

THE BEST BREED.

coking at Poultry From the Standpoint

of a Market Poultryman. Who will satisfactorily and with general approbation state which is the best breed? From a farmer's standpoint there is no such thing as a best breed, for when beauty and oddity are taken into ac-



A SILVER WYANDOTTE PRIZE WINNER. count as well as utility, or rather in reference to utility, all breeds have special traits which will endear them to fan-

Looking at poultry from the standpoint of a market poultryman, the quesion assumes an entirely different aspect. Whether eggs or meat are wanted as a pecialty the size of the fowls and the roportion of meat to offal must always e considered, as sooner or later the layng stock must be disposed of on account age, and then the advantage of weight felt. In this connection a correspondnt of The Fanciers' Journal thus sums

ip the matter. He says: Take Leghorns, for instance-veritale egg producing machines. They will ertainly prove remunerative for a time, ut when it is found necessary to renew yard on account of age 100 Leghorns vill not average over four pounds apiece, vhile Minorcas, just as good layers, will verage six pounds, and Light Brahmas rom eight to nine pounds. Again, the earing of 100 pullets will entail also the earing of about 100 cockerels, which aust be disposed of as market fowls, and then every additional pound in reight means the price of one dozen ggs. From the above it should be easily een that Leghorns are not the best fowls r market poultrymen. A larger breed needed, even if the egg production is

Light Brahmas are a good breed, the ain objection to them being their slowess to put on flesh as chickens, making nem in consequence undesirable as roilers. Minorcas make a splendid all rpose fowl, but again in their case nething is wrong. As chickens they e not sufficiently hardy to make them profitable as they should be, and as wls they suffer greatly from severe inters, which causes their production eggs to be seriously affected. Langans are good layers, have size in their vor, and they are hardy, but they have Asiatic trait of maturing slowly, nich detracts somewhat from their

The pure breeds at present rightfully ving claim to the title of all purpose vis are the Wyandottes and the Plymth Rocks, with the scales tipping in or of the last, owing to their greater rage weight and a slight superiority number of eggs per year. They are th hardy, mature quickly and when grown and over a year old are easily tened. While they would seem to fill bill they are not perfect. If kept in ir purity, they are liable to suffer m the effects of inbreeding and to lose ich of their vitality and power of althy and vigorous reproduction.

f all breeds offer objections, what n is the market poultryman to do? le will begin by carefully selecting his breeding pens healthy, vigorous lets of some large breed in order to ain the required size, Light Brahmas ferred, and mate them to Leghorn ks likewise healthy, in order thereby



IDEAL PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN. raft a great power of egg production abundance of flesh-adding by the means quick development and early rity. The best breed for the marnltryman, then, is the breed which Il himself create in the shape of a etually renewed cross, and a rich viwill be maintained on a par with nd egg production.

Bee Stings and Rheumatism.

Malta Standard states that the that the virus of the bee sting is fallible remedy for acute rheumahas received most unquestionable nation from the practices of the ry people in Malta. Bees are said entiful in the island, and the virthe sting as a cure for rheumas been long established. It is, in said to have been a common pracr generations past to resort to this in all severe cases, the results most favorable.

THE VALUE OF STRAW.

It Is a Market Commodity-Listed on the Produce Exchange, Same as Hay, On many farms, notably in the grain growing regions of the west, straw is considered a waste product. But a small proportion of it is put to any practical use besides bedding for stock. Near the cities and larger towns it becomes a marketable commodity, and the exchange of straw for the manure made

is a village custom. In New York city straw is a regular market commodity listed on the Produce Exchange the same as hay and graded and subject to the same rules of inspection. The prices at which it sells render it an object to save it in the best possible condition, for only so is it valuable. The Rural New Yorker says there are not so many different grades of straw as of hay, but all straw to sell for quoted prices must be in good con-

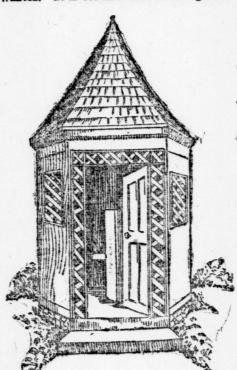
dition. The best rye straw usually sells for about the price of the lower grades of hay. There are two grades of this straw. Some straw may be brought in loose, but practically it is all baled. The requirements for No. 1 rye straw are that it shall be clean, bright, long, sound, pressed in bundles, well and securely baled. The bales of straw are usually larger than those of hay, and few if any are baled with the perpetual presses. Many of them have wood in the bales. No. 2 rye straw must possess the same requirements as No. 1, except that it is not pressed in bundles. Both these grades should be free from chaff. This straw is used largely by horsemen for bedding, by florists and nurserymen for packing flowers, plants and trees and to a less extent for other purposes.

