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ABOUT SEEDS.

How They Are Cultivated in Denmark

A SUBJECT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO FARMERS.

In La Nature, a French periodical, Prof. Albert Maumene has an interesting article on this subject, the chief points of which are brought out in the following synopsis.

The production of selected seed is a subject of the minutest care on the part of farmers who make a specialty of seed growing. Certain seed growing centres in France, St. Remy-de-Provence, Anjou and the northern departments; in Germany, Erfurt and Quedlinburg, are justly renowned. While certain plants breed true to type when the seed is brought from a region where more favorable climatic conditions prevail, there are others which produce the true type only when raised from seed grown in a higher latitude. Horticulturists and agriculturists are not far wrong when they say that seeds brought from colder climate produce earlier better crops than home-grown seed. This is the case with the majority of vegetables, and it is partly what has given the German seed-growing industry its reputation. The cauliflower used from Erfurt owes the great reputation it has acquired largely to its Danish origin. Copenhagen is indeed becoming a famous centre for the production of cauliflower seed; the value of the annual export reaches 9,000,000, which gives an idea of the world's consumption of this vegetable.

The creation of this special industry dates back forty years. A farmer of Erfurt conceived the idea that the moist climate of Denmark should be very favorable to the development of the cauliflower. He requested a Danish farmer to make the first trial which was a complete success, and since that date the cauliflower seeds of Copenhagen have supplied the wholesale market of Erfurt. At first Danish horticulture derived very little profit from this fact, on account of the agreements made with the German merchants. But, by degrees, some farmers undertook this industry on their own account, a strong company was formed, and at the present time America gets 80 per cent of its cauliflower seed from Copenhagen.

This success and rapid progress are due to an intelligent and systematic selection of the types of the plants producing seed, and of the seeds themselves, but especially to the physical conditions, which favor the extraordinary development of these plants and an abundant yield of seed. The seed thus obtained, sown in another country, is found superior to the home-grown seed, even under less favorable climatic and vital conditions, and furnishes products of a splendid and precocious development. But degeneration or loss of strength invariably follows after the first generation, necessitating a renewed supply of the original seed. It is now proven that the peculiar soil in the vicinity of Copenhagen has a favorable influence, because trials made in other parts of Denmark have not been crowned with the same success. The atmospheric moisture of the seashore suits the cauliflowers, the more so because the long periods of drought which check the progress of vegetation do not exist there.

The question of the value and heredity of these acquired characteristics still divided the scientific world. The biennial and indoor culture applied the cauliflowers evidently modifies considerably the climatic influence, since the strains thus obtained lose in a warmer and dryer southern climate their ancestral superiority in the second to the fourth generation. It is this fact which obliges the farmers to annually renew their seed and to send for it to the northern countries.

The "Dwarf Erfurt" is the strain of cauliflower grown, and this is identical with what the Americans call the "Snowball" or "Copenhagen Early." Three types can be distinguished, differing in earliness and in their more or less dwarfed appearance, but each having a special value, either for growing under glass or for outdoor cultivation. It is not a rare thing to see in the neighborhood of Copenhagen fields of twenty-five acres planted entirely to cauliflowers. The seeds, which retain their germinating power for two years, are sown in September. The young plants, transplanted and wintered under glass or in special hot-houses are put out in spring. The harvesting takes place just a year after sowing, and it is done just as

soon as the different parts of the flower attain maturity; this is an essential point for the value of the seed. The drying of the seed pods, the threshing, and the cleaning of the seed are all delicate operations which are performed several weeks after harvest when the flowers are perfectly dry.

In view of the success obtained in the production of cauliflower seed, it would seem that the cultivation of selected strains of other plants might profitably be undertaken in Denmark, but up to the present specialists have wisely concentrated their efforts upon a single plant.

A MODERN SPELLBINDER.

Anthemian Eloquence Heard in the Victoria County Court.

(St. John Telegraph.)

Complaint is sometimes made, even among gentlemen of the legal profession, that the age of great forensic eloquence, like that of chivalry, is past. Stories that are told of brilliant addresses by learned counsel moving the jury to laughter or tears at the will of the orator, are told of a bygone period, and of circuit riders who are generally regarded as without peers in the ranks of the later day advocates. Who among us has not carefully treasured the well-thumbed gems of oratory of his schoolboy days, in whose pages dwelt joy and inspiration? And who has not lamented that there had not risen in his own time and neighborhood one of those rare souls whose silvery and magnetic eloquence swayed the hearts and minds of the people?

