

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Review of the Political Situation
Over the Border.Horrible Tale Told by the Crew of the
Pietou Ship Warrior.Cape Breton Coal Trade—Items About Pro-
vincialists—The Lumber and
Fish Markets.

Boston, Sept. 19.—There is a seemingly well founded rumor in railroad circles here that the Canadian Pacific railroad has secured control of the Seaboard and Moosehead railroad in Maine. This road is a new one and is not yet yet opened. The rumor is being pushed with a view of completing it as soon as possible. It is understood the C. P. R. will use Wiscasset harbor for shipping purposes.

Two members of the Portland city government, who were here a few days ago, say that the prospects are very bright for that city. The big Grand Trunk elevator has been started, and its terminal facilities will be greatly improved. The opinion in Portland is that the Canadian government will take no action just now which would effect the Canadian winter trade there. The only thing the people in the Forest City are afraid of is the proposed big Canadian fast line to Great Britain.

The Dominion Coal Company officials say that business at the Cape Breton mines is steadily improving. Last week the output was 10,000 tons greater than in the corresponding week last year. Considerable of the output is being disposed of in New England, although of course the bulk of the trade is confined to Canada.

The telegraph wires and the columns of the newspapers are overburdened just now with immense quantities of political matter. The campaign is proving to be the most hotly contested of any since the war campaigns of the sixties. Next week Bryan talks in Boston, and a visit is expected from Palmer, the gold standard democratic candidate for president. The prospect of a second democratic ticket in the field might be expected to injure the chances of the regular ticket, but the politicians do not seem to think the Palmer ticket will "cut much ice," as they express it. They say the support of the president and the administration, but while it will draw democratic votes from Bryan it will also draw "gold" votes from McKinley.

The situation as far as both parties are concerned is not changed much during the past few weeks. Vermont and Maine rolled up an immense republican plurality in the recent elections for state officers and congressmen, while Arkansas increased the democratic plurality to 500. McKinley is expected to carry every New England state by overwhelming majorities. New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, Pennsylvania and several scattering states like Maryland, Bryan is expected to carry. The prospects are good for sweeping the far western states. The doubtful states upon which the contest hinges, are Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and one or two small states. The chances for Bryan carrying Illinois are said to be good, owing to the personal popularity of Gov. Altgeld, who is charged by his enemies with being an anarchist because of his opposition to the corporations and his pardoning of several anarchists in directly concerned in the Haymarket riot in Chicago. Indiana will probably go to McKinley, leaving the fight a very close and uncertain one. Of course the situation is liable to change any time, but at present, notwithstanding the claims of the gold standard press of Boston and the east, it is anybody's fight.

Mrs. Annie McNeill, formerly of New Glasgow, N. S., has petitioned the Suffolk county superior court for a divorce from her husband, John McNeill, now living in New Glasgow. The grounds on which the petition is presented are neglect to provide maintenance, and intoxication. The case will be heard the first Monday in October.

The death of Mrs. Eliza M. Crampsey, formerly of Yarmouth, N. S., at Ipswich some time ago was due to alcoholism, and not to foul play, as was first suspected by the authorities. A girl who was arrested some time ago here for stealing has admitted that her name is Jennie McPhee and that she hails from Pugwash, N. S. A large amount of stolen property was found in her room.

A. D. Peck and A. K. Peck, the wheelmen, well known in the provinces, have left for a tour of Europe on their bicycles.

Sir Andrew Fairbairn, a millionaire owner of London, was in the city this week. He says if Bryan is elected Englishmen will unload their American securities.

W. J. Martin of St. John was in the city this week. S. A. Crowell of Yarmouth is here.

All Americans are not tall twisters, as St. John people must have learned from the delegates to the woman's convention this week. There are any amount of people, many the leading business men of the country who believe the most friendly terms should exist between the United States and Great Britain.

The story told by the crew of the Pietou, N. S., ship Warrior, which arrived here from Rio de Janeiro yesterday, if true is the most revolting tale of cruelty on the high seas known here for years. The British consul has begun a thorough investigation. The captain of the ship is A. J. Kitchen. He, together with Second Mate Howard and Steward James McDonald, are charged with beating the sailors in a terrible manner, and with frequently setting a ferocious Russian wolf dog on them. They exhibited scars to show where the dog had lacerated them at the command office. To add to the tale of horror, the seamen say that a man sick with the fever was thrown overboard before life was extinct.

