interesting bulletin today th the analysis of 260 same lk made during the three of the year. The results ed as follows: Genuine, 184; ; partly skimmed, 7; defi lity, 58. The samp were discovered at Halihn, Quebec, Montreal, Tor-Hamilton.

rumor has it tonight that aron will go to England as designer at the cross of the othing is definitely settled, dalph's name is favorably

vay companies were strong-ted before the railway commorning, when two bills sey's affecting Canadian under consideration. One drainage of railway lands ther for the better protec-ilway employes. No promade with either. In one Mr. Haggart said if legisto take place the Railway be amended. In the sec-Ir. Casey's proposals were

s impracticable.

erial Federation League in ent out of existence today place there is practically anization with a new wit, the British Empire ol. G. T. Denison of Torin the chair, and among nt were Sir Charles Tup Mr. Dickey, Sir Donald ford Fleming, Senators Mc-McDonald, Messrs. Weldon, her members of parliament. irs, Kenny, Hazen, Chesaffiliate with the British ague in England was made rles Tupper in an eloquent onded by Dalton McCar. , and carried unanimously. hat there might be no mis-ing as to where Canadian stands on the question of trade, the conference re belief in this scheme. Col. as elected president and ans of Toronto secretary. ion was adopted on motion

H OF WM. MASSON.

kburn, M. P., and provided er thirgs for the formation nohes in different parts of

castle Advocate, 4th.) h of Wm. Masson, which ok place early on Monday st, removes from our midst highly respected citizen of Born in Newcastle in Janthree months after the great t the place of his birth, a e late John Sivewright, a educationalist in his day ent into commercial life, and went to Chatham with the son & Mackie. In 1853 he artnership with John Haws Mitchell, under the title & Co., as shipbuilders and ved in 1858, and Mr. Masson business on his own acthat time to the time of He held a commission as the peace for many years, ore recently appointed parommissioner for Newcastle. No. 17. A. F. & A. M., havthat lodge in 1858. For the ears he has gradually failed from a brain trouble which is memory, making him un-siness, and he lingered on

SMART IRISHMAN.

an on seeing a notice in a hab-window one day which ran, sold here by the yard," entered the man of the shop if he sold

put an end to his suffer-

as the answer.

ve me a yard," said Pat.

t." said the man, and, dipping

nto a dish of milk at his side, he

ard in length on the counter.

g else?" he queried, triumphant-

# QUITY SALE.

ll be sold at Public Auction, at

orner (so called), Prince William the City of St. John, in the ounty of Saint John, and Province unswick, on SATURDAY, the 11th Dril, A. D. 1896, at the hour of k, noon, pursuant to a decrets e Supreme Court in Equity, made, the 15th day of October, A. D. cause therein pending, wherein cClellan, John R. Ronald and cCiellan, John R. Ronald and nedy, trustees of and under the and Testament of Robert Jardine, are Plaintiffs, and John McCoy, Ann McCoy and Mary E. Foundersigned Referee in Equity, the premises described in said decretal ollows: "All that piece and parand situate in the Parish of Sinthe City and County of Saintscribed as follows: Beginning on heast side line of the Marsh Roadily at the Western boundary of land scribed as follows: Beginning on heast side line of the Marsh Road; at the Western boundary of land; and the Western boundary of land; and the said Road, South, fifty west by the magnet of the year so, a distance of four (4) poles, continuing along the said Roadwenty-two (22) degrees, thirty (30) west fifteen (15) chains of four chi and eighty-four (84) links to thern angle of land belonging to lale estate, thence by the line of Tisdale estate south thirty-nine ees east seven (7) chains and south (35) degrees twenty (20) minutesen (7) ehains twenty-five (25) links orthern line of the Old Westmorad, thence by the said road line fenced and occupied, north sixty-(7) degrees ten (10) minutes east chains fifty-nine (59) links to the land conveyed by the said Execut-Trustees to Alexander C. Jardine voccupied by him and thence by fence of said Alexander C. Jardine voccupied by him and thence by tiese east fourteen (19) degrees fifty-links to the aforesaid line of land. Thomas A. Trafton. and thence links to the aforesaid line of land by Thomas A. Tratton, and thence ton's line north thirty-seven (27) fity (50) minutes west fourteen (14) sighty-five (85) links to the place of le, containing twenty-two (22) acres ods and thirty-seven (37) perches, less, and known as the ogether with all and singular the s, fences and improvements therethe rights and appurtenances ing and the reversion and emainder and remainders, rents, is-d profits thereof, and all the es-ght, title, dower, right of dower, claim and demand whatever, both and in Equity of them, the said ints or either of them in to or out said lands and premises, and every ereof."
ms of sale ond other particulars ap-30th day of January, A. D. 1896-THOS. P. REGAN. NINGTON, Soliciter.