With joy, therefore, one turns to the columns of the Carleton Sentinel and discovers that the race is not extinct. The lawyers of St. John may be commonplace, and those of other provincial towns mere children in the art of creating public sentiment; but up in Victoria county the past is restored, and the spell-binders of the golden age have their laurels threatened by a new Demosthenes. The Sentinel, happily, furnishes the evidence. It quotes the following peroration of an address to a jury by a lawyer at the Victoria county court:

"He (the defendant) is not the kind of a man who would cover his face with a mask, and, when the silvery sheen of the immaculate moon had hid its glory and splendor behind the black curtains of the sky, would steal into your house and feloniously burglarize it; he is not the kind of man that would break into your place of business and dynamite your safe; he is not the kind of man that with the slow and stealthy step of the foot-pad would sneak up behind you on the street of a dark night, fell you with a slung shot and relieve you of your watch, chain and other valuables. No, he is not that kind of a man; for these require courage—the courage which he does not possess. But, he is the kind of a man who if president of a bank would loot it, who would rob the sacred trust of the widow and the orphan that had been reposed in him, and who, if left alone to watch by the bier of one who had been his nearest and dearest friend would pilfer the pennies from off the eyes of the corpse. Gentlemen, he can't smoke, he does not drink so far as I know; falling to the seductions of the wandering woman has never been charged against him, but those who in innocent confidence place reliance in his honor, his honesty and his probity, rest, indeed, upon a broken reed. This is the sanctimonious, church-going, family-praying defendant, I now leave to be dealt with as he richly deserves by an indignant and honest jury."

With a rude shock one awakens from the spell of the orator to learn from the Sentinel that the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of \$10. No classic ardor burns in the soul of a Victoria county jury. Their award was ten dollars. It was worth twelve.

(The Herald learns that the hero of the above claims Fredericton as his birthplace, and was at one time a member of the legislature.)

LA GRIFFE COMING AGAIN

The doctors believe another epidemic of grippé is here and already many are suffering. The medical men are not afraid of grippé since Catarrhozone was introduced, and claim that no one will ever catch this disease who inhales the fragrant, healing vapor of Catarrhozone a few times daily. Catarrhozone kills the grippé germs and prevents it spreading through the system. "Last winter I had an attack of grippé" writes C. P. McKinnon of St. John's. "I bought Catarrhozone and got relief in a short time. I found Catarrhozone better than anything else and was cured by using it." Catarrhozone cures and prevents grippé, cold and catarrh. Two months' treatment \$1.00 trial 25c.

The average depth of the ocean is about two miles.

There are four millionaires in Britain to one in France.

MR. AYLESWORTH, K.C.

Says that he Has Not Been Offered a Seat in the Cabinet.

New York, Aug. 21.—Among the passengers on the steamship Lucania, in from Europe this morning, were A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., of Toronto, and Hon. Rodolph Lemieux of Montreal, solicitor-general of Canada. Mr. Aylesworth was accompanied by Mrs. Aylesworth. The gentlemen had been abroad on private business connected with their legal practice in the Dominion.

The correspondent saw Mr. Aylesworth at his hotel today and asked him about the reports which have been appearing from time to time connecting his name with a cabinet portfolio under the Laurier government.

A copy of a paper containing a despatch from Ottawa to the effect that Mr. Aylesworth's entrance into the Liberal cabinet was imminent was shown to him. He read carefully the article referring to himself and then observed:

"This is news to me in its present form. I have been away from Canada seven weeks and during that time I have communicated with no one in the Dominion on political matters. I have had some correspondence with several of the ministers but only on legal business far removed from politics. I will not deny that before I left Canada I saw several references to my appointment to the cabinet, and I had heard some talk about it, but I assure you that it was all more gossip and not warranted."

"But if a cabinet portfolio were offered to you, would you accept?"

"I cannot say. The offer would be a very high honor indeed and I certainly would give it serious consideration. To accept, however, would mean a financial loss, but there are times you know when public duty becomes paramount."

"Did you ever talk with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject?"

"I wish you would tell your paper for me that Sir Wilfrid never spoke to me nor has he ever communicated with me either directly or indirectly on the subject. You cannot make that too strong. He may and he may not offer me a portfolio. He alone knows. When he makes the offer it will be time enough to think about accepting or refusing."

"The paper publishing the rumor is spoken of as the government organ, Mr. Aylesworth. Has that fact any significance?"

