nd insane: and of the su any other women in other fields of where is the justice that can solude the participation of both sexes general and public functions? Inalienable law in nature and runs rough all its forces, powers and ngdoms. The heavenly own world, stars and suns, with eir planetary systems, in their creand disposition in space are ung and maintained in relation to ther spheres by supreme laws that regulate the order and arrangeent of leaves upon the stems of lants and trees; these hold and exeite a commission for the good of vegtable and animated life by oxygen ielded in exchange for the noxious absorbed. Plants and trees draw ourishment and moisture from the ound, and in their turn yield fruits, ods and life-giving properties for the nimal kingdom. In all ages of the rorld vegetation has awaked to life, ld its mission with contemporaries other creations, yielded to the laws time and nature, with her alchemand laboratories, and today ave bitumen and coals to light, to thten and to enlighten the world ght for otherwise dark places and ours, giving moral and physical alth and support; to lighten by aking labor easier; to enlighten by plargement of means for spreading nowledge, science and the arts, mak g them more accessible for the oth mental and material, of mannd. It is most interesting while in region of country, where examples nd specimens abound, to recall "The logical History of Plants," by Sir William Dawson, with descriptions d illustrations of the wonderful getation of most ancient times, in ms of algae, lichens and fungi, most licately preserved; of tree and other rns; huge Equiseta and Lycopods, th leaf and fruit scars distinct, also res, though microscopic, perfectly lineated in graphite and coals: eat forests of giant trees, Sigillaria nifers, cycads and other growths, ith bark fibres, cells and their areoion perfect; all stored, packed, with re conformity to future needs; cometed and housed in the keeping of ture, a most sure and perpetual exaple of the profession of housekeepg. Of humankind the patriarchal in ts, with flocks and herds; caveellers, cliff-dwellers, tribes, clans, munities needing rules and laws mutual aid: states, countries, nas, their interests and dependencies, id the small world we live in, all reire similar principles of good proonal housekeeping.

Mrs. Ednah Dow Cheney of Jamaica ain, was called upon to speak to e paper. She maintained that houseers should be adequately paid. Miss Eastman held that all should trained so as to be able to keep se. There was no telling when ey might be required to turn to. Mrs. Wolcotte also spoke briefly. Mrs. Rumeville of Buffalo spoke of work being done there.

WISS CHANNING

Miss Eva Channing read a very inresting paper on The Bicycle as a actor in Modern Life. It was hardextravagant, the lady said, to say at the prevailing use of the bicycle arked a social revolution in the untry. Now that the shiny steed und a stable beneath almost every oof in the land, it could no longer be nored as o social and economic ower. There was hardly a depart-nent of life into which it did not en-Perhaps the most important ser ice of the bicycle to the community ad been in the direction of health. nything that made outdoor exercise oth attractive and fashionable could ot be too warmly welcomed. One vsician estimated that 90 per cent. the diseases of women were due to he lack of some means of working off neir superfluous muscular, nervous nd organic energy. Cycling, he said, cted like a charm for gout, rheuma ism, indigestion, sleeplessness, and o-called "nerves." In his opinion it ad already done more to improve the ealth of women that anything that ad ever been invented. This seemto be the view of physicians neral, provided the sport was inulged in with moderation and a suitsaddle was used. The ideal sad-He had vet to be evolved but it was ssible even as it was to obtain a addle that properly supported the ody and reduced the fatigues of ridng to a minimum. The dangers of ed out. The ideal saddle had yet to invented and the same might be aid for the costume, at least in so ar as women were concerned. Cerinly both fame and glory awaited he lucky individual who should disover that dress which should admit f perfect freedom of motion on the heel without undue weight or daner of catching, and at the same time becoming to riders of all shapes d dimensions and not shock the senibilities of the most squeamish critic. leanwhile a variety of costumes had been devised, each securing one or other of the advantages mentioned. course the dress which dispensed tirely with the skirt was the most afe and least fatiguing. In some ctions of the country this was worn without question, so that the eye had lready grown accustomed to it, and to be hoped that this might rentually became the case everyhere. The divided skirt, although ceful, was far too heavy and volminous and apt to catch in the Even the short skirt over wheel. wsers had to be fastened down and eighted in order to be kept down in wind, and always impeded to some gree the motions of the rider, while its shifting movement about the ungainly but indispensible gaiters. ut however faulty the divided skirt r the short skirt over trousers might as a costume for the wheel, it had lready accomplished an important nission in the much needed direction dress reform. Everywhere throughout the summer resorts it had become nore and more the custom of ladies walk in their short bicycle skirts. a habit which brought about two de rirable results. It taught women the omfort and convenience of a suitable iress for walking and climbing, and the same time accustomed the ic eve to a skirt of reasonable length so that a dress which cleared the gar ent by two or three inches was no onger a work of peculiarity. Furtherrore, the convenience of a short street

