantly)—Fool! Private Moriarty (unabashed)—Adance, fool, an' give the countersign.

A scolding wife in Cushing, O. T. went to a religious revival the other day and now says that nine devils have been cast out of her. Her hus-band can't understand what became of the rest of them.

Two more United States battleships are likely to be sent to the Halifax dry dock for cleaning and repairs. If this thing keeps up, Canada will get enough from Uncle Sam to pay some of the big customs duties he has im-posed on Canadian products.

CANADIAN PROSPECTS IN JAMATCA: The Canadian commi nalica, George Eustace Burke, has compiled his annual report for the depertment of trade and commerce in Canada, and although the report has not ret been published, a very condensed summary containing the main idea of the report has appeared in one of the American papers. G. Eustace Burke has special opportunities in his capacity as a business man in the city of Kingston for guag-ing the character of the trade of Canada with Jamaica, and in this respect while detailing the character of the island's imports he has the benefit of his own private experience in making recommendations to producers in Canada. In discussing the question whether more Canadian goods may find a market in Jamaica, so that they may compete on favorable terms with similar products from other countries, Mr. Burke's remarks are tersely summarked in the single sentence: "Canadian manufacturers must put up their goods to suit the market; other nations do it and so take the trade." The whole pith and substance of the question is contained in that remark. People, and especially those who rave about the greatness of the British empire, are apt to forget in wheir excited moments that Eritain, and to a great extent, if in a different way, the British empire, is a "nation of shopkeepers," to quote Tallyrand. And whether that be true or not, there can be no gainsaying the fact that a colondal buyer looks at a shilling just as frequently as his neighbor in Britain. That is where the Jingo forgets solid facts. A colonial tradesman, be he a producer, importer, or buyer, knows the value of an article and refuses to pay excess merely out of patriotism. To be accurate, patriotism is the block on which the West Indies has stumbled, but patriotism in business matters is out of fashion. Doubtless in the minds of the patriots who would combine business and the glory of the empire "the times are out of joint," but the ordinary business man will not deny that the enthusiastic lover of the empire is to a great extent an empire, untrammelled with the cares and worries of trade. So with Canada and Jamaica. If Canada desires to secure the trade of Januaica and open a market in this island and other islands of the West In-

dies there is only one way it can be accomplished, and that is by inviting the competition of other nations. If an American firm can put certain goods in Jamaica at a certain price and in good condition, Canadian manufacturers must be preparted to compete with these foreign exporters on their own ground. Now is the time when Canada can begin a traile with Jamaica which will prove lucrative to both parties. Jamaica is no ardent lover of the stars and stripes, and if dover of the stars and stripes, and if Canada can prove that her goods are equal in quality and in value with American gords, and can be put in the hands of the buyer at the same price, then Canada may depend upon it Jamaica will open wide its rortals to receive those goods. But so long as Canadian manufacturers ignore the requirements of retailers in this colony and refrain from open competition with American articles, so long will her trade remain a questionable quantity. The condition of timps in ity. The condition of things in this colony renders any other con-clusion impossible, and if Mr. Burke, the commissioner in this country, has recognized that fact and impressed it upon the department of trade and rce in Canada, he will have proved himself a worthy representa-tive of the great dominion, tending to achieve good for Jamaica and for Canada. With the improved steamship

facilities, and the inticipated completion of the Bermula-Halifax cable to Jamaica, a new era may set in for Britain on this side of the water. However, the report, it is expected, will soon be published, and the full details of the Canadian traffic with this island during the past year will then be apparent.—Jamaica Gleaner. KITE USED TO HAUL A ROWBOAT Novel Sight is Witnessed on the Waters of Lake Pepin. St. Paul, Aug. 30.-Rukard Hurd of St. Paul has a number of box kites, and Sunday morning he brought three of the largest ones to Frontenac for the purpose of flying them. He con-crived the idea of making use of the

kirtes as a moltive power for boats and tried the experiment. With a companion, Edward Honek of Frontenac, he attached the largest of the kites to a rowboat on Lake Pepin, at Lakeside Hotel point and made the trip to the Lake City point in less than one hour, covering a distance of nearly eight miles. The kite, as it

glided over the water, had the appearence of an air ship. The kite measured 36 by 18 inches, and was an exact imitation of the box kites used by the observatory near Boston for the purpose of making barometrical and thermometrical experi-

Throat lined with Ulcers

"Jorkins broke his engagement with A Young Lady Cured of Long Standing Catarrh and Catarrhal Sore Throat by Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Miss Anna A. Howey, of Eden, Ont., says that she suffered from Catarrh for ten years, used a number of remedies advertised, but was always disappointed

advertised, but was always disappointed in the result.