Ellen H. Wilson, formerly of Moncton, died in Somerville Wednesday. She was 55 years old.

The spruce trade has improved slowly during the past week, with the demand better. Values have not changed much, and as a rule the market is still dull. Most of the mills report that prices are unsatisfactory, many owners announcing that they will shut down rather than accept lower prices. There is a prospect of an increase in prices within a week or two for some lines, and the sooner it comes the better all dealers and shippers will take it. Receipts of provincial cargo lumber are comparatively small. Quotations are as follows: Spruce—Cargo lumber, 2x8 in and up, \$11.50 to 12; random frames, \$11; boards, planed one side, \$12; kiln dried floors, clear, \$25 to 27; No 1, \$21.50; No 2, \$17; air dried, \$15 to 16; laths, \$1.00 to 1.75; shingles, \$1.35 to 1.45; frames by car, ten inch and up, \$13; yard orders, cut to lengths, \$13 to 13.50; 12 in frames, \$14; 14 in frames, \$15; matched boards, 6, 7 and 8 in, clipped, \$13 to 13.50; 8 in and up, stock width, \$14; laths, 1-5/8 in, \$2 to 2.10; 1-1/2 in, \$1.85 to 1.95; shingles, \$1.50; 4 ft extra clearboards, \$30; clear, \$28; second clear, \$24 to 25.

Hemlock, etc.—Eastern planed and butted hemlock boards, \$11; random, \$10 to \$10.50; rough cargo boards, \$9 to \$10; planed, \$10 to \$10.50; extra clear shingles, \$2.75; clear, \$2.25 to 2.35; second clear, \$1.75 to 1.85; extra No 1, \$1.50.

Pine—Coarse No 2 eastern pine, \$16 to 17; refuse, \$12; cut, \$8 to \$8.50; edge pine, box wood, etc., \$3.50 to \$4; matched boards, \$15 to 20; extra sap, clappedboards, \$40 to 45; clear, \$35 to 40; second clear, \$25 to 30.

There is not much change in the fish market this week. Mackerel are firmer, pickled herring scarce, codfish dull and sardines slightly improved. Mackerel is stronger owing to the gales which have prevailed for the last ten days, preventing the vessels from fishing except part of the time. Better prices are looked for. Old herring are out of the market and the new stock is not arriving freely. Smoked herring are dull, but quite a lot of fish are arriving from down east just now. Dealers say sardines will advance, as prices were so low that the canners were grumbling and threatening to keep the factories at Eastport and Lubec shut down. Lobsters continue scarce and firm. Oysters are in good demand at fair prices. Wholesale prices are: Fresh Fish—Large cod, \$4 to 4.25 per 100 lbs; market cod, \$2 to 2.25; steak, \$5; haddock, \$3 to 3.25; hake, \$2; small, \$2.25; pollock, \$1.50 to 1.75; steak, \$2 to 2.25; white halibut, 10c per lb; gray, 8c; chicken, 10 to 12c; frozen salmon, 10 to 12c; fresh Greenland, 8c; bluefish, 9c; fresh mackerel, 50c for large; small, 7c; live lobsters, 11c; boiled do, 13c.

Salt fish—Mackerel, extra No 1, \$15.50 per 100 lbs; No 1, \$14.50; No 2 large, \$13; No 2 plain, \$12; No 3 large, \$11 to 11.50; large George's cod, new, \$5.75 per 100; medium, \$2.75; large cod, new, \$4.75; medium, \$2.75; large pickled hake, \$3.50; medium, \$2.50; hake, haddock, etc., \$1.50; N S split herring, \$4.50 to 5; Scatter, \$6 to 6.50; round shore, \$2.50 to 3; Newfoundland salmon, No 1, \$16.50; No 2, \$14.50.

Canned fish—Lobsters, tails, \$2.15 to 2.25; flats, \$2.30 to 2.50; American sardines, quarter oils, \$2.25 to 2.30; three-quarter mustards, \$1.80 to 1.90; mackerel, one lb ovals, \$1.40; 2 lb do, \$2.25; 1 lb do, \$2.75; Alaska salmon, \$1.25 to 1.35; Columbia river steak, \$1.35.