Mr. Aylesworth smiled slightly but did not answer and would not allow the question to be pressed.

When asked what position his name had been linked with, he said:

"I have been talked of for minister of justice, but I don't know why. I have not heard that the incumbent is to retire and I look upon the designation of the place as unwarranted, as the use of my name in the first instance."

Mr. Lemieux was, according to report, the star passenger on the Lucania. He had the seat of honor at the captain's table and made a splendid address at the saloon concert.

FEATS OF MEMORY.

In Some Persons Faculty is Developed to Uncanny Degree.

Extraordinary memories have attracted the attention of men in all ages, and in these days a man with a retentive memory is considered to be more or less gifted. Some good instances of remarkable memories are to be gathered from the records of Greece and Rome. Themistocles, a famous Greek general, is said to have known every citizen in Athens. No doubt Otho, the Roman emperor, owed much of his success to remarkable memory. He learned the name of every soldier in his army, and this, among other things, rendered him so popular that he was at length acclaimed emperor.

Coming to later times, the following anecdote affords an instance of wonderful powers of memory. An Englishman went to Frederick the Great of Prussia for the express purpose of giving him an exhibition of his powers of recollection. Frederick sent for Voltaire, who was then residing at the Prussian court. At the king's request Voltaire read a long poem which he had just composed. The Englishman was present, and was in such a position that he could hear every word of the poem, though he was concealed from Voltaire's notice. After the reading of the poem, Frederick observed to the author that the production could not be the original one, as there was a foreign gentleman present who could recite every word of it. Voltaire listened in amazement to the stranger as he repeated word for word the poem which he had been at so much pains in composing, and, giving way to a momentary outbreak of passion, he tore the manuscript in pieces. He was then informed how the Englishman had become acquainted with his poem, and his anger being appeased, he was willing to do penance by copy-

ing down the work from the second repetition of the stranger, who was able to go through it as before.

There lived in the sixteenth century at Padua, a law student who had trained his memory to such a high degree of perfection that he could recite 36,000 words after once hearing them read.

Jedediah Buxton, an illiterate person of the eighteenth century, used to put his memory to a curious use. On one occasion he mentioned the quantity of ale he had drunk free of cost since he was 12 years old, and the names of the gentlemen who had given it to him. The whole amounted to 1,516 pints.

As again showing that retentive gifts were not found in the educated alone, there is a notable instance of "Blind Jamie," who lived some twenty years ago in Sterling. He was a poor, uneducated man, and totally blind, yet he could actually repeat, after a few minutes consideration, any verse required from any part of the Bible, even the obscurest and least important.

Important Time in Every Girl's Life.

Is Between Fifteen and Eighteen Years of Age—How to Avoid the Dangers that Arise During this Period.

The mental activity of school life, coupled with the terrible strain that must come during these years, taxes the vitality of even the strongest. A girl at this age often does not understand the physical change she is undergoing. She will in all probability be nervous and puzzled. She should have the benefit of good motherly advice and a long treatment of Ferrozone, which will supply new energy to bear her safely past the critical event. Ferrozone is the best remedy to take in early womanhood, because it contains so much nerve and blood nourishment. It corrects all derangements, cures bearing down pains, nervousness, and prevents headaches. Ferrozone revitalizes young girls, gives them vim, buoyancy, strong nerves and healthy body. Every girl should use Ferrozone, and wise mothers will see that their daughters have the benefit of this health-giving tonic.

Mrs. W. E. Michel, of Richmond, writes: "I can strongly recommend Ferrozone as a good tonic for young ladies. My daughter has been taking Ferrozone for the past six months, and it has worked wonders for her. Before using Ferrozone she was anaemic and nervous and had no strength. But Ferrozone has built up her whole constitution and given her strength and vitality. Of all the tonics I ever used I don't think one of them compares with Ferrozone. It certainly brings health and strength to young girls quickly."

Forming an Impression.

An old lawyer tells this story of one of his experiences, years ago, in cross-examination. The witness seemed to be disposed to dodge his questions.

"Sir," said the lawyer, sternly, "you need not state your impressions. We want the facts. We are competent to form our own impressions. Now, sir, answer me categorically."

From that time on he could get little more than "yes" or "no" out of the witness. Presently the lawyer said:

"You say you live next door to the defendant?"

"Yes."

"To the north of him?"

"No."

"To the south?"

"No."

"Well, to the west, then?"

