ure Mr. Dick says now, what a has told the men all along, al trade improves sufficiently estoration of the former pay more pleased than himself the old rates. He sees no should be personally blamed as he is simply carrying out he directors of the company, met the committee later. the directors of the company.

In answer to the destination of an answer to the destination of an accepted the advice of unmond, they said he was a wrong impression. He had to accept the reduction, bethey did not do so the mine of down. They did not accept of the management, and the being operated.

they did not do so the mine ad down. They did not accept of the management, and the libeing operated.

I being operated.

I being operated.

I certain, the men who are at having a very soft snap. On mg into the Joggins the Sun ledent to convince him of that retary of the lodge endeavored possible to pick a quarrel with en by telling him he was not Finding he could not make the atemper he turuned his attendipple named Burke, who was e taking the part of the manthe strikers by writing for a secretary used very insulting there on the car. There were board, but as they could not cape they were forced to listen remarks. He was assisted by from Springhill. The air of secoming pretty blue, when the in and the discurcance finaler train was met by a howling attack was made.

It before the Sun man's visit in the house of one of the men to work were broken in. Two rested and taken to Amherst. eat deal of agitation going on. In hot water, wondering what t. In conversation Abner Rip-

eat deal of agitation going m.
in hot water, wondering what
it. In conversation Abner Riphe men who is now at work,
there he was making \$2.55 per
a somewhat better man workwas making \$2.50. He was
no one was making less than
under the reduced rate.
the Joggins is practically at
The reporter met A. Ketth,
I. Hayward of St. John, who
he had not sold a dollars'
ds, while heretofore he had
good business with the mer-

ohn McGowan and Joseph Jef-d with breaking Abner Rip-were tried at Amherst before on Tuesday, and on convic-ed \$10 each. In default they jatl.

VYER'S EXPERIENCE.

d lawyer relates an anec-llustrates one of the prinses of mankind about as ssible. He says that not man came into his office angry. He had called up-and asked for the payment oill of \$2.50 and had been is pains. Now he wanted collect it. But the legal hat he could not afford to it. It would cost it all to the client insisted; he he got none of the money debtor was forced to pay lawyer consented to write see what could be done. came in response to the high dudgeon, and made that he owed no \$2.50 and oing to pay it. The lawquiletly to his story and hat his instructions were he didn't think the other ford to defend for so small ho'll get it," inquired the ess that it would all go of collecting, and when and that his enemy was rom receiving any of the id willingly. The next day lled ,and when he found ey had been paid, he. ely satisfied, so that the the very unusual thing of sides; the one overjoyed e, in turn, was tickled hest party got none of the

ton Journal. ERSONAL INTEREST.

Tedlie of Newburg Junction from a visit to Boston. ington, school teacher at Pasgerously ill with la grippe. I Flewelling of Hampton and as Laura Bridges, paid a flyater old home at Sheffield, last e to the prohibition convention

KLY SUN, \$1.00 A YEAR.

JITY SALE.

sold at Public Auction, at (so called), Prince William City of St. John, in the ty of Saint John, and Province wick, on SATURDAY, the 11th A. D. 1896, at the hour of loon, pursuant to a decreta reme Court in Equity, made therein pending, wherein an, John R. Ronald and , trustees of and under the Plaintiffs, and John vs: "All that piece and par-situate in the Parish of Si-City and County of Sain d as follows: Beginning on side line of the Marsh Road t side line of the Marsh Road the Western boundary of land homas 'A. Trafton and going the said Road, South, fifty by the magnet of the year a distance of four (4) poles, nuing along the said Road y-two (22) degrees, thirty (30) at fifteen (15) chains of four and eighty-four (84) links to angle of land belonging to estate, thence by the line of stale estate south thirty-nine. and eighty-four (84) links to a angle of land belonging to estate, thence by the line of sdale estate south thirty-nine east seven (7) chains and south 5) degrees twenty (20) minutes 7) chains twenty-five (25) links ern line of the Old Westmorthence by the said road line ed and occupied, north sixty-egrees ten (10) minutes east as fifty-nine (59) links to the conveyed by the said Executates to Alexander C. Jardine upied by him and thence by ce of said Alexander C. Jardine upied by him and thence hy corrected (14) chains fifty is to the aforesaid line of land homas A. Trafton, and thence line north thirty-seven (37) (50) minutes west fourteen (14) -five (85) links to the place of ontaining twenty-two (22) acres and thirty-seven (37) herebes. ntaining twenty-two (22) acres and thirty-seven (37) perches, and known as the Woodside with all and singular the and improvem rights and appurtenances t rights and appurrenances of and premises belonging or and the reversion and reversioner and remainders, rents, isonits thereof, and all the estitle, dower, right of dower, m and demand whatever, both in Equity of them, the said or either of them in to or out lends and premises and every ds and premises, and every

