

DAIRY FARMING.

The increased interest taken all over the province in dairying, is very satisfactory. Prof. Robertson very shrewdly says that dairy farming not only implies the making of butter and cheese, but an improvement in every department of husbandry. New Brunswick agriculture has suffered from the effects of lumbering in no way more than this, that raw food products were sold off the farm and fed in the lumber woods. Hence little was given back to the soil in the way of fertilizers. It was probably necessary that farming and lumbering should clash. At any rate they did, and it is not worth while discussing now whether the last two generations might not have managed things better. The point to be most thought about now is how the present generation of farmers can get the most satisfactory results from their soil.

First in this connection comes the question of labor. Farm laborers are hard to get, and female help is almost out of the question. It is necessary, therefore, that co-operation should come to the rescue and in co-operative dairying, or what amounts to the same thing, the establishment of butter and cheese factories it is to be found the solution of the agricultural problem of New Brunswick. This is not stating the case too strongly. Without stock a farmer can do nothing, and he cannot afford to keep stock unless he can market the finished products of his stock. Cheese and butter, and he cannot make these or better without labor, and he cannot get the labor without co-operation in one or the other of its phases. But provide the labor that turns out a uniform finished product of high class, and it becomes at once profitable to keep stock, and when stock is kept profitably for dairy purposes the by-products of beef and pork are produced more cheaply, the available supply of fertilizers is increased, the land is made more productive and the surplus for sale in every line becomes greater. What we require most in this province today is a better factory at every point sufficiently central to provide the milk necessary to run it.

A trial is only necessary to demonstrate that it pays to do dairy farming upon co-operative principles, and this being the case, it follows that the more milk cows a farmer can keep the more money he will make. This makes the question of feed second in importance. Farmers seem slow to believe this; but there is no manner of doubt that the old system of making hay for the stock is not only wasteful but it will excite a good deal of objection to advance this idea; but the man who has counted the cost says it is correct. Various substitutes for hay are available, but the best because it is the cheapest in proportion to its results, is Indian corn. It may be fed either whole or in the form of ensilage, the latter is probably the best and cheapest; but in whatever form it is used, corn will enable farmers to keep more cattle upon a given acreage than any other food will. This idea has passed beyond the experimental or speculative stage, and it is the duty of farmers, if they would study their own interests, to enquire into it fully. With Indian corn, barley and buckwheat, a New Brunswick farmer can produce butter, cheese, beef and pork as cheaply and as good a grade as can be produced anywhere in the world. These points are well brought out in Professor Robertson's lectures, which will soon be widely distributed over the province.

J. C. Chapais, assistant dairy commissioner of New Brunswick, has begun a tour of the province that will occupy about a fortnight. He will address the French people in their own language. Mr. Chapais is a practical farmer and a thoroughly well-informed man. He speaks in the highest terms of the progress made in agriculture in Quebec in recent years. Farmers have begun, he says, to appreciate the importance of keeping good stock and keeping it well, and they are going in strongly for cheese and butter factories. They find them very profitable, and the result is that the number of cattle kept is largely on the increase. Our French-speaking farmers will appreciate the efforts which the secretary for agriculture has made to put before them the most reliable information available as to practical agriculture.

There are a number of other topics in this growing, some member would have come forward and proposed the repeal of the law, reserving the four rods; but the fact that no one has ever suggested it, is the best proof in the world that there is nothing in this complaint.

The ungranted crown lands of the Tobique had any valuable fishing in front of them, that is to say, any fishing sufficiently valuable to make it worth attending for, would be entirely fair that such valuable property should be acquired under the labor act regulations as the crown lands may be acquired. If they should be open to application in that way, the effect would be to put in the pockets of the fishing-right holder immense sums of money which ought to go into the provincial treasury. And if not so open to application under the labor act, there is no other alternative than to reserve them. We are sincerely anxious that some person who honestly believes the reserve should not be made, and has understanding enough to tell us why, should discuss this question. The public will be glad to hear what argument may be advanced against the present policy of the government, if any.

An idea has got abroad among some people that the local government is in some way responsible for the doctrine of riparian rights, under which the N. E. railway company and every other land owner may prevent any one from fishing in water in front of his land. Nobody ever heard of it, say these people, until the present government came into power. This is not true, but there is just enough truth in the statement to make a few words of explanation necessary. The doctrine of riparian rights is hundreds of years old and has been asserted in this country in hundreds of cases. Only very recently, comparatively speaking, has it been brought prominently forward in connection with inland fisheries, and not then by the government, but by Judge Steadman and Messrs. Phair and Hanson, landowners, who resisted the attempt of the Dominion government to interfere with their fishing in the waters in front of their lands on the Miramichi. After a long fight through all the courts they carried their point and it was declared that the old right of a landowner to fish in the stream flowing by his property existed in Canada and could not be taken away by the Dominion parliament. This decision was reached by the courts, at any rate it became generally known, about the time of the change of government, and as the new administration on coming into power began at once to turn to good advantage the fishing rights vested in the crown, people who did not stop to understand the matter, connected the two things together and held the government responsible for the decision of the courts. The man who owns lands fronting on the Tobique or any other inland stream has, not by reason of anything the local government has done, but because this is a country governed by the common law of England, a right to say who shall and who shall not fish in his riparian waters. The government has neither added to nor taken away from that right and cannot do so without an express act of the legislature, which has not been, and in all probability never will be, passed. It is absurd to hold the government responsible for the fact that landowners choose now to assert their riparian rights. They so assert them now simply because these rights have become valuable.

THE RECENT ASSEMBLAGE.

We are led to infer from recent advice that there is much quiet amusement in St. John over the important gathering held this week at the Royal in that city. The opposition generally and lieutenant assembled in St. John in connection with the approaching Victoria election. It is not quite certain whether the personnel of the party or the result, created the most excitement. The official leader of the opposition party was not invited. There were Messrs. Atkinson, Gregory, Lawson, of Andover, Bourke, Stevens, Stockton and Alward. Mr. Gregory, entirely oblivious of the grotesquely absurd figure he is cutting in taking command of the opposition columns from his coin of vantage outside the legislature, had issued the call, and wished to ascertain the precise measure of enthusiasm that was ready to ooze out towards him as a candidate for Victoria county. In other words, it was desirable to find out what sized fish the friends would be willing to subscribe. This, we cannot help admitting, was good generalship on Mr. G.'s part. While we have said, we regard as funny Mr. Gregory's attitude as a very busy outside leader of the inside members of the legislature, we applaud the sound discretion and tact which leads him to stipulate for a fixed and substantial contribution with which to put down bribery and corruption before facing another electoral casualty in the up-river county. It was inexcusable for Dr. Atkinson to press his friend into so hopeless a struggle without funds. We presume, therefore, now that the response from the party was not encouraging, that Mr. Porter will fight the battle for good government against Mr. Baird. Mr. Porter is a very much stronger man to contest the seat than any outsider would be, and he has the advantage of having been on both sides—both for and against the government—within six months. In January Mr. Porter was an ardent and supporter of Mr. Baird and made so many strong and public pledges as a government candidate that the newspapers announced the ministerial party had lost the county when it was learned that he was defeated. Mr. Porter, if in the field will now be in opposition because Mr. Baird is the government candidate. If Mr. Baird could have been induced to prefer him to the latter, he would now be entering the field eloquently defending the present administration of affairs.

A TORONTO PAPER, which sometimes speaks as though it were inspired to sound public opinion, suggests as probable an alliance between Sir John Macdonald and Quebec's man of destiny, Mr. Mercier. Dismissing such suggestions, one might almost say that some such consummation as this is desirable; that is to say, the antagonism, which certain conservative leaders and papers are endeavoring to excite among English speaking Canadians against the nationalist movement, must not be allowed to divert the attention of the electors from the real issues of the day, or else insurmountable difficulties will arise in the way of the success of the dominion, as at present constituted.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

The Sun re-publishes from the Transcript references which that paper makes to the attorney general and Mr. Hawke's confinement in the York county goal. No doubt the subject is one of very considerable importance, and as the views of the Transcript are always held in high respect by the Sun, the latter indorses and approves what the former says, touching its editor's representation and the attorney general's indefensible conduct in connection therewith. The charge is that Mr. Hawke claimed he was entitled to be discharged one day sooner than he actually was discharged, and that the goal officials, being appealed to by the prisoner, consulted the attorney general who decided against the claim, and the result was the undue prolongation for a day of his "brutal and vindictive sentence." Mr. Hawke does not seem to realize that the people have forgotten all about this important incident, and that it would be difficult to revive their recollection. We almost think he has been trading upon the latter circumstance, because he has misstated his facts very seriously. We are authorized by the officials of the York county goal to say that they have not the slightest recollection of the attorney general being asked for an opinion on this subject, or of his expressing any. Moreover, they say that Mr. Hawke must be altogether mistaken since he was imprisoned on the 28th of April, 1888, under a two months' sentence, and on the 27th June following he left the goal between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning in good season to breakfast before leaving the city, and took the St. John steamer at 8 o'clock. Mr. Hawke was not before detained one day beyond his proper time, and could not have been earlier without going in the night, which he did not ask to be allowed to do. As to the Scott act prisoners, to whom the Transcript refers, the attorney general was not consulted as to their discharge, he did not advise on the subject. It is no part of his duty to do so, and the Transcript had no authority for making such a statement. It is, however, a fact that the editor of the Transcript was not detained one day longer than they, and he was discharged on the identical day upon which the Scott act offenders were discharged. One inference may be drawn from this, that the attorney general was not consulted as to their discharge, and that the editor of the Transcript was not detained one day longer than they, and he was discharged on the identical day upon which the Scott act offenders were discharged. One inference may be drawn from this, that the attorney general was not consulted as to their discharge, and that the editor of the Transcript was not detained one day longer than they, and he was discharged on the identical day upon which the Scott act offenders were discharged.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

THE HAWKE INCIDENT.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

The British authorities will leave Heligoland to-day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST STORED,  
For Sale Low,  
HUNGARIAN,  
HARVEST MOON,  
ONYX,  
AND SEA GEM  
FLOURS,  
Beans,  
Barbadoes Molasses, &c.

A FULL LINE OF  
GROCERS SUNDRIES  
Always in Stock.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON,  
July 26th.

LIMERICK & DUNCAN,  
TINSMITHS,  
GASFITTERS AND PLUMBERS,  
YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

YORK ST., FREDERICTON, N. B.

SPRING, 1890.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,  
LATEST STYLES  
BLACK - DRESS - SILKS,  
RELIABLE MAKES.

COTTON GOODS  
Sateens, Drilletts, Gingham, Prints, Pongees, &c.

JACKET CLOTHS  
Plain and Brocaded Patterns.

JOHN J. WEDDALL,  
Fashion Sheets and Catalogues free.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.

McPARRLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,  
CELEBRATED  
DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclo- Gear  
Mowers, Ithaca Horse-rakes, Stoves and Furnaces,  
Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.  
One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

212

NEW PARASOLS,  
STYLISH HANDLES.

Surah Silk,  
China Silk,  
Black Satin Merveilloux,  
Black Dress Silks,  
Black Royal Silk,

NEW LACE CURTAINS,  
Scrim and Art Muslins,  
Black Hose,  
Colored Hose,  
Black Cashmere Hose,  
Colored Cashmere Hose,

NEW - DRESS - GOODS.

JOHN HASLIN.

Thursday, August 14th.

Thursday, - August - 14th.

Thursday, August 14th.

NOTE THE DATE.

DEVER BROS.

Midsummer Sale.

LANTERNS - WHOLESALE.  
LANTERNS - RETAIL.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom  
Setts, Centre Tables, and  
Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,  
House Furnishers.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom  
Setts, Centre Tables, and  
Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,  
House Furnishers.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom  
Setts, Centre Tables, and  
Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,  
House Furnishers.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom  
Setts, Centre Tables, and  
Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,  
House Furnishers.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom  
Setts, Centre Tables, and  
Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,  
House Furnishers.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom  
Setts, Centre Tables, and  
Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,  
House Furnishers.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom  
Setts, Centre Tables, and  
Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,  
House Furnishers.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom  
Setts, Centre Tables, and  
Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,  
House Furnishers.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom  
Setts, Centre Tables, and  
Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,  
House Furnishers.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom  
Setts, Centre Tables, and  
Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,  
House Furnishers.