LETTERS FROM THE TROPICS. W. G. MacFarlane's Introductory

Epistle Treats of New York,

As He Found it Before He Salled Away in the Good Ship Madiana for Bermuda.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.) Steamship Madiana, at Sea, Dec 22nd, 1895.—Waiting in New York for a Bermuda liner is not unpleasant, provided you do not have to wait too long. While in the great American metropolis it was a revelation to me to note how smoothly and how delicately moved its vast and intricate machinery. According to the eternal fitness of things every want of man finds its fulfillment, and two things have allowed men to mass together in big cities. They are the elevator and the elevated. The former has permitted a crowding upward into lofty buildings that rival church steeples in height. At the foot of Broadway is 20-story building, and there are sevof 25 stories, for instance, on the site of the old World newspaper office.

In an immense city people expect to were bound home from a trip north, see more evidences of the desire for There is another sturdy Pictou utility than for beauty. The epider- Scotchman on board, no less a permis of the city, solid and enduring- sonage that the commander of the the stone pavements, the brick and steamer, and a fine seaman he is remore and more by the great American men. They are both hearty, genial are demanding it. Every building that whose ruddy, jubicund face attracts is put up now is embellished with the come an essential feature in construc-Greek type, while the Equitable and other buildings, where men of affairs now of Brooklyn, N. Y. do business, are celebrated for their magnificent frescoes and sculpturings. in the architecture of business houses. That was confined to the churches and

colleges. being hasty, it is best to let them politan.

being hasty, it is best to let them pass.

Being a newspaper man, I visited several of the papers and found our St. John boys there deep in "copy," along with dozens of other bright, action and interest in the progress of affairs has been great. The bull-letins at the islands have been eager three man enveloped in smoke and tive men, enveloped in smoke and with their sleeves rolled up. They work earnestly on these New York the chief political man on the Advertiser. He goes to Washington, Albany and is hand in glove with August Belmont and the other leading racing tion as secretary of the National Trotof the leading authorities in his de-"Tompartment in the metropolis. the evening edition of the Sun, while Ern McCready is doing general work for the Herald and doing it well. Oscar Watson is assistant night manager of the Associated Press agency, while McInerney of Richibucto has an excellent position with the same news

syndicate. And speaking of papers, there were some very fine Xmas numbers this year. The World put out half a million copies of a paper of over half a hundred pages. This they claimed to be the greatest feat ever performed in the shape of journalism in the

I saw Irving and Terry in Macbeth. but after having seen Booth and Barrett in their masterpiece, Sir Henry fell below expectations. He has power and he thoroughly understands hi art, but he is physically not adapted to the part of the stalwart Scotch warrior, while his mannerisms stic out badly. As a stage general he made his fame, not as an individual actor. Miss Terry, on the other hand, played the part of the merciless and remorse-

ful Lady Macbeth admirably. Dr. Parkhurst is one of the chief attractions in New York just now, and his church is always crowded. But those who do not know, as I did not, are disappointed. He preaches a plain, spiritual sermon. He does not deal with questions of the day, with reform, and no one hearing him would suspect that he is the man who turned New York topsy-turvy. He is a plain pastor on Sunday and reformer

on week days. This epistle has been chatty and disjointed, as letters written on shipboard at the tropics should be. They are merely reflections on things that are passing through my mind at this W. G. MACFARLANE