sale ond other particulars ap-intiffs' Solicitor. day of January, A. D. 1896. THOS. P. REGAN, Solicitor.

(From the London Daily Graphic.) Sir,-Recent public utterances, no less than recent political events, and loval demonstrations with which all the great outlying parts of the Empire have pledged their devotion to the Mother Country, seem to indicate that the time has arrived for the elachildren and parent may be permanently and efficiently associated for the defence and advancement of their common interests. Roughly speaking, the British race, so far as it is subje to Her Majesty, consists of three great divisions. There are 40,000,000 of us here at home; there are 10,000,000 of us in the self-governing colonies; and there are a couple of million of us in the colonies which are not self-governing and in India. Outside of, and governed by these 52,000,000 of our kith and kin, are 350,000,000 of people, although not of our race, owe allegi-ance to the Queen as her subjects or feudatories. Thus there are in all

402 000 000 souls whose welfare is bound

up with that of the flag. This is more

of the world. NO EXISTING ORGANIZED UNION. govern health, realizing, sometimes rying trade, and probably quite half of their carelessness. Never neglect the wealth of the world, belong to us an illness, no matter how trivial it organized union for imperial defence;

pon to put it forth.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY MUST LEAD THE WAY. serve as a preamble to what follows. And, in the meantime, in addition to the maxim "L'Union fait la Force," there are a couple of other postulates, the truth of which, I think, will not be denied. One is that the colonles are warmly and sincerely anxious to share with the mother country the burden as well as the advantage of the serve as a preamble to what follows. And, in the meantime, in addition to the maxim "L'Union fait la Force," the truth of which, I think, will not be denied. One is that the colonles are warmly and sincerely anxious to share with the mother country the burden as well as the advantage of the serve as a preamble to what follows. And, in the meantime, in addition to the entrance of the court and brought in. His entrance to the court room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was one mind in sympathizing with him. All were his friends and all rose this mind the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in the room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently everyone in th The other is that it is fitting for the mother country to lead the way in the matter, if only because it is not easy for the colonies to take the initia-In point of fact, the colonies have already done what they could. They have called to us over and over again, "Don't forget that you have us behind you!" But it has been only in times of crisis and danger that the call has been loud and urgent. At less exciting seasons the attitude of the great dependencies is as if to say to the mother country, "You know our sentiments; why don't you take

A MASS OF HALF MANUFACTUR- Pale People." All others are worth-ED MATERIAL.

Nothing is more clear than that, if favorably employ our strength and resources in war,we must organize them in peace; yet, at least as regards the colonies, we have never acted upon that principle. We have been content to drift. All the nations around us are organized as vast machines for the most economical utilization of energy. The British empire only remains a mass of crude, or half manufactured material. Surely it would be a sorry compliment to the loyalty and generous promptings of the colonies, as called forth so markedly during the recent weeks of anxiety, if we did not now at length do something to demon-strate not merely that we do heartily appreciate the warmth of colonial feeling, but also that we are sincerely de sirous, with a view to taking the fullest advantage of it in the future, of inviting colonial assistance towards the permanent organization, upon a system suited to imperial needs, of the defensive forces of the outlying portions of the empire, and especially of the self-governing portions. The initiation of measures to that end would be the fittest and most practical memorial of the inspiring outburst which we have just witnessed, and the echoes of which will yet resound throughout the world for many a year.