The exchange has given but one grade of oat straw, and all not filling the requirements laid down for this grade would have to be sold on its merits. These requirements are that it shall be clean, bright, sound, well and securely baled. It is possible to bale this more tightly than rye straw, but the bales usually seen vary little from the others in size. It is used largely for packing purposes for such goods as crockery,

glassware, etc. Wheat straw is not graded, but differs but little from oat in the conditions to be met. It is used for much the same purposes and usually sells for about the same price. The market reports generally quote short rye straw in addition to No. 1 and No. 2. This is such as is not long enough to be classed in either of the other grades, but otherwise must fill the requirements for them.

Design For a Wellhouse.

But few of the wells in country places are honored with a shelter of any kind from the heat of summer or the cold of winter. It is certain that such a protec-



AN ORNAMENTAL WELLHOUSE.

tion well repays its cost simply in the colder water that is thus afforded in the heat of summer and in freedom from continual freezing of the pump during the "cold snaps" of northern winters. The accompanying design from The Country Gentleman illustrates that a wellhouse can be made of more than this practical value. It can be made to add an attraction to a country place providing taste is displayed in its construc-

The design herewith calls for an octagonal house with a "dishing" roof, which is shingled and stained. The sides may be of matched boards of equal width, beaded, over which vines may be trailed. The foundation wall should be solid, to prevent the entrance of toads, insects, etc., to the well, which may be reached by making a portion of the wellhouse floor removable. A few shrubs near such a house will add to its attractiveness.

Capabilities of Muck Soils. Before condemning muck as good for nothing it is always worth while to experiment with it. Usually it is too wet and needs drainage. It sometimes also needs potash and phosphate when the muck is made from plants in which those minerals are deficient. After draining try a dressing of wood ashes or potash from the German potash salts and seed it with clover. The roots of clover will run deeply in drained mucky soil, and once a clover catch has been assured the soil can be manured more cheaply with clover than in any other way.

Here and There.

A good crop of wheat can only be

grown upon a fine seed bed. Nitrate of soda is a quick acting fertilizer, and its price has been cheapened

considerably of late years. Dr. C. V. Riley tells us in Insect Life that there is strong reason to believe that the English sparrow is instrumental in suppressing the horse bot fly.

Conservative estimates place the crop of apples this year as not over one-quarter of what the crop was last year.

The bicycle is likely to prove as dangerous a rival to the saddle horse as elecricity to the draft horse.

BEST IN THE WORLD! An Improved Plan That May Be Adopted

IT GIVES STRENGTH TO THE OLD AND FEEBLE.

It Banishes Old Troubles and Renews Life.

Celery Compound Never Fails to Cure.

In Canada thousands of old people are indebted to Paine's Celery Compound for their present vigor, health and strength. From disease, sickness, weakness and loss of energy, they have been raised to a condition of health that guarantees many years of life and usefulness to their families and friends.

Amongst the many old people who have been cured by Paine's Celery Compound, the case of Mrs. Henry Lewis, of Montreal, is deserving of special attention; her letter is an interesting one and worthy of careful perusal. Mrs. Lewis writes as follows:

"I am now an old woman, being in my 73rd year; and can most frankly confess that no action of my life has ever given me greater pleasure than the present one of testifying with my whole heart and soul in favor of your Paine's Celery Compound.

"From my experience with other advertised remedies, I may say, that they are not to be compared with your grand medioine for a moment. Paine's Celery Compound to me was new health and increased strength; all other medicines I found worthless and my money was spent in vain. "Two years ago I became weak, sleepless

and restless, and my appetite was almost gone. Severe headaches, biliousness, kidney trouble and sore back made life a misery to me, and I despaired of being in health again.

"These distressing troubles often confined me to bed for a week or ten days at a time; and, it is almost impossible to describe the agonies and wretchedness I endured during these severe attacks. A friend advised me to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial, others insisted that I required careful nourishment and dieting. I had heard, however, of such wonderful results from the use of Paine's Celery Compound, that I determined to honestly and carefully test its value in my case; and I bless God that I had sufficient courage and will-power to do so, as it has made me a new wanan. I used your Compound simply as directed, and found, after commencing the second bottle that the virtues of the great medicine were instilling a new vitality and giving me a new existence.