COSTLY TROPHIES.
The head of the musk ox is the most costly of mounted game heads, and next in the head of the bison or buffalo. Fine buffalo heads, well mounted, bring from \$150 to \$500. A head of \$600, however, would be one exceptionally large and choice, and a fine head can be bought for \$250. A fine head of a well-mounted buffalo head can be bought for from \$50 to \$100. The increase in price is accounted for by the growing scarcity of the buffalo, which has now practically disappeared from the United States. The wood bison of the Great Slave Lake region of British North America, which inhabit woodland or mountain districts, are rather numerous than the prairie buffalo of this country, but their numbers are limited and decreasing. The wood bison is not so large as the prairie buffalo, and its hair is straighter and very black. The musk ox heads are head at \$200 and upward. One musk ox head owned by a taxidermist is valued at \$750.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.
A white haired old lady who lives in St. Louis has more reasons than one to bless the bathtub.

She has a grandson who is the apple of her eye. The little fellow, who has not yet reached his fourth summer, has been the special care and pet of his grandmother. And the lessons she has given the promising scion of her family as to that of the movements in swimming, and these lessons he has received in the family bathtub.

One day last week the little fellow fell into the tub. The terror-stricken grandmother was alone at the time, and in her fright knew not whether to run to a neighbor's for assistance, dreading to leave the baby to his probable fate.

But the child kept himself afloat by means of the movements learned in the bathtub. "I'm all right, grandma, I'm playing the way you told me." This gave the lady courage to hasten for help, and when she secured the brave child was still keeping his head above the water by means of his time-learned lessons.

And now the proud grandmother smiles and talks about an ounce of prevention.

A BUSY MAN.
Dr. Inob, chief superintendent of education, is kept on the run these days between his duties at the education office and in attending the county prescient institutes, says the Fredericton Herald. Week before last he was present at the Kings county institute. Last week he was at Gagetown, taking part in the Queens meeting, and this week he goes to St. John to assist in the county institute there.

THE CZAR AND CZARINA.

A Hearty Welcome at Aberdeen and a
Royal Greeting at Balmoral.

Aberdeen, Sept. 22.—The acting lord lieutenant, the sheriffs and other civil officials, the commanding officers of the district and the municipal officers of the city proper, gathered at the Ferry Hill station long before the time set for the arrival here of the Queen's special train with the Czar and Czarina on board and an hour before the train arrived the police cleared all the streets in the vicinity of vehicles, only privileged persons being allowed close to the place where the train was to stop. The station and everything about it, including the suspension bridge over the river Dee, was gorgeous with decorations in which the Russian and British flags predominated. The special arrived at 5.45 amid cheering from all sides.

The most distinguished of the officials swarming the imperial travellers shook hands with the majesty and the pre-vost presented him with an address, for which the Czar returned thanks.

The imperial train left here at 5.50 over the Dee line. From here to Balmoral the entire length of the road is guarded by uniformed police. Scotland yard detectives and agents of the Russian secret police, etc.

Balmoral, Sept. 22.—The Queen's special train bearing the Czar and Czarina and the members of the English royal family, who accompanied them, arrived here at 7.05 o'clock this evening. After the formal reception by the municipal authorities, the Czar and Czarina entered an open state carriage, and, escorted by the Scots Greys, drove to Balmoral.

As the imperial personages started on their drive the first bonfire was lighted on the Mountain peak. Arriving at the entrance of the castle grounds of Balmoral, the servants of the castle and the Balmoral and Crathie volunteers led the procession of carriages with flaming torches. Three other bonfires on the adjoining peaks illuminated the mountain side with a glare of light.

Balmoral castle was reached without any incident. The Queen and Princess Beatrice received their imperial guests at the door of the castle, and the warmest greetings were exchanged, the bag-pipes meantime sounding and the servants in the foreground carried by the servants, being thrust high in the air, accompanied with loud cheering by all the attendants. Before the Russian party disappeared within doors the torch bearers marched past them in single file.