Ours is no country bounded by the waves That lap her rocks and haunt her ocea She reaches far and wide beneath the sea, For all her children, scattered though the

THE HOUR AND THE MAN. It is because this necessity for the organization of a system of imperial defence in which all portions of the colonial empire shall have their share. becoming recognized, and because we are at present so fortunate as to have at the colonial office a statesman of Mr. Chamberlain's imperial instincts and vigorous initiative, that I venture now to address you on this very important subject. In future communications I propose to lay before your readers the outlines of a com-prehensive plan for enabling and encouraging the self-governing colonies,

is the advantageous concentration of patriotism, affort and force. An incidental object not lost sight of, is the promotion of intercourse and thorough understanding throughout the empire, and the perpetuation, without prejudice to the special aspirations and institutions of the various colonies, of the idea that these islands are the home and altar of the race, and that the welfare of the empire as a whole, and of every part of it, is the advantageous concentration of patriotism, affort and force. An incidental object not lost sight of, is the promotion of intercourse and thorough understanding throughout the empire, and the perpetuation, without prejudice to the special aspirations and institutions of the various colonies, of the idea that these islands are the home and altar of the race, and that the welfare of the empire as a whole, and of every part of it, is the advantageous concentration of the work where our services are in need we will of course go with him. For the present I shall act as his secretary."

AN AUSTRALIAN INVENTION OF VERY SUPERIOR MERITS:

SUPERIOR MERITS:

SUPERIOR MERITS:

SUPERIOR MERITS:

A Comparison Masle with the New Comparison

The naval portions of the scheme will first claim attention; then the will first claim attention; then the military ones. With each of these will be associated questions of local as well as of imperial defence. There will remain for consideration the sub-these will remain for consideration the sub-these will remain for consideration the sub-these defences and the sub-test of the disturbance the sub-test of the disturbance the sub-test of the sub-te your obedient servant,

"SPLENDID ISOLATION."

A HINT TO YOUNG FOLK. They are Apt to be Careless Where Health is Concerned

Statement From a Young Lady Who Neglected a Cold, and Was Brought Almost to Death's Door-It May Serve as a Warning to Others.

A great many people, and especially young peole, are too careless of their health. They will sit in a draught when they know they are taking cold, than one-third of the entire population and in numerous other ways show their indifference to the rules that More than half the shipping and car- when it is too late, the serious obst and our fellow-subjects; yet, with cer- may appear. It is to this class of pertain comparatively trivial exceptions, sons that Miss Annie Ramsdell, of the whole responsibility and expense Whitehead, N. B., wishes to speak. In of providing for the systematic de- June, 1895, she says, I contracted a fence of this huge inheritance fall up- cold, but did not take anything for on, and are borne by, the 40,000,000 it, thinking that it would soon pass people inhabiting the United Kingdom.

I do not mean to overbook the fact that India and many of the larger had settled on my lungs, and I was colonies maintain defensive forces of obliged to take to bed. A doctor was their own.; but it is important to bear called in and he said I was a very in mind that, so far at least as the sick girl, which truth, it is needless self-governing colonies are concerned, to say, I had realized before he was the forces in question are primarily sent for. At the outset his medicine local, and not imperial, in their char- helped me somewhat, but the improve acter and objects. We have seen Aus- ment was not lasting, and I found mytralian and Canadian volunteer con-tingents fighting for imperial ends, and last I reached that stage when I deswe know full well that they will not paired of getting better. My appetite wait to be called upon ere, should oc- bad almost entirely failed, I was recasion arise, they do so again. That, duced nearly to a skeleton, had a hackhowever, is not the point. The import- ing cough and suffered from headache ant thing is that there is no existing and fluttering or palpitation of the heart. As a matter of fact both my and that, because there is no organized self and friends thought I was at union, we are in danger of wasting our death's door. While in this condition strength whenever we may be called I read in a newspaper of a case similar to mine cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I procured a supply, and by the time I had taken In these considerations there is, of course, nothing new; but I feel obliged a healthy color came back to my face to put them forward once more to and my cough ceased troubling me. I statement in any form you please, in the hope that it may bring new hope

to some similar sufferer. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich blood, and in this way strike at the root of disease, driving it from the system, often restoring the sufferer to health after all other medicines had failed. They are a specific for all diseases due to a poor or watery condition of the blood, or debilitated nerves. The reader should bear in mind that the genuine Pink Pills are never sold in loose form, by the dozen, hundred or ounce, but are always put up in round wooden boxes, the wrapper enclosing which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for less substitutes, offered only because the dealer makes a greater profit on them. See that the trade mark is on every box, and under no circumstances accept anything but the genuine.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Commissioner Eva Booth Now in Com-

mand of the U.S. Division. Eva Booth, who is now in command of the American division of the Salvation army, today made a full statement of her intended action. She said that the trouble between Ballington Booth and international headquarters grew out of a letter which Ballington Booth wrote on January 31, in reply to his recall from the American command. In this letter he made two definite charges: one against the incompetency as an individual and the other against the methods of the army. Until the new commenders, issioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, arrive, Commissioner Eva Booth will devote all her efforts to keeping matters quiet. The general's reply to his son's charges is expected on Saturday's steamer, and there will be then a further hearing.

Major Peter Glen and Wife Resign on Account of the Ballington

Booth Affair. New York, Feb. 26.-Manifestations of the much talked-of revolution in the Salvation army took a more definite form today .Major Peter Glen, the oldest officer in point of service on the headquarters staff, who for several years has had charge of the field department, sent in his resignation. It was as follows:

To Commissioner Eva Booth: My Dear Commissioner—It is with the deepest regret that we are compelled after nine and a half years faithful services as officers in the rank of the Salvation army in America to herewith tender you our resignations, our reasons being, in brief, that we believe Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth have been dismissed from its ranks without just cense.

without just cause.

Believe me to be, dear commissioner althfully yours for good and right.

(Signed) PETER GLEN, Major.

BLIZABETH G. GLEN, Major. Booth was in no way responsible for

affair not of Englishmen, or Irishmen, numinational committee of representative men of this city, who are of-rather of each and all equally. port he needs to carry on independent

ject of financial methods. I am sir, there. In an editorial on the subject this paper opines that threats of se-cession from the army will come to nothing, but thinks the disruption of the army is more likely after the death of General Both through dissensions among the Booths.

DR JAMESON IN COURT.

As He Entered the Room He Was Enthusiastically Cheered by Friends.

London, Feb. 25.-It was probably not without design that the appearance of Dr. Jameson for arraignment in the Bow street police court was delayed all through the day. There was a disposition to hilarity manifest in the locality from an early hour, and it was evident that there was a set purpose prevailing the London masses to give "Dr. Jim" an ovation.

The British government is well aware that though Dr. Jameson is brought to England for trial as a criminal, he is in the popular eye a hero and his raid into the Transvaal, fa from being viewed as a piratical en-terprise, is looked upon as a chivalrous and knightly adventure to succour hard pressed friends and fellow countrymen. It was hoped the ardor of his admirers would be cooled by the long wait, and that the noisy mob waiting to cheer him, would grow weary and depart. But all this strategy was without avail. The people insisted upon waiting. At 3.55 p. m. the faith of the crowd

that they had not been waiting in vain was quickened by the arrival at Bow street police court of a party of aristocratic friends of Dr. Jameson. Among these were the Duke of Abercorn, Viscount Chelsea, the Earl of Arlington, Col. Stracey, private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, sev eral colonial officials. Chas. E. Warde. M. P., and many other people of note. It was quite late in the day Dr. Jameson was landed at all. He was brought on a tug to Arith on the Thames and was then conducted by a further roundabout soute to Bow street police station quence it was almost 6.30 o'clock in the evening when he was finally driven up

The charge lodged against Dr. Jemeson and fourteen of his fellow prisoners was declared to be, "Warring against a friendly state." After the charge had been read, Henry Matthews, Q. C., who was home

the demonstration.

secretary in the former Salisbury government, announced that in view of the importance of the case the law officers of the crown would conduct the prosecution, Formal evidence was then present ed as to the circumstances of the ar-

The lawyers who were in court on behalf of the accused men asked that their personal recognizances be ac-

cepted for bail. Sir John Bridge, the chief magis trate of the Bow street police court, from his place on the bench said that before deciding on the bail he felt that he ought to observe that in his opinion a graver offence could not be charged against men than that charged against the prisoners. It was a crime of the highest possible gravity, the magistrate continued, and it must be so located by everything, when they consider that the commission of such an offence might create a war between countries previously friendly. The circumstances of the present case, he added, were most peculiar. He felt satisfied that the prisoners would appear when wanted. therefore accepted their personal recognizances and fixed their bail at

Sir John Bridge then addressed the prisoners personally in a grave and serious vein. He begged them for their own sakes and for the sake of the good faith of the coutnry to refrain from appearing where public excitement would be aroused by their presence or in any way lending themselves to the disturbance of the peace.

The withdrawal of the defendants from the court room was accompaning. The court officers set about restoring quiet, and by vigorous remon-

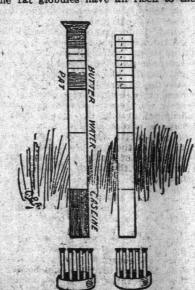
strances finally succeeded in quelling

the disturbance. When the court room had becom quiet again, Sir John Bridge said: "That sort of thing might bring the name of England into contempt." Meanwhile a wilder scene was being enacted outside the court room.

The prisoners had been smuggled into the court room so unexpectedly and with such dexterity, that the wait ing mob was cheated out of their opportunity for shouting. But they were ready this time. Dr. Jameson's appearance outside the building was the signal for a wild outbreak of cheering, throwing of hats in the air and a tremendous pressure to get up within reach of the popular idol. The crowd's intentions were friendly, en-thusiastically so, but they threatened bodily harm to the object of their admiration, Dr. Jameson was quickly hemmed in by a surging throng, who Major Glen said that Ballington apparently sought to carry him, and he made his way through them with and others if they think fit, to activtheir action. He did not even know
ely participate in the defence of the
inheritance which they and we hold
in common. The main aim of the plan
commander engaged in any evangelisof acknowledgement of the ovation.

While the process of testing milk by means of the new centrifugal appara tus is simple enough to be soon mas tered by intelligent dairymen, it is safficiently compiliated to lead to fre quent mistakes on the part of persons who have no natural capacity tor using mechanical appliances. Angus Mackay, professor of agriculture in the technical college, Sydney, has lately devised a testing apparatus which is claimed to be perfectly effective though it is surprisingly simple. Ac cording to the description published in an Australian paper, all that is re quired is a straight piece of glass tube, sealed at one end, and marked off into three divisions of ten cubic centimeters capacity, and a fourth which is graduated. The milk to be tested is poured into the tube, to the line marking the first division. To line marking the first division. the milk is added sufficient spec prepared ether to fill the tube to the line marking the second division The tube must be then closed per feetly airtight, either by placing the finger firmly on it or with a suitable tightly fitting cork. It should be held herizontally, and well shaken, until the ether and milk are well and

thoroughly mixed in the tube. When well mixed a special prepared reagen is added sufficient to fill the tube to the line marking the third division. The tube is again corked and held in a horizontal position, and well shaken until the caseine separates from the liquid mixture and forms in flakes When all the caseine is separated, the tube is stood in water, of a temp ture of 104 degrees Fahrenheit, until the fat globules have all risen to the



be read off. Lines marked in the fourth division give the volume in onetenths of a cubic centimeter. must be taken not to place the ether near or in close proximity to a flame, as it is very inflammable. The advantage of this system lies in

its simplicity, as anyone can, after a knowledge of the principles of milktesting, easily master all its tech details. All that is needed is the tubes, and any number of tests desired can be going through the process at the same time. Another most important consideration is the cost of the appliances. The first outlay for tubes and the bottle of ether and reagent is under one guinea, and each test costs a fraction over 2d. Another great advantage is that the process separates the butter fats, also caseine and water, in such a perfect manner as to leave each element entirely distinct and in such a position as to leave the ratio of each easily determined; and yet not an iota of ether is destroyed. An-other recommendation is that there is no risk of generating odors which will taint even in the faintest degree the produce. This is an improvement on the old systems of testing by contrifugal force. Besides, there is no risk of failure during the manipulation or handling of the tubes, as the regis can be seen without touching the tube with the hand or removing it from the cold water. There is also no risk of the record being wrong through jerks or defective manipulation during the process of working, as there is no machinery to get out of order or to run too fast or too slow, as the case may

HOME CHEESE-MAKING.

How Many of the Troubles of the Ama teur May be Avoided.

The New England Homestead gives the following suggestions for home cheese-making: Strain the milk into a vat and add half a pint of rennet to one hundred gailons of milk, which should bring the curd in one hour when the temperature is at about 80 degrees. Stir the remet and milk thoroughly. Many of the unknown troubles of the amateur cheese maker arises from the use of ill-conditioned remet; if dephits as to the multiple and the state of the stat ennet: if doubts as to its purity exist, should be filtered through a flanne or cotton fiber. As the condition of rennet, quality of milk and temperature vary at nearly every cheese making, the prepared rennet tablets sold by dairy supply houses are undoub-tedly more certain in results. To the beginner a thermometer accurately graduated is essential to success. The curd is cut into one-inch squares imnediately after it has formed, to hasten the separation of whey and curd. The cutting is repeated two or three times at half hour intervals and then dipped carefully into a basket which a strainer has been placed. Arrange the basket on a ladder over the whey receiver and cut the curd occasinally to hasten draining. When compact and fairly free from whey, tie Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN. THE WEEKLY SUN Leads Them All.

or water and stir until a squeaking sound is made. Drain off the scalding water, add salt to taste and thoroughly mix in the curd. Place in a dry duce the curd, fold the strainer neatly over the top, put the follower on and consign to the press. Only enough weight should be used to nicely consclidate the cheese and press out the small remaining portions of whey. If placed in the press in the morning, at night turn the cheese, substitute a fresh strainer, the next day remov from the press, butter the sides, ton and bottom, and place on an odorless board, in a cool, airy place to cure. Four weeks for curing is necessary, and during this time the cheese should be turned daily and buttered if inclined to adhere to the board. As cheese is liable to expand, a band of cloth should be drawn and sewed tightly around it to obviate cracking.

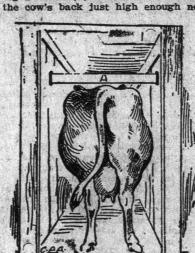
PACKING BUTTER.

A Method by Which the Delicate Flavor May Be Preserved.

the surplus product for sale then, there being no winter dairying to supply the demand. The butter must be naturally good and sweet and worked quite free from the buttermilk by thorough washing. There need be no fear that this will hurt the butter for cannot take anything from it, the fat being wholly insoluble in water, and only the buttermilk will be washed out of it, which it must be, or it will be a detriment to the butter, as producing changes of the fat into volatile acids by which the butter is made strong and finally rancid. The best packages for this use are

glazed eathern jars or sweet, clean white oak or spruce tubs, painted or varnished on the outside. The tubs are soaked in brine; then scalded, then washed in two or three waters, and while wet the butter is packed in them, being firmly pressed down so as to leave no vacancies in the mass. When the package is filled to within half an inch of the top, a clean cloth, or, better, some parchment paper, is fitted closely over 'the butter and half an inch up the edge of the package. Fine dry salt is then put in smoothly to the top, then a dry cloth, well washed, is tied down firmly, then parchment paper and then one more cloth. The air is thus excluded, and the butter will be as good or a little better than when it was packed. as it undergoes a ripening process by which the fine flavor of the best butter is developed.-New York World

A Simple Device to Keep Cows Clean. A simple device for keeping cows clean in the stable is made by fastening a board (A) across the stall over



When she voids excrement she arches her back; the board obliges her to excrement falls into the gutter. The board may be padded so as to prevent rubbing off the cow's hair and must be adjusted for each cow, according to her height and length. The plan is with the animal's comfort.—Farm and

The Texture of Butter.

The texture of butter depends partly on the animal, partly on feed, and partly upon the temperature of the cream when churned. Cows that give the richest milk make the most solid the milk glands. The same result comes from feeding very rich food like cutton-seed meal. A small quantity of this mixed with wheat bran should be fed to cows; it will make butter much firmer during hot weather in summer, but it will need in addition that the milk and cream be kept in a cool place.

The Demand for Butter.

The people of Canada eat on the average about four pounds of butter for each bushel of wheat consumed as food. From this it is easy to see that so far as the home market is concerned butter brings the farmer more money wheat, and yet there are some than folks who think the dairy industry, which includes the sale of milk for food, and the manufacture of cheese as well, as of butter, is not of very much importance as compared with wheat raising.

A beekeeper says that should a colony become queenless from any cause, three weeks may be gained by having an extra queen to give it at once.

Headwork on the Farm Headwork is worth more than hand. work. The farmer who makes no mistakes will reduce his expenses in every lepartment of his farm.

BOB TONG'S DUCKS

They Grow Fat Without any Expense to

Their Owner. The Wilmington (Del.) News talls a story of a poultry-keeper of that city which might fairly be headed "important if true." Mr. Tong, the person in question, has been sadly puzzled of late with regard to his flock of ducks; they got "off their feed," and nothing that he could tempt them with of yore. The strange part of it was that, while they appeared to be lazy their health was unimpaired, and they

grew fatter and fatter.

Mr. Tong told his friends about the mystery, and, like him, they all gave it up. He was speedily coming to the conclusion that he had produced a conclusion that he had produced a breed of ducks that, chameleon-like, would live on wind, when Police Sergeant Massey solved the mystery, The sergeant was hurrying to the reporting place, when, coming down in the mid-dle of Market street, he saw "Bob"

Tong's ducks.

They came in Indian file, a mammoth drake in the lead. The ducks waddled as they came, and a desultory conversation appeared to be going on, judg-ing from the quack quacks that were heard along the line. The sergeant was interested, and, as he was ahead of time, he followed the ducks, walking quietly and keeping in the shade.

The ducks stopped under the first are light and ate the large pile of insects which had been killed or maimed by the lights. When all the bugs had Good butter may be safely packed to the next electric light, and kept on keep six months or more if the right until they were so gorged with bugs way is taken. It used to be done years that they could only barely waddle back to Tong's stable.

The secret was out. The ducks had been living on bugs. So well did they love the diet, that they gorged themselves until they could eat no other

Sergt. Massey was interested. The next night he watched for the ducks, and they came as usual. The next night he was at the stable when the courthouse clock struck two. When the last note echoed over the city, the ducks emerged from the stable. watch has been kept ever since. It is when the clock strikes two that they ome, and always on the second

EXTREMES IN PIGEONS.

Pouters and Fantalis Are Two Hobbie Scotch Fanciers.

It would require a large volume to enumerate all the varieties of pigeons. We have over one hundred varieties,



POUTER AND FANTAIL PIGEONS.

as different in outward appearance as quick to revert to the original stock if allowed to breed indiscriminately. In the illustration are seen two favorite hobbies of the Scotch pigeon fanciers, each brought to its highest state of perfection in Scotland. The stately pouter cock in the engraving was ketched from a winning bird shown in England by the well-known Scotchman and writer on pigeons, Robert Fulton. These birds have in their show cages s pedestal on which to stand that they may pose erect, these being the ideal carriage for pouters, as the length of their tails prevents the bird from standing straight when shown on the floor of the show cage. Length and as is the large, roundly-inflated crop.
The fullness in the back of the crop in this pouter was a point to which effective, cheap and does not interfere Mr. Fulton especially called my attention as being much coveted and prized by fanciers. These birds measure from 18 to 20 inches from top of beak to tip of tail. The legs, also, should be longto 7 inches being expected on a good bird—and to stand well up a bird requires good length of limb. It was my good fortune to see the model of the portrait of the fantall in the lofts of butter. In such cows what should go to make suct or beef fat it turned into tation to this country. The precaution which the owner took in handling this specimen while showing it to me was only a sample of the great care taken by British fanciers in rearing the birds and training them for show purposes. The way in which the show fantail is picked up means almost as much for the development of a well-formed and well-carried tail as does the bird's very breeding. Not a feather must be twisted or displaced, not a movement of the head restrained—for the carriage of these birds' heads is a valued point if correct.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Have Pens for Sick Birds

Every poultry yard in which, say, even 100 birds are reared annually should be provided with a place specally devoted to penning sick birds, where an invalid can be at once isoated and properly doctored. This place must be open to the sun, screened from east wind, dust dry, freely ventilated, yet free from draught and warm. The hospital should be white-washed with hot lime frequently, and perfect cleanliness maintainer.—F.r-mers' Voice.

No Doubt of It.

If the private dairy will adopt the same rules and the same implements that the creamery has, it will turn out just as good and uniform product as the creamery can.

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