"No."

"Ah," said the lawyer, sarcastically, "we are likely at last to get down to the one real fact. You live to the east of him, do you?"

"No."

"How is that sir?" the astonished attorney asked. "You say you live next door to him; yet he lives neither to the north, south, east, nor west of you. What do you mean by that, sir?"

"I thought perhaps you were competent to form the impression that we live in a flat," said the witness, calmly; "but I see I must inform you that he lives next door above me."

EVERY WOMEN IN POOR HEALTH

Has an awful struggle. Lo's to do, all kinds of worry, must contend with loss of sleep, poor appetite and tired nerves. Her only desire is for more strength and better health. This is exactly what comes from using Ferrozone, the greatest tonic sickly women can possibly use. Ferrozone makes the blood tingle and grow red, the cheeks grow rosy and the eyes bright. Ferrozone invigorates the body, develops new strength and makes life worth living. Ferrozone is the sort of tonic that builds up, it gives one a reserve of nerve force and establishes such healthy conditions that sickness is unknown. Let every woman use Ferrozone. Price 50c.

PRIZE FOR CANADA.

University Equipment Compared With Oxford.

London, Aug. 20.—The Saturday Review, commenting upon the appointment of Dr. William Osler as regius professor of medicine at Oxford University, in succession to Sir J. S. Burdon, Sanderson, Bart., says that difficulty arose in filling the position from the double complication that while the attributes and honor of the post are considerable, the emoluments are very small, and that there is also some jealousy between the practical doctor and the man of science. Dr. Osler is both.

One may hope, continues the Review, that Dr. Osler will use his energies to bring the medical appointments of Oxford up to some equality with those he is familiar with in Canada. Even in Toronto, as well as Montreal, medical science has profited more than any other branch from such personal generosity as that of our university has ever attracted. Dr. Osler, at McGill University, had the advantage, perhaps, of one of the best appointed laboratories existing.

London, Aug. 20.—The Chronicle says that "profoundly as Professor Osler differs in some ways from his predecessors, Sir J. S. Sanderson and Sir H. W. Ackland, he is beyond doubt the best man to fill a chair with such distinguished traditions. Dr. Osler gave excellent illustration in his own recent address to be read by all the world, on the faster word in medicine, and that master word is work; and his fluent dignified speech, as long as it conveys such sound stuff, will be attentively listened to in spite of the Canadian-American twang which sounds so strange to British ears."

Ninety-Eight Per Cent.

There is a fascination about big profits to a business man. But the conservative and cautious trader prefers to have the lesser per cent. of interest and the larger per cent. of safety in his investments. There is no business man who would not consider it a sound proposition to invest in an enterprise in which absolute loss was impossible and which offered ninety-eight chances in a hundred of a rich profit. The statistics of cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery show that ninety-eight per cent. of cases of "weak lungs" can be absolutely cured. Almost, if not all forms of physical weakness may be traced to starvation. Starvation saps the strength. The body is just as much starved when the stomach cannot extract nutrition from the food it receives as when there is no food. "Weak lungs," bronchial affections, obstinate coughs call for nourishment. "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies that nourishment in its most condensed and assimilable form. It makes "weak lungs" strong, by strengthening the stomach and organs of digestion which digest and distribute the food, and by increasing the supply of pure blood.

NIHILISTS' STORY.

Says Czarina's Baby Was a Girl.

New York, Aug. 20.—A Paris despatch to the World, says: Russian revolutionists here declare positively that the Empress of Russia really gave birth to a female child, for whom at her birth a male child was substituted—a peasant woman's baby. The revolutionists vouch for the truth of this statement, and astounding as it is insist it comes from a perfectly reliable source and that it will be verified later. The Nihilists say that the internal condition of Russia is such—and it may be made more precarious by the reverses in the Far East—that had the people been disappointed again in their hope of the birth of a Czarevitch, a revolt would have been imminent. A peasant about to become a mother was smuggled into the Alexandra Villa at Peterhof, where the Empress awaited the immensely important event. The Nihilists aver that the Czarina was blessed with a girl, the day before a boy came to the peasant. They say that the Czarina's accouchement was concealed until the baby boy was taken from his mother's arms, presented to the Czar's relatives and the court and placed in the imperial cradle. Improbable as this story appears, it must be remembered that the revolutionists have extraordinary underground means of communication all over Europe.

Zurich has its streets paved with paper.

One-third of college graduates are women.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects.