#### AL WEDDING.

says: A wedding with e and at the same sually solemn nature Saginaw, Mich., hosk Saturday afternoon parties were George of this city, son of the er, and Miss Elizater of John H. Lee of The ceremony was ev. Wm. H. Gallagher itnesses were Robert oit, a brother of the Sutherland, the maital.

duated from Saginaw rained nurse two years at 528 North Harrison weeks ago she wa phoid fever and at the riage her recovery was She and Mr. Oliver thed for the past two se reached its climax e attending physician ion that the marriage a favorable change in A report was received tal this morning that a change for the bet-

a well known and young business man and his bride is a many admirable quald heart. Both will reof their many friends sease will pass away marriage, which was der such sad circumnd in many years of

#### NDON HOTEL

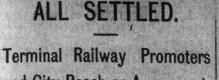
visitor to London who ain hotel in that city elties and conveniences own here in America. re supposed to have of luxury. It has an lining room, but only f fare. It has an Inan Indian chief, in his country, prepares for those who desire

each guest is known of his room instead of is rather odd to an addressad as "Mr. he were a convict of

day and night, are to d. a valet and a waitour service, and have your rooms. When at night, if you are your clothes pressed nd carefully packed If you of drawers. maid attends to frills as though she were cially. Guests never ir keys-the maid or r takes charge of the at any time to open go News.

#### AND THE QUEEN.

ety story told of Queen ny Lind. It belongs and shows how the women, the Queen of queen of song, made wkardness which the singer overcame ight when Jenny Lind Her Majesty's theatre made her first public ter the memorable or the great artist first appearance, for it ing of her season at a he year before, she had led fame. that the Queen entered at the same moment donna stepped upon tantly a tumult of acfrom every corner of ny Lind modestly reack of the stage, waitonstration of loyalty should subside using to appropriate which she imagined to the artist, made no it either from the stage



and City Reach an Agreement.

# The Amendments Made to the Bill at

## the Conference.

(Daily Sun, February 25.) The bill to incorporate the St. John Terminal Railway Co. has raised a storm of opposition in civic circles and a delegation consisting of Deputy Mayor Smith, Ald. Christie and Daniel and Recorder Skinner went to Fredericton yesterday afternoon to protest with all their might against the bill. acts, the company could by purchase or expropriation acquire entirely too It is claimed by legal gentlemen re-presenting the city that the bill, while great powers. simple in appearance, is one of the most dangerous ever introduced, in-Fredericton, Feb. 25.-The St. John asmuch as they claim there would be hardly any limit to the power it would Terminal railway bill was before the

give the company, which would also exempt from taxation. Following is the full text of the bill: An Act to incorporate the St. John

Terminal Railway company. Whereas by act of assembly, 57 Vic-

toria, chapter, 79, incorporating the St. John Forwarding and Trade Promoting Association (Limited), the said association was by section 4 of the said act authorized to provide terminal railway facilities in the city and county of St. John, and for that purpose it was declared that the said association should have power and authority under said act to construct and operate a railway or railways, from such point or points on the line of the railways then existing in the cities of St. John and Portland as might be thought desirable to and along any of the wharves or piers in the said cities or either of them.

And Whereas it has been represented that the said association did by arrangement with the corporation hereinafter named, under the authority of the said act, construct a railway from the terminus of the Intercolonial railway in the city of St. John to, over and upon the property of the said corporators known as Long wharf, which railway has been since its construction used and operated as a terminal railway,, and, which said railway, it is represented, is now owned by the said corporators, who are desirous of being formed into a railway company for the purpose of owning, maintaining and operating said railway and of making extensions thereto as origin-

ally contemplated by the said associa-Be it therefore enacted by the lieu-tenant governor and legislative as-

sembly as follows: (1) The Honorable Ezekiel McLeod. (1) The Honorable Ezekiel McLeod, Alfred A. Stockton and William Pugs-ley, together with such other persons as shall become stockholders in the company hereby incorporated, are hereby constituted a body corporate under the name of "The St. John Ter-minal Railway Company," hereinafter called the company called the company. (2) The head office of the company

shall be in the city of St. John. (3) The company may acquire, above described and may also lay out, construct and operate a railway extending from a point on the said railway in a westerly direction to a point of junction with the railway of the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Co., and may also lay out. construct and operate a line of rail-way from a point on said railway to and along the wharves and piers in said city, or any of them, provided that the company shall not build their railway or railways over or across any streets, slips or waters in the said city without the consent of the common council of the said city thereto being first obtained. (4) The company may agree with the government of Canada or the Canadian Pacific railway company for the leasing and operating of said railway or railways and for the granting of running powers over the same. (5) The company may also acquire by lease, or purchase, the said Long wharf on which said existing railway is built in connection therewith, and may extend the same to the harbor line for the purpose of affording bet-ter terminal facilities in connection with said railway, and may also erect, maintain and operate one or more, grain elevators and other buildings and works necessary or desirable for the handling of export and import (6) The provincial directors of the company shall be the said Honorable Ezekiel McLeod, Alfred A. Stockton and William Pugsley; and the board of directors of the company shall con-sist of not less than three nor more than seven (7) The capital stock of the con and may be called in by the directors from time to time, as they may deem necessary, but no one call shall exed ten per centum of the shares (8) The first neating of the share-nolders for the appointment of dir-actors shall be held at the city of St. John aforesaid, at such time and place as the provisional directors or a majority of them may appoint; and the annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held on the first Tuesday



(2) That the exemption provided by this act shall extend to the roadway, Two Artificial Brooders That May Be rolling stock, station houses and grounds, and other property used in the running of trains of all railway

The brooder herewith described companies in this province. The clause of the bill empowering the company to extend their, wharf out to the harbor front would en-

corporations committee again this

corporations committee again this morning. Deputy Mayor Smith, Al-dermen Christie, Daniel, Purdy and Millidge were present to oppose cer-tain provisions with respect to expro-priation and exemption from taxation, and Recorder Skinner urged the ob-jection of the delegation to the bill on these heads. The tenth section he

these heads. The tenth section, he elaimed, was so framed that the com-

pany could expropriate for wharf as

well as railway purposes, and he con-tended strongly that expropriation powers should be limited to railway

purposes only. He also proposed an amendment with respect to exemption from taxation to adopt the language

of section 2, chapter 46, of 33rd Vic-

torfa Railway act, and substitute the word "roadbed" for "roadway." Dr. Stockton and Mr. Pugsley said they

would agree to this, and Dr. Stockton also intimated his willingness to meet

the common council delegation re-specting expropriation. The commit-

tee sat about an hour hearing Mr.

Skinner amid interrogations and in-

terruptions, and then the bill was on

hand work in connection with the scheme, and on one occasion, when the former pointed out to Mr. Skinner

end of the matter.

simple and cheap. The tank A in Fig. 1 consists of a 3-in, iron pipe 3 feet or more long, screwed up with a can on each end. Through one end is bored a hole through which a 1-incl able them, the recorder thinks, to avoid paying the annual fees in such cases exacted by the city, and forming part of the civic revenue. It is held that by taking advantage of all the power given by this act, and by one or an-other of the great host of railway

G -----

## A HOME MADE BROODER.

Made at Home.

A HOME MADE BROODER. Nipe, B, runs up nearly to the other end of the tank. On this pipe B out-ion top of this I is a small cock E, and below the T is a 1-4-inch pipe with valve and union. A hole bored on the under side of the tank very near the cap has a 1-4 or 3-8-inch pipe, screwed in for the backflow, F; this also has a valve and union. Another hole bored on top of the tank is for a piece of 1-inch pipe, C, for pouring in the valve; when filling the tank so as to let out the air. A small piece of 1-4-inch pipe D, connected by a rubber hoverflow. The oil stove or lamp, A, is for heating. This heater works very sime. Having built the boiler, the box is made around it. Each partition of hoches wide. In the back is a glass door 16 inches long for convenience in partition 1, as shown in Fig. 2, con-sists of three pieces of glass arranged to hide or to be taken out at will. The front box, or first run, 4, is covered with glass. It contains a pane to lift out in fact. After the

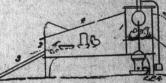


FIG. 2-SECTION OF THE BROODER.

chickens grow bigger partitions 1 and 2 are removed and the chicks allowed to run down on Board 3. A fence 2 feet high of 1-inch wire mesh separ-ates each flock. It is not advised to put more than 30 chicks together, else they will crowd and kill each other.--Farm and Home.

Brooding Chicks by Wholesald

Brooding Chicks by Wholesale. One of the principal things in keep-ing chicks alive in broders is the heating, says E. N. Spaulding, in Orange Judd Farmer, and keeping of them clean. The brooder portrayed below has been successfully used sev-eral years, is heated with an oil gas stove and has a hot water circulation. The oil gas stove is at g, water tank f, and the hot water pipes h h, are so laid as to allow of outflow and return of water. The hot water pipes are directly below the sawdust-covered top, e. Dimensions are 4 feet in rear, 5 feet in front and 12 feet for length

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 10, 1897.

been just right for the best good of the Rock eggs. For these reasons, to at-tain the best results from both varie-tiles of eggs, it is necessary that the hatching be done separately. This I have tested to my own entire satisfac-tion, and I should be glad to hear the views of others along the same line of incubator experiences. After repeated partial failures to secure the hatches of Rock eggs that I felt I should have, so long as the Leghorn eggs were hatching so well. I applied to Mr. Cooper for a help out of the dilamma, at the same time sug-sesting that my misfortunes of this kind might possibly be, and probably were entirely owing to the attempt to hatch two distinct types of eggs at one and the same time. I expected nothing else than to be fromed that I was very much mis-taken. But, contrary to expectations, the word came back that in my theory I was entirely correct, and that my reasons were good and sufficient ones why the two varieties of eggs were not giving me hoped-for hatches. Then began a new series of experiments, in which I was much more successful. BOOSTS FOR POULTRY.

ROOSTS FOR POULTRY. An Illustrated Comparison That Makes

the Proper Way Plain.

the Proper Way Plain. There are many ways of constructing and placing roosts. The aim should be to make them comfortable for the fowls and convenient for the attendant in handling and cleaning. Place all roosts back from the windows out of the way of drafts, says the American Agriculturist. They should be low and of a uniform height. Bruising of feet is frequently caused by fow is lumping down from a high perch. If arranged one above another, as seen in Fig. 1, the fowls will jump from the lowest perch to the next and the stronger fowis will orowd down the weaker ones. The highest perch will be un-

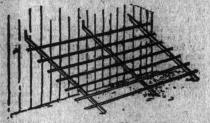


FIG. 1-BADLY ARRANGED ROOSTS.

comfortably crowded while a portion of the lower ones are unoccupied. The fear of danger will prompt fowls to seek the highest roosting place. If the roosts are level, no injury from getting on and off will occur and the fowls will not crowd one another. The following arrangement is a con-venient one. Make a tight platform a foot and a half from the floor, to catch the droppings. Around the edge nail a strip 1x3 to keep the droppings from scattering and which will give a step for the fowls in going on and off. A platform arranged in this way is con-ducive to cleanliness, as the fowls will not step in the manure and track it over the floor. Place the roosts a foot above the platform and rest them firmcomfortably crowded while a portion of above the platform and rest them firm-

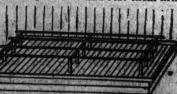


FIG.2-PROPERLY ARRANGED ROOSTS.

ly in a slot or mortise, as seen in Fig. 2. Make them of 2x3 scantling, round-ed on the upper side, planed perfectly smooth so that the fowls will not be likely to get splinters in their feet. Smooth roosts are easily cleaned and do not harbor lice. The perches should be far enough apart to prevent solling



#### Sensible Words by One Who Knows Addressed to Enthusiasts.

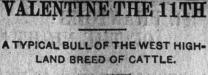
A LIVING FROM POULTRY.

dressed to Enthusiasts. The question is frequently asked, "Can a person make a living from poultry?" says Major Roessle in Coun-try Gentleman. A very short answer would about cover it, and would run as follows: "It depends on the person." This is really the truth. We seldom hear questions asked about the grocery, dry goods or bank-ling business. In fact it would seem rather absurd to say, "Can a person make a living from the grocery busi-ness?" Livings are made in this coun-try from an endless variety of pursuits, yet rarely are such questions asked be-forehand. The fact that fortunes large and small have been made from so many different pursuits leads others success. The examples of success are therefore evidence sufficient, and the beginner argues to himself, if So and-so made money out of groceries, so can I. The difference between the poultry

so made money out of groceries, so can I. The difference between the poultry business and any other pursuit is the same as between raising and selling any live stock and selling manufac-tured goods for a profit. If a person embarks in the grocery business, he buys his stock from the manufacturer and unoducer at a certain price and buys his stock from the manufacturer and producer at a certain price, and sells at a certain higher price. His success would depend entirely on how large his custom was, and what ability he had to hold it. In raising poultry a different condition of things exists. In the first place he should start out with a decided fancy for the business, a love of it, which must be strong enough to last; otherwise certain fall-ure will meet him at the end of the first season.

first season. The great trouble to be found in the

The will meet him at the end of the first season. The great trouble to be found in the unsuccessful poultry venture is the mis-taken idea that it is a very easy way of making money. There is no easy way of making money legitimately. Every successful man in this country has worked hard, and has shown an aptitude for the pursuit in which a living or a fortune has been made. And so it is with the poultry business I conclude, therefore, because so few poultry ventures are successful, out of the hundreds started, that it is ne-cessary to ask the question whether a living can be made from it. After a person has decided that he has a natural or acquired taste for poultry, his next step should be the purchase and care of a small flock. Let this be a side issue to his regular calling. If he can make a success and show a profit from fifty hens, he may then determine whether he dare un-dertake to enlarge his plant, and even-tually give up his regular trade or pur-suit. In other words, it is never safe to give up a certainty for an uncer-tainty. During this season of poultry shows, the amateur is much excited, and glows with enthusiasm over the fine appearance of the different specimens. He hears wonderful accounts of great breeding establishments, and is led generally to believe that there is a fortune in poultry-keeping. Little does he know, however, of the years of care and hard work these perfect specimens mean. He sees in them the result of the most perfect breeding of the yeaer; he is looking at the top, and does not stop to consider that he must begin at the bottom. This is much true than one would at first suppose. I will venture to say that in the last ten years the majority of fallures in the poultry business have come from beginners who started at the top, and that the successes are all with those who modestly becan at the bottom.



Characteristics of These Shaggy, Wide-

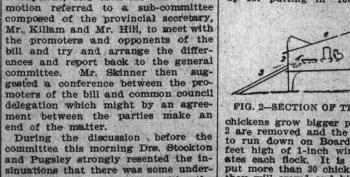
Horned Cattle With the Long Hair-Their Stroug Constitution and General Qualities Subjects of Admiration.

Qualities Subjects of Admittation. The shaggy, wide-horned eattle, of which a typical example is represented in the accompanying illustration, have from time immemorial had their home in the mountains and glens of Sootland and the islands that cluster along ils western shores, where they are suppos-ed to be indigenous, says George A. Martin in Orange Judd Farmer. The somewhat smaller than many found on the mainland. There they have been rouses, which have resulted in heavier and better cattle, while various shades of brown, red, dun and brindled are not in their native home a most valuable from shelter from wintry storms in the some humble "shilling" with the children. The more prosperous farmer of the extile trysts, and many mem-bers of the tilted peerage are spirited and successful breeders and feeders of these cattle. One of the most eminent of them as follows : "I have always

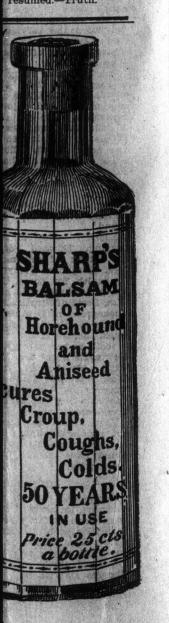


HIGHLAND BULL VALENTINE 11TH.

wondered at the slowness of American wondered at the slowness of American breeders in perceiving the merits of the Highland cattle and their adapta-bility for the conditions of soil and climate to be met with in the Rocky Mountains. People suppose that the Highland cattle are wild and savage animals, judging them by the appear-ance of their formidable horns. Wild they may be when allowed to run loose on the hills from calfhood, but when treated like other breeds and handled early they are mostly quiet and even on the first from Califords, but when treated like other breeds and handled early they are mostly quiet and even tame. As a rule they are not savage, either towards one another or towards man. We have long been in the prac-tice of grazing seventy or eighty steers or heifers in the deer park-animals bought at Falkirk, Doune or other trysts in October and sold in the fol-lowing year. Speaking from the ex-perience of at least thirty years, there has been only a single case among all those mixed lots of serious injury re-ceived by one of the castle from the horns of another. A common mistake is the notion that this breed is diminu-tive in size. Doubtless there are very small animals bred in certain poor and inclement districts or originally thence derived. In fact, Highlanders of the best sort, such as prevail in the noted herds of the southwestern Highlands, are of very commendable size and weight. But their length of hair, depth are of very comme weight. But their ler symmetry their apparent size undoubte-casual observer. Undoubte-are of stronger constitution to other breeds, illness and tr other breeds, illness and tr bring being extremely rare.



then the situation be ng, Jenny Lind, with n forward to the foot-God Save the Queen, tht up at the end of the orchestra, cnorus and Queen then came to r box and bowed, and esumed.-Truth



 (9) The company may issue bonds
 or debentures to an amount not ex-ceeding fifty thousand dollars. (10) All the provisions of the New Brunswick Railway Act and amending acts, and other acts of the legis-lature of the province, relating to rail-

act

ways and railway companies, when not inconsistent with anything ex-pressly contained in this act, shall be applicable to the company, and shall be read with and form part of this It is claimed by some of the

aldermen and the recorder that this clause would afford the company's property exemption from taxation. The act of 1870, to exempt the property of railway companies from taxation, says: (1) That all the real and personal

the former pointed out to Mr. Skinner that he had thus met every objection which he had made, and asked him what further complaint he had, the re-corder warmly stated that "It was not an honest bill." This brought Dr. Stockton to his feet and a strong pro-testation from him against any in-sinuations as to his not treating the bill independently. He said he was determined to have the rights of all parties protected, and would not take any insinuations from any man against his independence. "This aftermoon AIM Millidge Chrisoon Ald Millidge, Chris-This atternoon Ald. Millidge, Chris-tie, Smith, Purdy, Daniel, with Re-corder Skinner, met Messrs. Stockton and Pugsley, with Messrs. Shaw and Lockhart, and discussed the changes in the Terminal Raflway bill. The dirst change agreed upon is in section four of the bill, which adds the St. John Bridge and Railway Co. to the dominion government and Canadian Pacific for leasing and operating pur-

poses. Section five of the bill is changed as follows: "The company may also acquire by

lease or purchase the said Long wharf, on part of which a railway siding now exists, and shall have as much right but no greater than the present owners may now have to extend the same to the harbor line for the purpose of affording better ter-minal facilities, but nothing shall be constrected to create, add to or de-

tract from such right." Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 remain unchanged. In section 10 the following words are struck out: "And other acts of the legislature of the province relating to

railway and railway companies." A new section is added providing that before the company shall exer-cise any powers of expropriation, they shall file with the common clerk a plan of the property proposed to be expropriated and shall obtain the consent and approval of the common

council. Another provides that in making any future assessment upon the pro-perty of the company a deduction of not more than \$15,000 shall be made for bridge, road, railway and approaches to Long wharf, and if the company acquire more property, then no fur-ther exemptions are to be made with-out the vote of the common council. It is also provided that existing laws relating to exemptions of railway property shall not apply to this com-pany, and if the company ceases to be used for railway purposes all ex-emptions shall cease. The amend-ments indicated have been agreed to

by both parties and will be recommended to the house.

## FARTHEST NORTH.

The account of Dr. Nansen's polar expedi-tion, which stained scientific results of such first-rate importance, is embodied in his book entitled Farthest North, being the narrative of the voyage and exploration of the Fram, 1982-96, and the fitteen months' sledge expedition by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen, with an appendix by Otto Sver-drup. The colonial edition of this work has been published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. in their colonial library series, and appears simultaneously with the English edition.

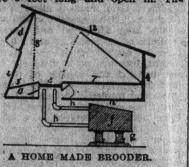
## ANTICIPATED.

"Your hair, sir," began the barber, "is-"Oh, I know," interrupted the light-haired customer. "It's worse than dirty, though. It's absolutely sandy, and you can't sham-poo that out of it." Whereupon a dense silence settled down upon the tonsorial parlors.-Chicago Trib-une.

CASTORIA

The no-timile dia it Thittees to an is dia it Thittees mapped

top, c. Dimensions are 4 feet in rear, 8 feet in front and 12 feet for length of roof, including eaves, while the full length of the floor space is 12 feet. The windows, d, open out for ventila-tion and are 8 feet long; the windows c are 3 feet long and open in. The



covers of the coops consist of light frames with 1 1-2-inch netting. A door closes off elither coop during cold weather, to keep the heat in either one coop. The tops of the brooders, e, over the hot water pipes, are covered with a good coat of sawdust to keep in the heat. Besides the door at the sides of the brooder, there is a heavy fringe to keep in the heat.

An Incubator Experience.

<text><section-header><section-header><text><text>

be far enough apart to prevent soliling of plumage; 14 or 15 inches is about the right distance. Allow one foot on the roost for each fowl of the large breeds and less for the small breeds.

#### Poultry Culture as an Industry.

<text>

At the Poultry Shows



## A farewell address.

Early Use of the Plow.
The was undoubtedly first done with a forked stick, the long arm being harnessed in some primitive way, to an ax or team of oxen, and the plotted of the purpose of the purpose of the oldest agricultural implements, and it is a curious fact that in oriental countries the same kind of plow is used now as was described by writers of 2000 years ago. The plow is used now as was described by the proves of the oldest agricultural implements of 3000 B.C. may be seen in the oldest agricultural implements of 3000 B.C. may be seen in the oldest agricultural implements of 3000 B.C. may be seen in the oldest agricultural implements of 3000 B.C. may be seen in the oldest agricultural implements of 3000 B.C. may be seen in the oldest agricultural implements of a book models of plowing the section of the value of the Nile to-day. Out patents is but in the section of the sectio Early Use of the Plow.

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the years the majority of failures in the positivy business have come from beginners who started at the top, and that the successes are all with those who modestly began at the bottom. A success can be made from starting at the top in but one way. A rich man, with money to invest in any fam for an experiment of the top in but one way. A rich man, with money to invest in any fam for an experiment of the top in but one way. A rich man, with money to invest in any fam for an experiment of the best specimes, put up model buildings, and hire an experiment of poultry man to run the plant in the shows, and point with pride to his plant and his birds; but he would hardly make a living from poultry. There are many examples of this kind of poultry keeping in this country, but they are not examples for the ordinary amateur to follow, unless he be fortunate enough. Aliving from poultry means pluck, forseverance and very hard work. To this must be added personal expering in this country but they are not examples for the ordinary amateur to follow, unless he be fortunate enough to be well endowed with worldly goods. Aliving from poultry means pluck, this was be added personal expering in this country but they are not examples for the ordinary amateur to the squadual progress from the very botto fine the safest at the start, then esses and meat must be produced and sold it is the safest at the start, then esses and high prices. If ambitious to be fancier and breed show specimens, the ancher of others. There is noom for all in either branch, for neither is overdone. Fresh essys, broilers and roasters are always in demand, and every year some new, unknow fails, concludes he will try poultry, ould hardly expect to make much for he who could succeed in none, and finally concludes he will try poultary on the succeed in the other was and has succeed in the other was and has succeed in the other was and the weap and the weap of the source of the start of the other form poultary of a living from the top make any other and application

try.

A Good Proposition

A Good Proposition. The value of a cow depends so the milk she gives that the proposition oming from the North Carolina ex-periment station, namely, to sel or buy cows by the milk test, seems rath-is based on the yield of the imilk. To ratural and good sense. "The plan-is based on the yield of the same sa determined by fests of the milk that of \$12 a gallon of milk given a day that is rich enough to show three and one-half per cent. of fat. To this price add or substract one dollar for which is above or below the three and one-half per cent. By this rule a cow is bought entirely on her merits. It and one which, if adopted (or one upon a similar plan), will certainly raises the standard of cow and increase the standard of cow and increase the standard of cow and increase the standard of a better animal be the standard of a better animal be to butcher, and a better animal be to butcher, and a better animal be the result cannot fail to be a found in a light ration. The statistic one is bouched and one which is above to be dollar for is bouched and butter production; for is they cannot be sold easily for milk the result cannot fail to be a beneficient and is parties." -T. Greiner, in Farm and Freside.

## Orchard and Garden.

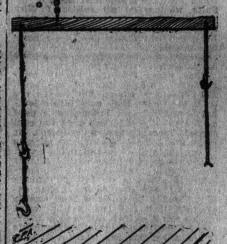
Orchard and Garden. Young fruit trees must have good care to grow well. When crops are grown in the or-chard be sure to manure it. Thorough pruning is a prerequisite to successful spraying. Improve the farm by setting out good fruit trees and taking care of them. Do not allow too many new plants among the blackberries and raspber-ries.

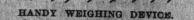
Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

ness is uncommon, and the cows go on steadily breeding to comparatively old age. In the matter of keep their hardi-ness is well known; they will thrive where cattle of another breed will starve." This is a favorable but not unduly fattering description of the two but

This is a revolution of the bre-lattering description of the bre-one eminently capable of judging It may be added that the beef is from quality and commands the one eminently capable of judging them. It may be added that the beef is of the finest quality and commands the high-est prices in the London market, and the skin, when slaughtered in winter, makes even a better robe than the now nearly obsolete buffalo skins so com-mon a few years ago. Many small importations of Highland catile have been made to this country, mostly by way of Canada. But the breed has never become established hera. Whe-ther it can hold its own against its black-polled kindred, even on the form er northernmost ranges of the bison, remains to be tried. But if any cattle can be made to thrive in the still more remote regions of Alaska, this would seem to be the breed. The Highland bull Valentine 11th, whose portrait is shown herewith, is red and a year and six months old. At the last show of the Highland and Agricultural Society be was awarded the first prize as a yearling, silver medal for the best bull bred by exhibi-tor and the Duke of York's medal as the best Highland animal in the show.

Weighing Device. Many times one wishes to swing a heavy article-a bag of grain or sack





HANDY WEIGHING DEVICE. of potatoes—just clear of the floor, in order to weigh them. A handy device is shown herewith, the working of which can be seen at a giance. Two hooks in the long rope accommodate it for use with low or high articles, while a little hook well up on either rope gives a chance to hook the ends up out of the way when not in use. This device is so easily made that several can be constructed and hung in a number of the farm buildings where it is occasionally necessary to weigh articles.—New York Tribune.

Sheep's Quarters.

Sheep cannot be kept in large flocks and limited quarters without breeding disease, as foul air and dampness are enemies of health.—Farmers' Union.

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