RULED CENTURIES AGO.
Shell Mound Explorers Unearth the Remains of an Indian Chief—Has a Noble and Kingly Brow.
The King of the Shell Mound Indians has been unearthed, says an Oakland, Cal., despatch. This morning the men at the race track made new excavations in the very centre of the old mound from which they have been exhuming so many prehistoric skeletons during the past week, and they found a well-formed and well-preserved specimen incased in a rich mantle of red pigment, which had better preserved the remains from disintegration than in the case of the other aborigines. The most formidable creature in the mound was the skeleton of a man, dubbed the new skeleton "The King of Shell Mound," on account of his many peculiar characteristics. He lies on a slab of shell formation in the centre of a large double-width trench, which has been dug out of the earth, and his knees doubled up to his chin, and his face toward the Golden Gate. All the specimens thus far found have faced the setting sun.

The King is the best specimen of the prehistoric race in the mound, and he was laid carefully away in his carmine garments shows that he must have held the highest rank in the tribe, for no other skeleton thus far has been found in robes of fiery pigments. Besides this, the skeleton is a superior frame. His bones are longer and stouter, and his skull has a much higher forehead than the other aborigines. He died in his prime, for he still possesses a full set of finely shaped teeth, and his physical characteristics made him a leader of his people. This is what those in charge of the investigation say, though they admit that the whole tribe must have been a long time dead, and that the skeleton was found in a place where it was not expected to be placed on exhibition at the race-track pavilion in a few days.

Supt. M. A. Allen of the race track, under whose direction the excavations have been made, says he is sure they have found one of the chiefs of the old Shell Mound tribe.

"Only the heads of tribes are buried in this manner," I am told, said the superintendent today. "We shall take him out very carefully, as he will prove a great curiosity, and we will place him in every part. The red paint that they buried this skeleton in was very thick all around the outside. He must have been a very intelligent fellow from the size of his head. Prof. Merriam of the State University tells me that the mound must be over a thousand years old. We have become very much interested in the excavations, and will push them through the whole mound. Several implements were also found alongside the body of this last discovery. We shall keep them all together with the skeleton."

NO YANKES NEED APPLY.
Toronto, Ont., Sept. 22.—"No Yankes need apply," was the decision of the Toronto city council when the question of asking for tenders for the plumbing and steam heating of the new two million dollar court house came up for discussion at a meeting of the council; by an almost unanimous vote it was decided that American tradesmen should be debarred from sending in tenders.

Recently a unique military parade took place at Aldershot, Eng., in response to an invitation of the Duke of Cornwall. For all those in the command who had bicycles to assemble, the duke himself, two generals, and several other officials were present, mounted on bicycles, and some 600 of the command, attended with their wheeled steeds, included the Duke of Cornwall and Albany and their daughters, all riding wheels.



THE QUEEN'S HEN-COOP.

There are plenty of proofs that the tastes of Queen Victoria are decidedly domestic, but none seems more convincing than that she is an enthusiastic chicken raiser. The royal aviary, or as a clucking housewife would call it, the Queen's hen-coop, as described in the London Feathered World, by Artist Ernest M. Jessop, is a very elaborate affair.

The Queen has her head "chicken man," who is aided by a large corps of experienced assistants. For forty years the royal poultry pens were under female supervision. Mrs. D'Abernon now in charge of the Queen's room at the kennels, being superseded by a man named Hammond has succeeded her. He knows all about chickens, their value and their artful ways. Many breeds are kept in the royal aviary.



THE QUEEN'S CHICKEN MAN.

aviary—gold and silver spangled Hamburgs, gold and silver pencilled and black ones besides. Black, white and speckled Dorkings strut about in company with their golden friends. Black Minorcas, white Leghorns, Andalusians, white Rocks and Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, are, by the way, among the Queen's favorites.

The henhouse, as usual, is the pride of the rooster. One named Toby is as tame as a kitten. He is Hammond's pet. When the keeper claps his hands the midge runs to him, jumps upon his hand and chatters to his heart's delight.

The chickens are let out daily in batches of the same breed for an hour's run on the grass. For breakfast they get soft food, and for the evening meal they get an abundance of wheat. There is no hospital at the royal aviary. As soon as one of the birds appears to be ailing it is put to death and afterwards cremated.

The most formidable creature in the aviary is a wild turkey imported from Canada, but now thoroughly tamed. Two beautiful golden eagles are among the curiosities of the collection. One was captured thirty years ago in Windsor Forest. There are also golden pheasants and pigeons of various kinds.

An average of fifty eggs a day are laid by the hens. They go to the castle, Buckingham Palace and Osborne House only.

THE FUNNIEST HEN.

Some Extraordinary Eggs Produced by a Brahma Birdy.
Either John H. Stevens' big Brahma hen has been crossed in love, or else it is trying to demonstrate to the good people of Providence, R.I., that the time has come when the hen is entitled to put on frills.

The big Brahma weighs twelve pounds, and her first departure from the customs of a well-regulated "chicken" was the laying of double-yolked eggs of extraordinary size. Then



eggs were laid with fancy fluted and marked shells, which indicated a troubled mind on the part of the Brahma. The next variation was an egg without any yolk, which was followed by one all yolk and no white. This would appear to terminate the freak program, but the big Brahma was equal to the emergency, and she dropped an egg which beat the record, as well as the band.

This was a double egg about two and one-half inches long and two inches in diameter. It was rather longer and of less diameter than the ordinary egg, with a shell of transparent character, through which enough light was permitted to penetrate to disclose that the internal economy of the "fruit" was far out of the common run of eggs. The larger end of the egg was occupied entirely by the white. Near the small end there was a filament which completely separated the yolk from the white.

The yolk was scarcely larger than a good-sized pea. The covering of the egg could hardly be called a shell, considering that it had the appearance and consistency of pliable parchment, was tough enough to hold the white together, but by slight manipulation it was broken, and so the egg was lost to science, and to the collectors of Nature's freaks. Another, however, is covered with the same kind of shell, but consists of two eggs connected with a band of the same material as the shell and being a part of the same. New York Journal.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

PRIVATE BUTTERMAKING.

Advantages and Disadvantages as Compared With the Creamery System.

The question is often asked whether it is more profitable for the individual dairyman to make butter at home or to supply his milk to a creamery, and have it made up on the cooperative plan, as to which plan is the better one to adopt will depend nearly altogether upon the individual himself. Some of our most successful dairymen have been those who have made a specialty of buttermaking, and have had their milk made into a first-class article at home.

There are some advantages that the private buttermaker has over the cooperative buttermaker. He has control of the cows which produce the milk, and also control of the milk from the time it is taken from the cows till it is ready to be manufactured into butter. In fact, he has control of all the conditions, aside from natural ones, that come into play in the care of cows, in the handling of milk, and in preserving it in a pure state for manufacturing, and if he is a capable man, is able to put skill into his work, and is willing to give particular attention to all the little details connected with the process throughout, he is likely to carry on a more remunerative business than the person who supplies milk to his co-operative concern.

Then, again, the private buttermaker is usually in a position to sell directly to the consumer, which is a decided advantage. If he is able to secure a private customer in some of our large towns and cities who is willing to pay a high price for a good article (and these are not hard to secure in the larger centres), and he can retain that customer year in and year out, the success of his enterprise is assured.

Many of our most successful dairymen have managed in this way and have made a large profit out of their cows. In 1894 a private buttermaker in Ontario realized a profit of \$100 per cow clear profit, after paying for the cost of feed, etc., for the year. He had a herd of over fifteen cows, and, of course, milked them for twelve months. This is a very large return, considering the higher prices that many others have made. During the last year or two the prices have not been so large. However, to the man who understands his business, and will devote his time and attention to it there is still profit for the private dairymen at present prices.

It must not be taken for granted that everyone who goes into private buttermaking is going to succeed. Where the milk succeeds, the man will fail, just because they are not cut out for such work. For this latter class, the co-operative institution, whether it be a butter or a cheese concern, will be the more profitable one.—Farming.

FREIBURG CATTLE.

A Dairy Breed That Is Very Popular in Southern Germany.

This is a Swiss breed. The United States consular report says of it: There are several off-shoot breeds derived from the pure Bernese, known as the Freiburgs, the Frutigers, the Hilses and Ormonds breeds, but they are all more or less inferior to the pure original race. As a principle, cross-breeding has failed in Switzerland, and the best results have always been obtained from in-breeding from the pure original stock.

Of these minor spotted breeds the only one that deserves notice here is the Freiburg, which originated in the canton of the same name, and is still bred there in great purity, although even



FREIBURG BLACK SPOTTED BULL.

there it is gradually giving way in the best herds to the light-colored Saanen and Simmental varieties. The distinctive mark of the Freiburg cattle is found in the fact that their spots are black. Many examples are seen in which the entire animal is black, except perhaps the head and a strip under the neck. It is a very heavy as its Bernese rival, but has larger, heavier bones, coarser flesh and is in other respects inferior to it in the technical points that characterize a perfect cow. As working animals and as milkers the Freiburgs rank next to the Bernese.

How Long Are Cows Profitable?

Many dairymen and others who milk cows for profit believe that when a cow reaches the age of seven or eight her useful years are over, and that she should be replaced by one younger. But, other things being equal, this is a mistake. A cow that has been well cared for with generous ration and proper attention given to her comfort through all seasons of the year, is better and will make a more profitable return at eight years old than at an earlier age; in other words she is in her prime, and she will continue in the condition several years, and will not be considered an old cow until fourteen or fifteen years have passed.

Cows with first calves at two or three years are generally unprofitable in their milk yield, and one really good cow between seven and eight years old will pay a better revenue than two that are performing their first year's duties in the dairy herd.

It is highly essential that a dairy cow, to be profitable, should be a hearty eater, for just in proportion to her ability to consume and assimilate food will she make return to her owner for his care and attention. This valuable feature can generally be determined very early in the animal's life. A calf with a dainty appetite is sure to retain this undesirable quality after she becomes a cow, while one with a rugged constitution and good, always willing mien, becomes the cow with power to consume food largely, and if bred and constructed for dairy work, this is the kind that will pay largest returns.

These observations from a Jersey breeder are more applicable to Jersey cattle than shorthorns, whose value as barrens is an important item of consideration each season.—Farm and Home, England.

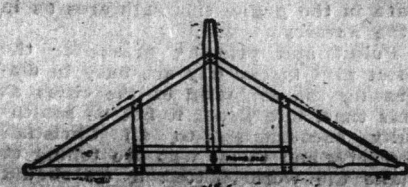
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A LEVEL FOR TILE DRAINING.

A Low-Priced and Effective Instrument for This Specific Purpose.

The level shown in the cut will cost perhaps 25 cents for material and a little more for making, unless you can make it yourself, says a writer in THE Farmer. To adjust and graduate it, drive two stakes into the ground solid to receive the ends of the level, and as near level as you can tell by your eye. Put on the level and make a pencil mark at the point of the plumb bob. Reverse the level and mark. If the two marks do not come at the same place, one end is too high. You can easily tell which end is too high, then drive it down until the bob points to the same place, with the end either way. Then whenever the bob points to this place it is level. Mark



A LEVEL FOR TILE DRAINING.

this place with a fine saw, or in some way you cannot mistake. Raise one end of your level and under it place a piece one-quarter of an inch thick. Mark a bob point. Remove the piece and put it under the other end and mark the same. You can do the same with one-half, three-quarters and one inch pieces. Now the level is graduated and marked ready for use.

To level a short distance, I place the level in the middle and sight both ways along the under side of the level. The difference in height will show the fall.

To lay the by this level, I begin at the lower end, place the first tile where I want it, then place a tile where the other end of the level reaches. If the grade is one-quarter inch to the rod, I raise or lower the tile until the plumb bob points to the first mark back of the center or level mark. Then I place a tile a half way between these two, just touching the level. Then I lay between these tiles by a straight edge. When you get to the middle tile, move it forward or back to receive full tile. Put your rod and repeat. If your fall is one-half inch to the rod, use a one-inch mark.

I have laid tiles when I did not have one-quarter inch fall to the rod. Then I had the bob point half way between the center and one-quarter inch mark, making a fall of one-eighth inch per rod.

Be sure your plumb bob works freely and do not allow it to be swayed by the wind. I think I could water in one how to level more correctly by the way mentioned above and with less expense than going six miles for a surveyor.

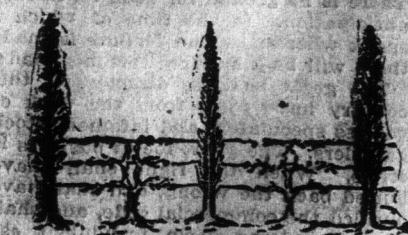
Whitewash.

The whitewash used by the United States Government for the lighthouses and beacons, chosen for its permanence under the most extreme exposure to the weather, is made as follows: Fresh hydraulic cement of any good standard kind, not of the more costly imported kinds, three parts, and clean fine sand one part, are mixed well with cold water and immediately strained. This gives a light brownish white that is not so glaring as the common lime, and has been found to resist moisture better than any other wash. It adheres to brick or stone or wooden walls, fences very firmly. In its application the walls are first wet with water, by which the adhesion of the wash is made stronger than if applied to a dry surface.

Another good wash is made in this way: Half a bushel of good fresh lime is slacked with boiling water and kept covered from the air during slacking to prevent warming of the lime by the carbonic acid of the air. It is strained through a fine sieve or cloth, and seven pounds of salt are added; three pounds of rice flour added; a thin paste, half a pound of Spanish white and one pound of broken glue steeped in cold water and then dissolved in hot water are then added, and when well mixed by stirring five gallons of hot water are mixed in and the whole again stirred. This is kept a few days closely covered, when it is ready for use. It is applied hot, being kept in a kettle over a fire. This may be colored a light brown by burnt amber or a greenish yellow by yellow ochre. A light gray is made by adding a small quantity of lampblack previously mixed with water and thoroughly stirred. One pint of this wash covers a square yard.

Training Fruit Trees.

A correspondent of the London weekly called Gardening Illustrated, writes as follows: We might learn a lesson from the foreigner in the matter of training fruit trees on wires, as well as in the utilizing of what may be termed waste places by the sides of the railways. The annexed cut shows a combination of espalier and pyramidal training which might with advantage be adopted in English gardens. If planted by



ON A BELGIAN RAILWAY.

the sides of the walks, the pyramids might be trained over, and so form arches. This would be a most interesting way of growing fruit trees, especially pears and apples—perhaps cherries to train on the wires (espaliers), and the pears to form the pyramids.

A Morning Egg Ration.

A good ration for eggs in the morning is corn meal one part, wheat bran one part, ground oats one part, ground beet sprouts one part. Mix with boiling water and slightly season with cayenne pepper.—Seattle Poultry Journal.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

the question arose as to the call came from the it was resolved unanimously to call aside. Several other of minor importance were held, but as the meeting was one, held for special purposes, it was decided not to take up more other than that for meeting was held.

Mr. Ross read a number of relations from the home mission committee. The first recom that Rev. Mr. MacDonald be sent from Fairville to Salina the latter field is ready for Rev. Mr. Irwin was appointed to labor in Rothsay and it was resolved to pay MacDonald \$50 as his share of the salary. The present applied to the Home Mission grants of \$200 for Fairville for Rothsay.

Mr. Irwin was then taken up, and a session of the presbytery ordered that Rev. Mr. Mullin be at the next meeting with official documents. Mr. Mullin, however, did not bring his papers with him. Considerable time was taken in discussing a letter was read from the congregation of the presbytery by Mr. Mullin in which he refused to produce his official documents of the presbytery then adjourned.

Later part of the afternoon was taken up in discussing the case. It was finally given the congregation until meeting of the presbytery to the questions asked.

Mr. Mullin was reconsidered after an explanation by Rev. Mr. Irwin of Moncton the call failed and ordered to be read to Mr. Morton.

Mr. Faulkner of Pictou was elected for moderator of the which meets at Pictou on Oct.

Presbytery issued an order to send records produced at meeting of the presbytery, will be held on Tuesday, Oct.

Presbytery then adjourned.

REAL FAMILY MEDICINE
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collected in any part of Maritime Provinces prompt.

still on hand a few boxes of

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are offering at very low prices.

ARRISON & CO., Smythe St.

COLONIAL RAILWAY

after Monday, the 7th September,

ains of this Railway will run daily

as follows:

AS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pic-

Halifax 1.00

for Halifax 1.20

for Sussex 1.40

for Quebec and Pictou 2.00

Express for Pictou 2.40

from St. John for Quebec and

Halifax through Sleeping Car at Mon-

day 10 o'clock.