Last fall she suffered intense pain in her head and her throat west lined with ulcers. The doctors called it Catarrhal Sore Throat, but did not cure it. She saw that Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure was being highly recommended, so procured a box from C. Thomson, druggist, Tilsonburg, Ont., and commenced its use. Soon the ulcers cleared away from her throat, the pain in her head ceased. She says that Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure does not cause distress or sneezing when being used, and is the most effective catarrh remedy she ever tried.

Mr. J. D. Phillips, a Justice of the Peace, declares that he knows Miss Howey and her mother, and can vouch for the truthfulness of her statements.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, sold by all Dealers.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, sold by all Dealers.

Price 25 cents, complete with blower.

THE SUFFOLK HORSE.

A MOST ANCIENT AND PURE BREED OF DRAUGHT HORSES.

He Has a Dozen Good Qualities Which Make Him a Valuable Acquisition on the Farm-A Good Looker and Sound Withal.

The Suffolks, though perhaps less widely known than the Shires and Clydesdales, may be safely described as the most ancient and the purest breed of our draught horses. Whilst the latter types are the productions if comparatively modern breeding, the pedigree charts of the Suffolks extend as far back as 1768. The purity of the breed is conclusively proved by the uniformity



of color. The breeder of Shires and Clydesdales can never with certainty predict the color of the offspring, but the Suffolk is always of a chestnut shade, ranging from the mealy to the brown-black. His height varies from 15 34 to 16 1-2 hands; legs flat, short and clean; nesterns strong with hone of 15 3-4 to 16 1-2 hands; legs flat, short and clean; pasterns strong, with bone of compact quality; shoulders long, rather forward, and peculiarly well suited for draught purposes; hind quarters, long, heavy, and well coupled with loin and back; the legs well underneath the body, girth large, flanks well dropped, strong neck, well formed head carried with spirit, the horse in general being long, low and wide, with a fine amount of quality, and no point jarring against another.

The chief characteristics of the Suffolk are his great drawing power, unusual docility, activity and longevity. He is more cheaply kept than any other

usual docility, activity and longevity. He is more cheaply kept than any other heavy breed, possesses, with an iron constitution, immense power of endurance, and lasts in ordinary work, almost as long again as either the Shire or the Clydesdales. Cases have been known where Suffolk mares have gone on breeding when upwards of thirty years old.

The Suffolk breeders were among the

The Suffolk breeders were among the first to require a careful examination for soundness at their county show, and it was a prominent member of the Suffolk Horse Society who induced the council of the "Royal" to adopt a similar rule.

This longevity has doubtless proved in some respects a disadvantage, for a dealer naturally prefers to sell a horse which requires replacing more quickly. Other factors have also operated unfavorably to the breed in a commercial sense. For instance, after taking four-teen first prizes and about as many seconds at the first twenty-three shows of the Royal Agricultural Society, three serious faults were, rightly or wrongly, attributed to the Suffolks—firstly, that their feet were unsound; secondly, that they were often calf-kneed; thirdly, that they were often calf-kneed; thirdly, that they were deficient in bone below the knee. Whether these raults existed then to any extent or not, it may be confidently stated.

Tomatoes From Sprouts.

There is nothing permanently fixed about tomato varieties. We may select seed from the best specimen in a field, and yet cannot be sure what tomatoes we will grow from it, says Practical Farmer. Last year, for instance, I saved some seed from the Early Leader tomato plant that bore especially fine specimens, and yet the fruit grown from that seed this year is absolutely worthless. Now every gardener knows, or should know, that tomatoes can be grown from slips or cuttings almost as easily as geraniums. I have practiced this mode of propagation more or less for twenty years, and invariably resort to it when I want to increase a small stock of tomato plants of new and supposedly very valuable varieties. Had I made some cuttings of that selected Early Leader last fall, kept them growing in the greenhouse, and propagated them from cuttings in winter or early spring, I might have had a good lot of plants of that identical variety or sport this year. I think it will be worth while to look out for some extra valuable sports among our tomato plants, and keep them over for propagation in this way. A writer in The Mayflower gives the modus operandi as follows:

Along in August, when the crop is ripening up well and I can see the general character of my plants at a glance, I take a slip from one or two of my choicest vines and root it in moist sand, the way I would a geranium cutting. A sprig of tomato vine will take root as 'casily as a section of witch grass sod. Before frost comes I take my pot in and fasten it near the window, and as fast as the shoots grow I nip them back so as to have a bushy head. By watering it well now and then and keepin it from freezing. I carry it through to March, by which time I have secured dozens of slips ready to cut off and start for my garden. In this way I have saved two grand specimens from destruction.

A pond of phosphorus heads 1,000,000 matches. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN. A HEDGE OF DWARF PEARS.

There are numerous shrubs that are suitable for making hedges about one's lawn, whether one prefers evergreens or deciduous shrubs, but the number is limited that can be used in hedgerows that are of both use and beauty. The barberry is one of the latter, these bushes making a very graceful, but not densely-leaved, growth; but the barberry's fruit is not desired in large quantities, nor is it a desirable plant to have near wheat fields, as it harbors one stage of the "rust" fungus of the wheat.

On my place I am planting hedgerows of dwarf pear trees, using winter varieties of the fruit almost exclusively. Such a hedgerow is, of course, hardly suitable for the front of one's lawn, but for side rows and for use in the front of one's house, the dwarf pear is quite unobjectionable. As for beauty—well, any one who has seen a long row of these little trees in full blossom will not soon forget the sight. They are very attractive little trees, also, when in full leaf, without the bloom, as they should be kept well trimmed back to secure good fruiting, as well as a good hedge. It is surprising, too, what an full leaf, without the bloom, as they should be kept well trimmed back to secure good fruiting, as well as a good hedge. It is surprising, too, what an amount of choice fruit one can thus raise upon even a small place. In my own case I am running a pear hedge around a two-acre lot, and am using also some cross hedges in the rear of the buildings. It will take at least 300 trees to complete the outside row. As this will interfere very little with the planting of fruit trees over the whole interior surface of the two acres, it will be seen that on a given amount of ground one can raise much more fruit by using this outside hedgerow method. It is possible to crowd the little trees in a hedgerow, because they will be on the outside, and can thus have plenty of air and sunshine, though very close in the row of dwarf pear trees may be quite close to the inside, larger fruit itrees, the latter are not crowded by the former, since they stand up above them. This sort of work is not advisable on large commercial orchards, but on the home acre, in the village lot, one wishes to make the most of Planting so many of these little pear trees, I selected winter sorts, and chose that king among pears, the Anjou, and the scarcely less inferior Lawrence. Both these pears do finely on the quince

the scarcely less inferior Lawrence. Both these pears do finely on the quince stock, and both are winter varieties. With such fruit one can store in a cool cellar and unload upon the market



HEDGE OF DWARF PEARS.

when the market is most in need of winter pears. With fall fruit, one is very nearly at the mercy of the market, for he cannot hold the fruit for any length of time.

My own trees are set about four feet apart. In future plantings I shall increase the distance somewhat. In setting the trees be careful to get the point where the pear stock and quince root join several inches below the surface, and for the first winter, at least, give the roots a mulch for protection.—American Gardening.

Restoring Fertility to a Farm. ndently stated that they are not prevalent in the pure-bred Suffolk of today, and with regard particularly to the bone below the knee it is to be feared that oftentimes allowance is not made for the absence of "feather." which often a specarance of the chaeses, and for the appearance, of the chaeses, and for the appearance, of the chaeses, and for the appearance, combined with the fact that the home has never yet been bred in his native home has never yet had nown has never had nown has never had nown has never yet had nown has never had nown has never had nown has never had nown had nown has never had nown has never had nown had nown has never had nown had nown has never had nown had n Then years ago I took possession of a good plan to lath and p

and, however poor may be brought to a high state of fertility.

Making an Asparagus Red.

Asparagus roots may be planted in ground is moderately dry, otherwise it is better to plant in the spring. The land must be well prepared and can hardly he too rich. Good strong, one-year-old plants are by many preferred to older once. For garden culture the rows should be not less than three feet epart and the roots planted two feet apart in the rows. In field culture, where horse cultivation is practiced, three to four feet of space is given each way. The asiest way of planting is to make furrows with the plow, 10 to 12 inches deep. Level and meliow the bottom of these, and if the ground is not already wannune, filling up the trenches so that the bottom is about six inches below in these, covering them with three inches of soil, and as the shoots grow, fill in the trench gradually until it is level. The ground is to be kept mellow and clear of weeds throughout the season. After two years a few stalks may be cut off each year, but a full crop should not be cut before the third year.

Lime and Sulphur Wash.

The many washes for destroying insects introduced lately leads one to forget the old one, and still the hest of all, where it can be applied, viz., lime and sulphur, mixed with water to make a wash. Applied to the trunk and limbs of trees it destroys every form of insect it comes in contact with, including San Jose and other scale.

The many washes for destroying insects introduced lately leads one to forget the old one, and still the best of all, where it can be applied, viz., lime and sulphur, mixed with water to make a wash. Applied to the trunk and limbs of trees it destroys every form of insect it comes in contact with, including San Jose and other scale.

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1 a Year.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

There Are 87 Standard Breeds of Fewis in This and Other Countries.

1. American Class—Barred, Buff, Peacombed, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Silver, Golden, White, Buff and Black Wyandottes; Black, Mottled and White Javas; American Dominiques and Jersey Blues.

2. Asiatic Class—Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, White and Black Cochins; Black and White Langelans.

shans.
3. Mediterranean Class—Brown, Rose Comb Brown, White, Rose Comb White, Black, Dominique; Buff and Silver Duckwing Leghorns; Black and White Minorcas; Audalusians and Black Spanish.

4. Polish Class—White Crested Black, Golden, Silver, White, Bearded Golden, Bearded Silver, Bearded White and Buff

Golden, Silver, White, Bearded Golden, Bearded Silver, Bearded White and Buff Laced.

5. Hamburg Class—Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled, Golden Penciled, Silver Penciled; White and Black Hamburgs; Reācaps, Silver and Golden Ocmpines.

6. French Class—Houdans, Creve-coeurs and LaFleche.

7. English Class—White, Silver Gray, and Colored Dorkings.

8. Game and Game Bantam Class—Black-breasted Red, Brown Red, Golden Duckwing, Silver Duckwing, Red Pyle, White, Black and Birchen Games, and some varieties for Game Bantams; Connish and White Indian Games; Malays and Bleck Sumatra Games.

9. Bantam Class (other than game)—Golden and Silver Seabrights; White and Black Rose Comb; Booted White; Buff, Partridge, White and Block Cochins; Black Tailed, White and Black Japanese; White Crested and White Polish.

10. Miscelianeous Class—Russians, Silving Soules Buff, Partridge, Buff, Class—Russians, Silving Sultang Buff, Class—Russians, Silving Sultang Buff, Class—Russians, Silving Sultang Buff, Saltang Buff, Sal

Polish.

10. Miscellaneous Class—Russians.
Si'kies, Sultans, Frizzles and Rumples.
The above ten classes may be subdivided into four general classes as follows:
1. The general purpose breeds—the American class.

2. The ment or table breeds—the Asiatic class.

3. The egg breeds—the Mediterranean

4. The ornamental breeds—the Polish, exhibition games, miscellaneous and bantam class. Egg. Eating Hens. The plan portrayed below can be made by anyone handy with tools, and the cost will be but little. After making



THE EGG-EATING HEN FOILED. the frame as shown at A, take a strong, close piece of burlap, cut somewhat larger than the frame, and set a ring in the center of the piece large enough for an egg to pass through eastly. Tack this on the upper edge of the frame A, allowing it to sag five or six inches in the centre, as at B. To complete the nest and make it more attractive and natural for the hens, wisps of hay may be twisted and sewed on the inside. The frame should be made to fit tightly in the nest heretofore used, so that it will not have to be fastened. The egg will drop through the hole and roll to one side of the nest below. The eggs may be gathered by simply lifting up the front side of the frame.

tried such an experiment, we are unable to answer from personal observation, but writer in The Walton (N.Y.) Reports writer in The Walton (N.Y.) Reporter says:

Last year, Leroy Evans, of Frankin, built a silo in the new barn on his father's farm, which he has been renting for a few years. The silo is 12 feet souare, 27 feet deep and holds 75 tons. Mr. Evans and his hired men did most of the work. It was girded about 3 feet apart all the way up on all sides. On three sides, it was double boarded, and, on one side, one thickness of plank was used instead of boards. All the way up on the inside were nailed half-inch strips, two inches wide and about one-half inch apart. The bottom and sides were plastered with cement. Mr. Evans says it cost only about \$30 besides his own work and the lumber. He thinks this is the best way to construct a silo, because no air can get to the ensilage, and no moisture from it can injure the buildings. He is building another one this season on the farm which he and his sister own, in the same way, only a little larger, and uses all plank in place of boards.

It is occasionally necessary to cut a trench through soil that will not "stand up" in the wall of the ditch. Sandy soil is of this nature. To keep the ditch open until a pipe can be laid, the plan shown in the accompanying diagram can



TO SECURE A DITCH.

ant of land on the farm. Latest News in THE WHEELY SUN.