#### W. G MacFarlane's Second Epistle on His Trip to the West Indies.

No. 2. Steamship Mandiana, at St. Croix, as he would have no special facilities West Indies, Dec. 24.—In the last few for getting news at first hand of Dr. days I have experienced the depths Nansen's return. But the above desort despair and the heights of joy. For patch asserts that the news came to about the twentieth time in my career Kauchnareff of Yakutsk from the tra-I fell a victim to mal de mer. On der Peter Ivanowitch Kauchnareff. Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 17th, the Now Peter Ivanowitch Kauchnareff is steamer Madiana of the Bermuda line the accredited agent of Dr. Nansen, left New York for the tropics. It was and has been entrusted with a supply a beautiful night as we dropped down of Eskimo dogs for his expedition. His

ast Sandy Hook. For a day it was Arctic on the 20th, the billows were sweeping the deck. There was no eleme of danger, but it was very rough and all the passengers were more or less ill except the inevitable two or three for whom the sea has no fears. My diary has an entry on the 18th—"went below"-and on the 21st another-"emerged"—and between is a blank. But it was full of the direst melancholy and self-upbraidings. It is un-

necessary though to say anything about it. Those who know can appre ciate my condition. Those who do no could not, even if the oldest pen were to try and picture the scene. It would need the skill of a Danite and a Dore o reproduce the horrors.

maritime provinces were not such an unimportant feature of this hemisphere after all. People at home have an impression that the idea Canada conveys a blank to the mind of the guishing between provinces, let alone cities, that was impossible. As we miles away, getting their evening din- very first man I talked to was in St. elevated New York's machinery would retired sea captain, now doing business in Barbades. He and his wife

tion. The Herald building is a beauti-ful piece of architecture, after the old is a young man named Kay, son of fit. I naturally felt despondent, and Capt. Kay, formerly of St. John, but thought the trouble had fastened itsteamer brings together, what vari- Pink Pills that I at last determine A few years ago men would never ation of nationality, purpose and to give them a trial. I can't say that have thought of beauty as essential disposition. There are tourists from I felt anything in the way of benefigoing down for pleasure and some box, but at that juncture the encour-

I had a passing look at many things while in New York—a ramble through Central Park, a look through the Central Park, a look through the look Metropolitan Museum, a peep into the Stock Exchange, a rush over the ele-Stock Exchange, a rush over the elevated, a glance at the busy quays from lish, French, German, Spanish, Ambericans and Canadians. Many of them have travelled very widely and when have travelled very widely wide lights, and all the rest of it. I had they are excharging experiences it I have not had the slightest return of thoughts and impressions, but makes their hearer feel quite cosmo- the trouble. I therefore think it is

letins at the islands have been eager—
There is no disease due to an impovly scanned and there has been much
erished condition of the blood, or shatdiscussion at the dining table. I sit ered nerve forces, which Dr. Williams' work earnestly on these New York papers, as any one who visits them at midnight will readily see. There are five old St. John men in New York timent and one of those men who Pink Pills ought to be used by every five old St. John men in New York have made the colonies, an English person in the land, as they purify and they are all doing well and are a credit young brother, who is leaving farm enrich the blood, give strength and they are all doing well and are a credit to the city which schooled them in their profession. John Boden, sr., is the chief political man on the Adverted that much travel gives the liberality that much travel gives the liberality that much travel gives the liberality that much travel gives to the whole system, and ward off all possibility of disease. The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can only and do not get mad over it. Then be had in boxes, the wrapper around there is a young man on board, who which bears the trade mark, and and the political conventions, and chats with the politicians at the hotels. He is also a great horse expert, ital of Venezuela, and is head in clove with August Belway to fill the consulate at Antigua, and of course he is deeply interested. It is a delightful trip, a cruise amtion as secretary of the National Trot-ting Association .John Boden, ir., is Islands are called, and this is to me a novel and interesting Christmas eve. Instead of furs I am wearing flannels, the mercury standing about seventy and around are the brilliant green of sea and shore, a clear sky clear water and the lovely scenery of St. Croix. For a week or two I will have idle, happy days of lying in a hearing new sensations awakened at the novelty of what is seen and heard. Yesterday we saw St. Thomas and I will tell you of it in my next.

THE NORTH POLE.

A. G. MACFARLANE.

#### Has Dr. Nansen Been Successful in His Expedition?

St. Petersburg, March 3.-Major eff, at Yakutsk, as follows:

"We learn that Dr. Nansen has expects to cast another conservative reached the pole, has discovered hitherto unknown land, and has now re- tears. His name is John Robertson, and turned. Consequently the Arctic ocean he is a native of Perth. Mr. Robertson has now been explored."

other sources, but he has instructed the forest which occupied the site

the expedition if necessary. clear up several obscure points in the ten shillings." news that first came of Dr. Nansen's return, and goes far to corroborate the report. The fact of there having moment. In my next I shall tell of transmitting the first report has led to some confusion and to some skepticism as to the report having been received from a reliable source. It was pointed out that if the report

came from the merchant Kauchnareff in Yakutsk there would be no ground for regarding it of special important

East River and out New York Bay trading post at Ustyansk is on the AYLESBURY DUCKS. a lovely sail and then came a slight river, just south of Liakow island, one swell, increasing to a sea until finally, on the 20th, the billows were sweep- 200 miles east of Lena Delta.

### A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE.

He Suffered From Rheumatism and La Grippe.

Suffered Much Pain, Was Despondent and Easily Tired-Spent Much Money on Various Medicines Before a Cure Was Found.

The after effects of la grippe and rheumatism is a combination well calculated to make any life miserable. La grippe weakens the whole nerv-One of the first things I found out ous system, frequently leaving the on board was that St. John and the victim with a constant feeling of depression, fickle appetite, headache, heart palpitation and a feeling of exhaustion as the result of the slightest exertion. As a cure for the depress ing after effects of la grippe, Dr. Wilaverage American, and as for distin- liams' Pink Pills have met with more marvellous success than any other medicine known to science. They act eral going up as high or higher, one passengers told one another who we directly upon the blood and nerves, were, I spoke of myself as a Canadian, renewing the one and fortifying the thinking that would be as definite other, thus driving disease from the Then the elevated has allowed the city to crowd outward, and men can But 1 soon found that half of them grateful terms of the wonderful curaleave the busy haunts of "down town" knew more or less about St. John and tive powers of Dr. Williams' Pink and in a few minutes be eight or ten several had been there. In fact, the Pills is Mr. William Carroll of Sydney, Manitoba. Mr. Carroll had been ner with their families in an uptown John a few weeks ago. He was Capt. a sufferer from rheumatism to a conflat. Without the elevator and the Kitchen, a native of Pictou, N. S., a siderable extent for upwards of twenty years, and to add to his suffering for two successive winters he was attacked with la grippe in all its severity, and was left in a weak and despondent condition. Mr. Carroll says:
"Following the second attack of !a grippe my whole system was so weak marble blocks—are monuments of use-coned to be, Capt. Fraser. It made ened that it was with difficulty I could fulness. But beauty is being sought me feel quite at home to meet these do any work. In this condition I was an easy prey to my old enemy, rheu public. The common people are dis- gentlemen , with a lively sense of matism, and I suffered the agony of cerning that beauty is pleasure and humor, particularly Capt. Fraser, its pains in almost every bone in my body. I doctored a great deal, but the passengers at once and makes his without any beneficial results, and I ornate in architecture, and it has be- popularity secure. All the camman- spent seventeen dollars for one mediders of the Quebec S. S. Co.'s boats cine largely advertised as a cure for now of Brooklyn, N. Y. self upon me in permanent form. I What a strange assemblage an ocean had read so much about Dr. Williams' various parts of the United States cial results until I had used the third primarily for health. There are men agement was so great that I deter-

> but right that I should make known imitations, and should be refused, no

NOVA SCOTIA CLAIMS HIM.

sell them may say.

matter what the dealer who tries to

(Halifax Chronicle.) Samuel Edison, father of Thomas A Edison, the inventor, who died at Norwalk, Conn., Wednesday, after an iliness of several weeks, was ninety-one years old. He was of Dutch extraction and was born at Digby, N. S. When deck chair, reading and smoking, of six years of age he went to New York, landing at the various islands and and removed to Fort Gratiot, Mich.

The old man was married twice, his second wife, the inventor's stepmother. surviving him. Thomas A. Edison has been exceedingly kind to his father, who has been all over Europe, and has made frequent trips to Florida in the

"Tom is a good boy," said the o'd man on one occasion. "He sends around to have a good time."

A CENTENARIAN.

The Ottawa correspondent of the General Svetlitzky, the governor of Toronto Mail and Empire writes or Orkutsk, telegraphs here in reply to the 1st inst: "A. C. Macdonald queries regarding the reports as to Kings, P., E I., has a supporter in Dr. Nansen's return, that Peter Iv- his constituency who is 101 years old anowitch Kuchnareff, who trades at Mr. Macdonald received a letter from Ust Yansk, under date of November the old gentleman's son yesterday, 10, wrote to the merchant, Kuchnar- from which it appeared that the old gentleman is still hale and hearty, and was in Ottawa, or By Town, as it was Gov. Svetlitzky adds that there is then styled, in 1818. He slept in a log no confirmation of this news from hut, from which he was able to survey a member of his administration in the the present city. He says that at the Verhoyansk district to proceed to Ust time of his visit "there was quite a Yansk to verify the news and to aid gap in the forest." Communication be tween Montreal and Quebec in those The above despatch will serve to days was by steamer, the fare being

### ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

Portland, Me., March 3.-W. H. Bragdon, an electrical engineer and amateur photographer, took a picture of the condenser of an electric machine today without using any cathode or "X" rays. He took a perfect picture of an insulated wire through an inch and three-quarters of solid steel. There were 2,000 volts passing through the condenser at the time and the machine furnished its own "X" rays. Mr. Bragdon is the electrical engineer of the S. D. Warren & Co.'s plant

Children Cry for

# VALUABLE FORESTS.

SRIEF DESCRIPTION OF A BREEK VERY POPULAR IN ENGLAND.

The Enormous Extent to which thes Spotless White Ducks are Raised in the Home of Its Name\_The Necessary Points of a Thoroughbred.

The breed takes its name from Avles bury, England, where the duck real ing and fattening industry is carried on to an enormous extent. The whol district presents a most remarkable in stance of poultry farming. Cottagers rear from 500 to 2,000 head a year, and there are plenty of large breeders. In no other part of the world are so many fowls raised on an equal area, and these birds all belong to the so-called Aylesbury breed, which is the favorit

one throughout England. The full-grown Aylesbury duck is larger than the Pekin. It is generally considered more graceful, the body be ing long and well balanced, carryin its weight both forward and aft instead of merely the latter like the America



PRIZE DRAKE. bury should be a spotless white, the legs of a deep orange hue, and the bill flesh-colored tint. The last is strongly insisted upon, and any bird whose bills are slightly off color will fail to bring the highest prices even though otherwise without ble The reason for this prejudice is the general opinion that the flesh of the oure-bred Aylesbury is more delicately flavored than that of any other kind. Aylesbury ducks have degenerate omewhat in size in this country, owing to too much inbreeding; but by careful election this tendency may be obviated. Where there is plenty of clear water so as to enable it to keep clean this is a very valuable breed.

and cross well with either Rouens or RICH COLORED EGGS-

Pekins.-New York World.

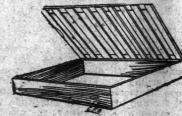
ducks are sociable, very easily tamed

#### Some Hints for Feeding to Produce This Shell Fffect.

It is a well-known fact in the feeding of dairy stock that foods poor in fats or oils will cause cows to give milk the cream of which is especially light in color, and will produce very light-colored or white butter. It is also a matter of common knowledge among dairymen that the high-colored foods will increase the color of butter, also is known to give a carcass the fat of which is especially yellow in color.

The same principle would probably hold true with regard to the feeding of fowls. Too much bran, oats and especially buckwheat, would have a tendency to produce eggs with very lightcolored yolks. Confinement without much variety of food is also known to cause hens to lay eggs with very light yolks, and when such fowls are given their freedom, plenty of green food and a variety of grain food, the color of the yolks will change in a few days, so as to be quite noticeable. Some varieties of fowls naturally lay eggs with lighter-colored yolks than others. Dark colored eggs are esteemed for their richer quality than white shelled eggs and frequently bring a higher price in the market, so that all the difference in the color of the yolk may not be due to the single item of food or confinehorns and other Mediterranean breeds will bear feeding with much more corn than the Asiatic and American breeds and a richer diet consisting of considerable corn with plenty of green food and range would no doubt give eggs from the Mediterranean breeds richer yolks than if confined and fed a diet lacking in corn and green food. Ample variety in the food and plenty of range would probably prove an antidote for white yolks.—American Agriculturist.

Where soft food is given fowls, it is usually trampled upon by the fowls before fully eaten. To avoid this, make shallow box and hinge to it a cover of slats made of laths. Through these the fowls can reach all the food, bu cannot soil it. The same device may also be used with a smaller box for giving water. Have a box just large ough to set the dish of water within and shut the slat or cover down over it. A similar device for giving water in a way to keep the fowls out of the



SECURE FEED BOX.

high box, with slats up and down on one side. Then set the water dish within, and the fowls can drink through the slats. The top of the box or cover should be sloping to keep the fowls off from it.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Problem for Feeders. Not less food, but food better adapted to the purpose for which the animal is kept, and fed in such a manner as to give the best results; this is the line of investigation for the farm ers and feeders to-day.

Pitcher's Castoria. THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 A YEAR.

Land on the Court of the Court

The Influence the Bush Has on the Rain fall of the Year.

It is coming to be accepted that save it for future use. The Germans estimate the value of their forests partly from a sentimental and partly from a practical point of view. They think the benefit to the country the building up and care of woods and forests is both direct and profit The indirect profit is to be measured by the broad influence exercised by woods and forests over the warmth or temperature of the air, also in the mightly power they exert in breaking the force of strong and many times destructive winds, also in the manifold blessings derived from their pensive or elaborate equipment. The pfluence in increasing the moisture of the air, and thereby increasing the amount of rain, to assist cultivation. They also estimate as a principal pro-fit the influence wielded by woods and forests in increasing the fruitfulness

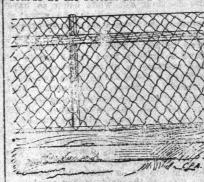
or a country. The woods and forests draw from the er millions of tons of carbonic acid. In the mysterious laboratories of mathre acids valuable to all animal life aco prepared and scattered abroad bounteous hand. Their sweet exhalations purify and sweeten the air, making it healthy and strengthening for man. Of con se the direct value or profit to be de ived from practical forestry consists of a vast number of indiscensable articles of daily use afforced by woods and forests for a hundred industries, giving employment to hundreds of thousands of industrious people.

The Home Landscape.

During the cold stormy days of winter, the lawn and surroundings look very bleak and bare unless there are pienty of evergreens scattered here and there, with a line or mass or them on the side toward the prevailing winds. Where there are masses of shrubbery, a single hemlock spruce will tone up the clump, making a pic-ture that is restful to the eye during the severest blizzard. It needs a good deal of care to arrange the evergreens in contact with the deciduous trees and shrubs so that the contrast shall not be too abrupt, but rather making a blending of color, in summer as well as in winter.

in the large lawns of England, the yews and hollys are the most common evergreens planted for ornament, but our winter synshine is too bright for them and we have to depend the spruces, pines, cedars and arbor liaes native to this climate. They afford a wide variety of color, and elections can be made to suit the circumstances. None of them is expensive except a few of the newer Pacific coast trees, which will hardly endure the rigers of the Atlantic coast. The darker colored sorts should be planted at the farthest point of view. If the ei ect is to be judged from the house, the lighter-colored trees should be nearest the house, while if the street view is to be the main thing, then the dark evergreens should be at the back of the lot, with lighter colored trees against or near the house. It costs no more to plant a few trees with regard to their color effects than it does to plant them indiscriminately and the salable value of the premises is increased or lessened by the general color effect on the would-be purchaser.

Proper Way to Construct Poultry Fence Poultry netting is now so cheap that it has come to supersede all other kinds of poultry fencing. Where yards are constructed side by side, it is to have a couple of feet of boarding at the bottom, especially if cocks are to run in the yards. The common plan is to drive posts, nail on the boards at the bottom and a rail at the



IMPROVED WIRE FENCE.

The result is that the hens see e activ where the top of the fence is, and will thus give trouble by flying over it. If the rail is placed a foot. below the top, as shown in the sketch tl s trouble will be obviated, as the hens will be greatly deceived as to the position of the top—a hen not having the most remarkable of discriminating powers. The rail in the position shown will properly brace the fence, and give all needful rigidity to it. Woven Fencing for the above, or any kind of Wire Fencing, can be obtained in St. John, manufactured by the Wire Fence Manufacturing Co., Johnston's Wharf. See advt.

To Get Rid of Stumps.

To destroy stumps bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to size of tree, and eighteen inches deep. Put in one and one-half ounces of them this spring, then sow broadcast saltpeter. Fill with water, and plug up closely. In six months put in same hole half a gill of kerosene oil and then light. The stump will smolder away without blazing, even down to every part of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes.

To Prevent Superfluous Hairs. Sufferers from superfluous hairs vill find that a judicious use of lemon and milk, used each time before washing, will go a long way toward hin-dering the advent of pimples and keeping the skin in that condition which they wish it to attain. In mixonly requires a quarter of a pint of less rather than more, and the juice of a whole lemon.