dress had suggested a still more radi- the literary life were not as rich as cal reform in the line of a rainy day we were. She spoke of the influences costume. We learned that a club of which were behind the movement for costume. We learned that a club of 150 women of Brooklyn, N. Y., had made a solemn covenant that except on occasions demanding full dress, they would wear skirts that cleared the ground by at least three inches while in wet or rainy weather their costume was to consist of bloomers or knickerbockers or short skirt and gaiters. This new departure was to take place on the first rainy day after the first Monday in October. Of great significance was the fact that the health destroying corset could not be worn with comfort on the wheel, and as a corallary to this came the word from Paris that since bleveling came into vogue it was no longer fashion-the for women to have small waists.

Its service.

Mrs. Kate Gannet. Wells of 90 families, comprising French Canadians, English, Irish, Italians and Jews. Altogether 1,000 people had booked for the passage, crowds of citation to vogue it was no longer fashion-the for women to have small waists. the first Monday in October. Of great able for women to have small waists. Another reform in the same direction

of health and dress was due to the use of the wheel. It was the sensible fashion of riding astride on horseback, now gaining ground so rapidly in the west. The magic influence of the wheel dealt a blow at two of the most deep rooted vices of society, smoking and drinking spirituous liquors. The bicycle also worked for good by diminishing the reading of cheap, trashy literature and by producing economy in dress. The use of the wheel affected some lines of business, which the clever writer pointed out in a very clear and interesting way. The great service which the mmunity owes to the prevalent use of the bicycle were gone over by the In closing Miss Channing said bicycling was still, as it were, in a transition stage, and many would the rules and adjustments and changes before the present state of hyper-enthusiasm had quieted down and the new method of locomotion re-

per, telling of the sights seen in Buf At the request of Mrs. Howe, Miss Eastman read the following report, sent in by the vice-president for Can-

cognized as a sober blessing and an

Mrs. Lily Lord Tiff spoke on the pa-

integral fact of modern civilization.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR CANADA.

CANADA.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 12, 1896.

Seven years since the congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women was held for the first time on Camadian soul at Toronto, Orderio.

As the congress is to be field this year in a maritime province of Camadia it may safely be predicted that equally valuable results will follow.

That the Toronto visit was the means of arousing much inherest, and of imparting valuable instruction has been proved by the increased activity and more efficient working of all our local organizations of women. A decided impersus has been given to the united efforts of women by the organization of the National Council of Women, under the presidency of hier Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen.

There are twenty-two subordinate or local

ess of Aberdeen. There are twenty-two subordinate or local There are twenty-two subordinate or local Councils in Camada. These councils have become centres of improvement in various places. In many cases these councils have succeeded in placing women on school boards, the securing the appointment of women as factory and shop inspectors, and in suppressing the distribution in impure literature.

Sterature. Various suggestions as to improvements in the Statute Law are also under consideration by the National Council, especially with reference to the hours of labor; and the estabolishment of hospitals in remote distincts.

and the establishment of hospitals in remore districts.

The question of woman's class to a direct voice in the councils of the nation is
situacting more attention among the wiser
minds of both men and women than might
be inferred from the silence of the press
on this topic. At the last meeting of the
thouse of commons there was for the first
time a debate as to the propriety of granting file suffrage to women. The resulting
vote was very settisfactory as a first attempt to introduce what some people, sane

on all either topics, consider to be a dangerous innovation.

This year has witnessed in Onitario an event unique in the history of the British Empire. On the list of graduates of the Ontario Law School there appeared for the first time the mame of a woman—Miss Cara Brett Martin, B. A.

In fine arts women have not only the advantages offered by general societies of attists, but they have also organized a special institution for their own benefit called "The Woman's Art Association of Canada."

ed "The Woman's Ant Association of Canada."

In indivisitial and technical education the outlook has been less enounging. The Toronto Technical School is the only on the Canada. The lessons given therein have been chiefly suitable to muchinists. Recently, however, the governing board decided, effer much misgiving, to try to give some distruction in the applications of science to domestic economy. Curiously enough, girls have abundant facilities of ideaming how to nurse the stok, but they are supposed to know by instinct how to preserve the health of a family and to prepare the food required by infants, by children, or by adults. In conclusion. I would suggest that a vice-president and director be appointed in each of the provinces, or at least that officers be appointed for the maritime provinces, as the territory is entirely too large for efficient work at present.

SUSAN DRURY O'CONNOR,

SUSAN DRURY O'CONNOR,
Vice-Pres. for Camada. A report from Florida was also read and after a few remarks from Mrs. Wolcotte the association adjourned for supper.

EVENING SESSION. The attendance at last night's meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Women was large and representative. It was an exceedingly interesting session and everybody went away feeling glad because of their attendance.

Mrs. Ednah Dow Cheney of Jamaica Plain, Mass., read an excellent paper on Literature, the Precursor of Reform. Literature, she said, was the guardian within the life of a nation. The writer's of the different nations had all spoken as to their future. If we would get an understanding of a nation or any period in its history we must go to its literature, as literature was the mirror of the times. Poets were the acknowledged law givers of the human race. The people of the books had held a large Sway in the works of the world. Their names had been more enduring than those engaged in their sister studies of sculpture and art. After a reference to the influence the Bible had had on humanity, Mrs. Cheney took up the ability of Hterature to influence the minds of men, which had made it a power and the precursor of reform. History was full of examples which went to prove this. She did not go back to the writers of ancien ne, but began with the Elizabethan age, which had many brilliant writers. Sacon taught men the weight of thought. Mrs. Cheney then referred to the great men in literature and gave various instances where forms were brought about by books. Mrs. Howe said she had been requested by Mrs. Cheney to say sor thing relative to her paper, but that ady had left her very little to say. Mrs. Howe did not think we were grateful enough for the glory that came to us. New glories from the world of mind are all the time appearing. The nations which had lit-

the emancipation of slavery. Turning to the young, the president said there was much written that was not literature. Such books were bought, for it was said it was the demand that created the supply. But how much better it would be if the demand was for better books. She called on the young to be a body guard to true literature and to devote themselves to

gracefully acknowledged.

entertaining essay. Mrs. Walcott of Dedham, Mass., in Country. discussing the paper, said all children should be taught to exercise the power of observation. She told of the ignorance of many people relative to things

# GOLD STOCKS.

about them.

Are a Feverish and Uncertain Quantity, But the Great South American Cures Are Wrought Out of the Solid Rock of Advanced Medical Science for Specific Purposes-And They Never Fail They Relieve

in a Paw Hours. Kidneys-Rich in healing power is the testimony every day for the great were not stricken down by fever they south American Kidney Cure. It is a could hardly earn enough to feed themselves, somewhat changed the kidney specific. It dissolves and eradicates from the system all foreign matter, allays inflammation and pain in the bladder. It relieves the most distressing kidney disorders inside of six people from going, but it appears they hours, and effects a quick and permanent cure. Mrs. D. Coghill, Springhill, N. S., states: "I was very much distressed with severe kidney trouble. I vas unable to attend to my household duties. I saw South American Kidney Cure advertised and procured a bottle had permanent relief in six hours. and after using six bottles I was permanently cured."

Rheumatism-The most acute and chronic forms of this dread ailment absolutely cured in from one to three days by the South American Rheumatic Cure. Its action upon the system is marvelous. Mr. John Gray, ice dealer, Wingham, Ont., says: "Five years ago I happened with a serious accident which brought on rheumatism., was completely laid up and tried all kinds of liniments and other remedies without relief. Reading of the great cures made by South American Rheumatic Cure I procured a bottle and got relief in a few hours. I used six bottles in all and my cure was complete. It is the best remedy for rheumatism in the world."

The Nerves-The Great South Ameri- treal: can Nervine has no stronger testimony a hopeless one. So great was his suf- lowed the machine. American Nervine a bottle was pro- tomatic self-binding machine. In a very short time the fits disappeared, the nervous twitching lessened pletely cured. 'While there's life, and these good remedies, there's hope,

## AN ENJOYABLE AFFAIR.

Sept. 10th a party was organised a delightful day was spent amid beau- & Co. tiful surroundings. Luncheon was Caradian breeze in their honor. The February, 1879. gentlemen of the party went to the top of the General Gordon monument. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Steeves and family; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Barry of Minneau and family; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Webster, Miss Laura Steeves, Mrs. Young, Rev. J. B. Young, Rev. G. Langdon and wife and family, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Meltan and family.

A SACKVILLE INDUSTRY

Jas. R. Ayer is building a new harness shop, says the Post. It is 60x25, and three and a half stories high. On the first floor will be a show room twelve feet long and the entire width of the building. The remainder of this floor is for the first class workmen. The second floor will also used as a workroom, also a part of the third flat. Mr. Ayer has now forty-eight men in this department in addition to those employed in the boot, shoe and mocassin rooms. Mr. Ayer is now engaged in preparing exhibits for the St. John and Truro, N. S., exhibitions. He will have seven sets of harness specially prepared for these shows, besides a number regular sets.

### Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for

It is well, says an authority, to change the way of dressing the hair occasionally to rest it and restore its rigor. If arranged permanently in one way it is apt to become thin, brittle and dull. A further caution is to part the hair afresh every day, otherwise the parting will widen most unbecom-

Sterling silver corners and medallions have disappeared from the fashionable purses and card cases, which are richly plain and of choice quality. A lodge of female Oddfellows has fately been started in Tasmania.

FOR BRAZILIAN UNAVES. Four Hundred People Leave Montreal

on the Moravia. If They Escape the Fever There Will Still be

the Famine. Montreal, Sept. 15.—The s. s. Mora-via sailed from Montreal at noon to-

day, having on board 400 people for St. Paulo, Brazil, consisting of 80 to the gathering applauded enthuisati- a dozen families did. They hooted the cally, a compliment which Mrs. Howe ship and a man who tried to make a

racefully acknowledged.

Mrs. Maria H. Bray of West GlouThe Dominion immigration agent, cester then read her paper on the John Hoolahan, was in attendance Value of Early Habits of Observation and his diplomacy was instrumental of Nature in Women. It was a very in saving several families from sacrificing their lives in that fever-stricken

> Consul Magor says that the Brazilian government authorized him to endorse any agreement made by the Brazilian line (Associated Press.)

> Montreal, Sept. 15.—Scenes of the greatest excitement took place at the sailing of the steamer Moravia of the Hamburg-American line this morning. The boat left for Santos, Brazil, with a large number of Canadian immigrants, who were virtually kidnapped under false pretensions. At first a thousand were to have sailed, but the publication of documents from the English consul general in Brazil to the effect that the country where they are going to is entirely unfit for any Englishman to live in and that if they could hardly earn enough to feed the minion authorities tried to devise some means of preventing the misguided were utterly powerless.

> Fully 10,000 people watched the boat leave and some of the parting scenes were heartrending in the extreme. In some cases wives refused to go after they had entered the ship and were locked up in the cabins by their husbands, and in several stances the people went on shore again with their belongings at the very last moment. Fortunately there was no ringleader to the mob in attendance and they confined themselves to loud comments and requests that the imnigrants would think better of it than to go to Brazil and die like dogs or be treated as slaves. Loud murmurs were heard against the officers of the boat, who were all German and if there had been a ringleader they would no doubt have received rough usage at the hands of the French crowd.

#### PATENTS ON HARVESTERS.

The following information is prepared specially for The Sun by Messrs. milker, says the Ohio Farmer. I don't Marion & Laberge, Engineers and Pa-tent Solicitors, Temple building, Mon-

Ten thousand three hundred and for it that that contained in the story, thinty-three patents have been grantof this miraculous recovery: Robert ed for harvesters. In 1871 some of the B. English, Lakefield, Ont., was taken essential features of the modern harill about five years ago with la grippe, vester had already been invented and which almost succeeded in sending him some experimental machines had been to an untimely grave. From one ef- tested in the field, but farmers were mpt to introduce what some people, same fects of this he contracted a severe then using nothing more than the ordnervous twitching, culminating in fits, inary mowing machines and reapers Added to this rheumatic complications from which the grain was raked in set in; physicians proclaimed his case gravels and bound by men who fol-

fering that he longed for death's hand Since that time the art of harvesting to relieve him. Reading of the won- grain has been revolutionized by the derful cures being wrought by South invention and introduction of the au-The oured, and its effect was marvellous. patents to Locke No. 149,233, 21 March, 1874, and No. 121,290, November 28th, 1871, show a wire binding attachment After taking six bottles he was com- for harvesters, under which a great many machines were built, and which continued in use until development of the twine binder

The patent to M. L. Gorham, No 158'-506, February 9th, 1875, was probably An Elgin correspondent writes that the first twine binder to operate suc cessfully in the field, and was considat Elgin Corner and proceeded in car- ered a pioneer invention by the court riages to the beautiful grounds of in the recent case of the McCCormick Martin Coleman at Maple Grove, where Harvesting Machine Co. v. C. Aultman

Almost all the twine binders built served under the supervision of Mrs. in the United States have been under J. D. Steeves, under the trees. As one of two patents—one to H. A. & W. some of the party were Amricans, Mr. M. Holmes, No. 210,533, December, 1878 Coleman unfurled Old Glory to the and the other to Appleby, No. 212,420,

GOLD AND SILVER WEDDINGS.

The residence of John H. Harding was the scene of a pleasant party on Monday, 14th inst., when a number of relatives and friends dropped in to remind Mr. and Mrs. Harding that they had reached the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Among thos present were three sons, who all reside in this city, and a married daughter from Montreal. Mr. Harding's brother, Charles, and his wife, who celebrated their own golden wedding a year or two ago, were present, and also Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Blizard, who have the same jubilee experience The party was fortunate in including the bridesmaid, and it is believed that the best man is also still living, though he is not now in this part of the world. A number of beautiful gifts were brought in as souvenirs of

the occasion. Joseph R. Stone and Mrs. Stone opened their hospitable doors on Monday evening to a number of relative and friends in celebration of their silver wedding. Two sisters of Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Wickwire of Halifax and Mrs. Thompson of Portland, Me., with other members of their families, were of the party. Many handsome ar-ticles of silver were given to Mrs. Judge Forbes very happily made the speech of congratulation, which Mr. Stone replied in a way that caused the heartiest applause by all

WARM WELCOME PROMISED.

(Campbellton Enterprise.) Rumor sayeth that we are to have an "esteemed contemporary" in the near future A wandering journalist was prospecting here the other day and rather admires the lay of the land. We shall be pleased to do our share lowards making his stay interesting.



DAIRY WISDOM.

Experience Dished Up in Butler-Prints of the Gilt Edged Sort. Churn often if you want your butter gilt-edged.

The cow, to make good milk, needs good blood Good feeding is the fountain of all profitable dairying.

The best of butter will lose much of its first rich aroma if kept a long time. It is less trouble to wean the calf at the start and feed it than allow it to suck and wean it in the end. The dairy farm should grow continually richer and it will do so very readily

if propore management is given. The milk organs must be developed the first time that the heifer is in milk if she is to prove a good milker afterward.

If the cow is not free from disease care of the utensils will not prevent the germs of disease from entering through the milk.

In making butter for the best mar-ket it is essential to secure uniformity in color, in texture, in salting and in packing, leaving no salt in the butter. It is by no means a question of thoroughbreds, as all fairly good cows will make good cream, from which good butter can be made when care and conditions are right.

An overfed cow will not digest all of her food, and in this way her milk and the butter made from it will be injured. To secure the best results good digestion and assimilation are very essential.

Good care of the dairy cows must ommence with the calves. No calf given scant care until she becomes a mother will make as good a cow as she would if proper care had been given from the start.

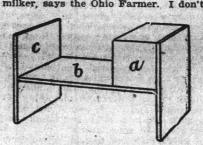
Do not put off a churning on any account. A few hours will sometimes cause over-ripeness and a lot of butter off flavor. This will injure your reputation and perhaps lose a good customer. Both hard to regain. Do not leave the butter exposed to the air after it is made. Print or pack

it at once and put it in a cool place until it goes to the market or to the customer. Deliver every week. It costs as much to keep a cow that will make one pound of butter a day as to keep one that will make pounds. Life is too short to spend in

such a way.

Where a back farm or distant pasture land is owned the driving of the cows back and forth morning and night has been found to detract seriously from their productiveness. A better way is to carry cans and milkers to the pasture and draw home the milk .--Salt Lake Church and Farm.

A Milking Stool. A good milk stool is needed by every



A MILKING STOOL.

like the one-legged kind the milker furnishing the other two legs. I give a sketch of the stool we use. It is quickly and easily made of boards six to eight inches wide and one inch thick The cut shows its construction fairly well; a is the seat. b the platform on which the pail is placed, and c forms both the front leg and a guard for the

The board b is about 8x20 inches. Other pieces are cut according to the individual requirements of the milker as to height of the stool, width of the seat, etc. The seat a may be covered by stuffing a cushion made from an old grain sack, with excelsior, hay, or

Sit down on the stool after depositing it at the right side of the cow and place the pail on the board b. This encloses the pail between each knee and the guard c, and thoroughly secures it from any danger of tipping over or the cow striking it with her feet. This plan also allows the easy holding of the pail between the knees, and actually rests the milker during the operation of milking, whether it be one or dozen cows.

Adjust your stool and pail so that each stream of milk from the teats can be directed into the pail without undue exertion in reaching out with the arms or stooping over into an comfortable position. See that the udder and teats are clean. Brush them off thoroughly with dry hands before depositing the pail on the stool. The cow should be kept so clean in the stall that practically no filth can adhere to udder, teats or flank.

I like to have the cattle kept in a warm, light barn, well fed and groom ed, and in addition turn them out of doors to get fresh air and change position. You may think that I am an old fogy and too lazy to water my cows in the barn, but call it what you may. I believe an animal is not so much different in feeling from a person, and we all know how we like a little outing if it is not stormy; if the air is somewhat frosty, how much better we feel after being con-fined in-doors nearly all day. No. no. Messrs. Editors, I shall never consent to keep my cows continually in the stable, although our institute men and dairy writers advocate the plan, for I think it is wrong.-C. H. Barker, in Country Gentleman,

In practice, 100 pounds of flour will make 133 to 137 pounds of bread, the average being about 136 pounds. In the making the yeast causes the sugar to ferment, yielding alcohol and carconic acid in the form of gas, which makes the dough porous. In the baking the alcohol is changed to vapor and the carbonic acid is expended. The addition of shortening and salts brings up the fat and minerals in the bread, so that the proportions are larger than n the flour.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN. THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year. Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

### FARMING IN NORWAY

AGRIOULTURAL LIFE WITHIN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

Commissioner James Wood, of the "Coun." try Gentleman," Writes Interestingia About It-The Most Northern 'town 14

the World as a Basis. The first consideration of the agriculture of Norway must pertain to climate Upon the eastern side of the American continent, the latitude of central Norway, shows us only uninhabita ole re gions of ice and snow, where expiorers have perished in the vain attempt to unravel the mysteries of the North. Even the center of England is as far north as our inhospitable Labrador The marvelous ocean current, called the Gulf Stream, is the only known cause of this wonderful condition. Its waters, charged with the heat of the tropics, impinge upon the northern shores of western Europe and make them warm and productive and the homes of mighty and prosperous ples. A somewhat similar current in the Pacific ocean makes Alaska green and beautiful wherever the snow deigns to allow portions of the earth to be subjected to its influence.

The influence of the currents of warm water causes some strange things in Norway itself. Upon the western slope of the central mountain range, the climate is much more mild and the vegetation more luxuriant than upon the eastern; but what is more remarkable is the fact that in some particulars the results of differences in latitude seem to be reversed. The central portions of the coast are skirted islands, while there are but few in the far north. On this account, the Gulf Stream, flowing north of Scotland, strikes directly against the mainland toward the North Cape, but is broken and diverted by the islands further south. At the North Cape, and for a hundred or more miles south, we found lmost no snow at an elevation of one thousand feet above the sea, while three or four hundred miles further south the shores were covered with snow during the first half of July nearly down to the water's edge, while the precipitous sides and broad summit of the North Cape were decked with a great variety of wild flowers of marvellous brilliancy; and we found the beautiful European qualls nesting upon those bold and nightless heights that stand as the furthest outpost toward the unknown polar regions. counted between twenty-five and thirty varieties of plants in full bloom there on the 10th of July, fifteen of which are not found in America.

Taken as a whole, the agriculture of Norway is not very important. The cultivated land occupies the insignificant area of one thousand square miles. But there are many things of interest to be observed. Perhaps the chief interest lies in the faithful lustry by which very small patches of They do not deland are cultivated. spise small things here, and they have learned the important truth that faithfulness in little things is so thing great." We have seen thou-sands of patches of potatoes, oats, barley or rye in valleys or upon mountain sides that would not average than one thousand square feet, while many patches of potatoes were not more than one hundred each.

Grass is the important product of the

country. It is remarkably rich and of very high feeding value. It grows very thickly upon the ground, and thus ns off a good yield, resembling that of England. The annual rainfall is very favorable. Along the west coast it averages over seventy inches, and elsewhere something over forty. Upon the mountain farms the grasses are usually of native varieties, numbers of which closely resemble our Rhode-Island bent-grass. In the valleys ex-cellent crops of timothy are seen. The native grasses are often so intergrown with wild flowers and aromatic plants as to give them the appearance of flower gardens, and to cause the hay to be remarkably rich in sweet perfumes It naturally follows that upon such small areas the cutting of the grass and gathering of the hay is all per-formed by hand labor. Upon a few farms near Christiana, and upon a greater number near Trondhjem, and few elsewhere, nowing machines were seen. One establishment in Christiana has made some mowers in exact imitation of the American type. Not more than a dozen horse rakes have been seen in driving two or three hundred miles with horses through the country, and traveling considerable distances by rail. Perhap this number would include all those seen at the places of business of the

dealers in the towns. The hay-making is very picturesque and interesting. The scythes are 22 inches in length and very narrow, and attached to straight snaths, on which are peculiarly shaped handles. A little practice enables one to use this odd implement quite effectively. quires a short, quick stroke. Many of the grass patches upon the mountains are so rough that so large an ment cannot be used, and for these a most diminutive scythe closely resembling a sickle, is used. The blade about fifteen inches in length, and the handle about as long and very peculiarly shaped. I purchased one of these from a mountain mower for one kron -say 28 cents-to take home as a curiosity. The blade was made blacksmith in the neighborhood, and the handle by the farmer.

As soon as mown, the grass is placed upon racks to cure. These racks are made by placing stakes in the ground, some ten or twelve feet apart, and to these light poles are fastened by withes, a foot apart, and as high as can be readily reached. Often a stout cord is used instead of the poles. The grass is loosely shaken and then placed upon the racks so as to fill them nearly full. The air readily passes through it, while the top layer sheds the rain from all beneath The process is laborious, but effective in curing the hay in the best possible condition. The mowing is done by men, the raking and curing by women. The hay is carried to the barns in bundles upon the backs of men or women, is drawn upon diminutive, low carts, From the mountain patches the bundles of hay are frequently run down to the valleys upon wires with a pul-These are sometimes several hundred feet long.

Some thirty or more years ago variety of oats was introduced to America. called Norway oats. It had very strong straw and yielded heavily a

gray black grain. The hull was hard and seriously detracted from the value of the grain. Upon inquiry it was found that this variety is considerably grown throughout Norway, but as it requires about ten days longer season than the white varieties, and the season here is very short, it is not so generally grown as the white. The grain I saw was very heavy, with a much less objectionable hull than the

American-grown. The best potato culture I have seen was within the Arctic circle, notably upon the Lofoten Islands. There the drills were straight and far enough apart to allow of the proper development of the plants and tubers. Elsewhere the ground is literally sown with the seed, and the plants are crowded most unreasonably. With such a meagre agriculture, it may be asked. how is Norway's population of over two million people supported? The nation's greatest interest is her commercial marine. Since the days of the Vikings this has been a maritime people, and to-day Norway has more ships than any other nation except Great Britain. Her fishing industry is enormous, directly supporting over 100,000 people, and bringing great wealth from the exports to other ocuntries The fisheries greatly aid the agriculture. Formerly the refuse of the cod-fish and the herrings was thrown away, but now it is made into most valuable guano. Whale fishing is ex-tensively pursued on the northern seas. Steamers are employed, and the harpoons are shot from cannon. The whales are towed to conveniently situated rendering works on shore. Near the North Cape we saw a steamer towing in two enormous specimens. One of these establishments was visited. After the blubber is removed for oil all the carcass, including the bones, is prepared and ground for fertilizing purposes. This establishment alone has made over 400 tons thus far this sea-

The lumber industry is very important and great quantities are ship-

ped to England Norway iron has long been noted for its excellent quality and remarkable toughness. When horseshoe nails were forged by hand, this iron was almost exclusively used. I well remember how carefully these nail rods were guard-ed in the blacksmith shop upon my grandfather's farm. Its site, alas! is now marked only by the coal dust in the soil.

Some mention should be made of Norwegian trees. The Norway spruce has been disseminated throughout the world. It has been a matter of interest to endeavor to find fine speci-mens of this tree in its native habitat, but the search has been in vain. Nowhere do they attain the size or the beauty that we have them in America. In regions where the timber has be cut, we do not expect much in the second growth, but there are immense tracts from which the lumber cannot be removed to any market; but there the trees merely look old without having attained great size or remarkable

beauty. The Norway maple is very fine, but nowhere better than it is seen in America. Quite singularly, its foliage is largest and finest in the far north-The birch is found everywhere, and is the only tree in the more northern regions. The northernmost forest in the world is said to be one on the Logoten Islands. The North Cape is tree-less. But nowhere does the birch at-tain the size we sometimes see on our

side of the Atlantic. so interesting that I hope to speak of them in another letter. This one is written from the northernmost town in the world.-James Wood, in Country, Gentleman. Hammerfest, Norway,

Sure Way of Locating a Puncture I picked up a new thing for riders of the wheel in New York a few days ago," suggested a popular wheel se who have had trouble in finding small punctures will appreciate it. You know the customary way to locate a puncture is to immerse the wheel in tub of water. Wherever the air bubbles there will be found the puncture. In some cases, however, the air pressure is not sufficient to make the air bubbles. In cases of this kind lather some soap and smear it over the tire. A soap bubble will form then over every puncture, it matters not how small it is. Once located, nearly every rider knows what to do, or thinks he does, which is about the same thing, for the great majority send them to the

shops to be repaired, anyhow."-Washington Star. How Johnny Lost His Job. Johnny McGraw was general utility boy about the office, drawing a stipend of \$3 a week. He managed, by frugal habits, to buy a wheel on time, and had it partly paid for. His employer was considerate of Johnny, and more so of the latter's newly-acquired appurtenance of pleasure. He could easily have spared double the price of the icycle, though he reasoned to himself otherwise. Ill fared the office boy on this account, for the parsimoniployer used to wheel more than Johnny who had to walk his errands, the "boss," procuring himself a bicycle suit, monopolized the wheel and wore out the tires. Johnny registered a "kick"-and lost his job .- New Orleans

Times-Democrat. Planting an Orchard. A hillside, where the land slopes off gradually to a valley a hundred feet or granually to a valley a hundred feet or more below, is often a better location for an orchard than a higher plateau. Cold air is heavier than warm air, and will sink to the lowest possible level. A slope down to a pocket depression is of little value compared with a slope to a narrow valley that leads to one still lower. A difference of 100 feet in elevation may in winter mean a difference between a crop of fruit and a ruine? between a crop of fruit and a ruined

Buying and Selling on Merit. The North Carolina Experiment Station proposes a plan for buying and selling cows. The rule is to pay for the cow at the rate of \$12 per gallon of milk given per day that is rich enough to show 3 1-2 per cent. of fat. To this price add or subtract \$1 for every 1-4 of 1 per cent. By this rule the cow is bought entirely on her merits.

Mending Holes in a Hurry To mend holes in the milkpans make the hole larger by inserting a fork tine, which will make the edge rough so it hold a shot in place; then pound flat with a hammer, resting the pan on

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