Fruit and Flowers. demand for fruit and flowers is constantly on the increase. Women loriculture and grow flowers with pro-

Size and Quality Sized Up. The size of the cow and the amount of food eaten are no indication of what she will do at the pail or what the milk will churn out. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN. THE WEEKLY SUN Leads Them All.

## DAIRY ON THE FARM.

BUTTER, EQUAL TO CREAMERY, MAY BE MADE AT HOME.

The Conditions for the Production of Good Butter are the Same Whether It Be Made on a Small or Large Scale-Hints to Butter Hakers.

Many think that the creamery butter is better than can be made on the Now, this is entirely erroneous. Not

principles that govern the manufacture of good butter are the same in either good butter on the farm just as surely as their neglect will result in bad butter in the factory. That this is so is seen in the fact that numerous private dairymen, having recognized th ciples, are getting more for their but-ter made up in a small way in a private dairy than is given for the very best grades of creamery butter. Indairymen can control the cows, their m the feed and care, and the milk fro time it leaves the cow until the finished product goes on the market, he should be able to make a finer and more uniform product than the fac man, who cannot control these import-ant conditions. Notwithstanding the ocssibilities of the case, the facts are that to-day the great mess of butter made on the farms is sold for a less price than that made in creameries. Let us look for a moment at some of the reasons for this condition of affairs. In the first place, there is a large amount of butter made on farms that is not good to begin with, and justly should not bring any more than it usually does. This sort of butter is made where the cows and butter making are a sort of side issue of the farm, where the milk and butter must await the demands of all the other farm and housework before they receive attention. It is made where the maker is ignorant, careless and dirty. The cows are milked at the convenience of the hired man, and the milk is strained and put into the creamery at some inlefinite time thereafter, when the hired girl gets ready. Sometimes the cream is removed in twenty-four hours, and sometimes not in four days. In hot weather the cream gets too sour, and in cold, it sometimes never gets sour at all. It is churned at a temperature sometimes too low, but oftener too high, and never twice alike. The buttermilk is not completely removed, salt is added by guess, and it is worked by tired. During the whole process it associates more or less intimately with the cooked and uncooked food in the family pantry, and wonder is, not that it is bad, but that it is as good as it is.—Prof. Wing, of Cornell University.

TO TELL A HORSE'S AGE.

To tell the age of any horse Inspect the lower jaw, of course; The six front teeth the tale will tell and every doubt and fear dispel.

From middle two in just one In two years from the secon In three the "corners" too, a

At two the middle "nippers" drop, At three the second pair can't stop; When four years old the third pair g At five a full new set he shows. The deep black spots will pass from view At six years from the middle two; The second pair at seven years; At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw At nine the black spots will withdraw; The second pair at ten are white; Eleven finds the "corner" light.

As time goes on the horsemen know The oval teeth three-sided grow; They longer get, project before, Till twenty, when we know no more. —Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

Transplanting Large Trees. We prefer doing this in the spring, and would prepare for it now. If you want to move a moderately large tree, say four, five or even six inches in in its top now all you think ought to be done at planting time, then mark a ring on the ground around and four, five, six or more feet away from the stem, the distance away depending on the size of the tree. Now, along, but outside of this ring mark, dig a narrow trench, say, three feet deep, the object being to cut away all roots projecting beyond it, and fill up the trench at once with the same soil that came out of it. By spring the tree will have fairly recovered from the shock caused by cutting in root and top, and may be dug up and transplanted with fair chances of success.-Gardening.

Potash for Orchards.

Muriate of potash may be applied on apple orchards at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds per acre, preferably in the them this spring, then sow broadcast as soon as the ground is in condition to work and cultivate most thoroughly. even though there may be some grass, which will incorporate the potash with the surface soil. In order to get the best results the orchard should be kent cultivated up to about the middle of July, when crimson clover at the rate of ten pounds per acre might be sown and cultivated in and the ground rolled. -Country Gentleman.

A Point for Sheep.

One point in favor of sheep is that a moderate-sized flock can be kept on very many farms with but little cost; imes with actual direct advantage to the farm aside from the money return for wool or mutton.

Winter Farm Reading. The reading on winter evenings should include a good work on insects. A knowledge of insects and insecticides is absolutely necessary to the fruit grower and gardener.

Best Pear Conditions. Pure, dry air, and a low temperature are required for pears.