"Up to date, I have used about twelve bottles, and am now completely and permanently restored. I do all my own houseexperience any of the fatigue and weak ness that troubled me some months ago. "I live and enjoy life today, and thank God for the great agent of life that cured

"I trust that thousands of women will have a chance to read this testimony, and profit by my experience. I strongly appeal to all women to give up other medicines that they are now vainly using and commence at once with Paine's Celery Compound, which alone can bring back lost health. I wish I could personally visit every woman in Canada who is suffering as I once suffered; I am sure my words of testimony and comfort would soon convince all that there is only one honest, worthy and meritorious medicine that can meet their troubles, and that medicine is Paine's Celery Compound."

All birds that live on seeds are furnished

with strong gizzards. Rheumatism Cured In a Day. - South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once th cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong and B. A. Mitchell, druggists.

THE Suez Canal is only 88 miles long, but it reduces the distance from England to India by sea nearly 4,000 miles.

SHILOH'S CURE is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one cent a dose: 25c, 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold by W. T. Strong. THEY don't do things in a half-hearted way in China. Their national hymn is so long that people take half a day to listen

A Man Made Happy .- GENTLEMEN,-For five years I have been a great sufferer with Dyspepsia; the pain in the pit of my stomach was almost unbearable and life only seemed a drag to me. When I would go to sleep I would have horrible dreams, and my life became very miserable, as there was no rest either day or night. But with the use of only two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY this unhappy state has all been changed and I am a well man. I can assure you, my case was a bad one, and I send you this that it may be the means of convincing others of the wonderful curative qualities possessed by this medicine, that are specially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia. A lady customer of mine had the Dyspepsia very bad, she could scarcely eat anything, and was troubled with pains similar to those I suffered with; and she cured herself with two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's VEGE-TABLE DISCOVERY. I wish you success with your medicine, as I am fully convinced that

it will do all you claim for it.

Signed, MELVILLE B. MARSH,
Abercorn, P. Q. General Merchant. MISS FRANCES HELENA GREY, of Belfast, Ireland, who has been given a doctor's de-gree in law by the Royal University of Ireland, was engaged to marry a brilliant young practitioner, who died on the very day set for the wedding. The only other woman in Great Britain entitled to add LL. D. to her name is also a native of Bel-

How to Cure All Skin Diseases. Simply apply "SWAINE'S OINTMENT."
No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co.,

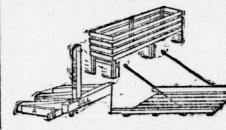
Montreal, wholesale agents. Mackle's photo studio entrance is near the southwest corner of Dundas and Rich. mond streets. See the display in window. Children's photos a specialty. ywt

Pills."

FEEDING FODDER. With Small Expense.

Throwing the bundles upon the ground for the cattle to trample under foot while the feeder is descending the steps or coming around the back way is the ordinary method of feeding fodder from the two story or the "bank" barn. Those who have been pursuing this plan will greatly appreciate the improvement represented in the following cut, which was originally drawn for The Rural New Yorker and thus described in that jour-

The cost of this arrangement is comparatively small and within the reach of all. A platform 12 to 14 feet long and as wide as the small double doors -7 feet or more—is hung to the rear of the barn. Out upon this the fodder is carried and dropped into a feeding rack placed on the ground just below. The side beams of this hanging platform are made of light wood, pine or poplar, 8 inches by 8 inches, connected below by four crosspieces of stouter material, 3 inches by 4 inches, all firmly bolted together. Boards nailed down upon these crosspieces form the floor. A bolt having a hook above is inserted near the outer end of each side beam of the plat-



FOR FEEDING CORN FODDER.

form, and in each doorpost, about four feet from the floor, a similar hooked bolt is placed, upon which are hung the brace rods, made of five-eighths inch round iron furnished with a ring at each

Through the sill, just back of each door post, two half inch holes are bored and an iron loop (C) inserted, having an inside measure slightly greater than 3 inches in width and extending half a foot or more below the surface. These receive and hold the beams at the back end of the platform. To prevent straining these loops by any horizontal thrust a board (B) is placed just behind them, against which the ends of the beams may rest. This board is supported by others (AA) nailed against the sleepers in the position shown in the drawing. When the season's feeding is done, the platform is taken down and stowed away until again needed. The feed rack is placed just below the outer end of the platform and parallel with the barn. In this position it may be 16 feet long and yet easily reached from the platform. | years." Ordinary fencing boards and scantling are used in its construction.

Carbon Bisulphide For Hen Lice.

A new use for the bisulphide of carbon has been pointed out by Dr. Schneider in the Journal de l'Agriculture. Dr. Schneider recommends tying a few small bottles of bisulphide of carbon to the perches in the henhouse, the bottles being unstoppered and the liquid allowed to evaporate. The hens roost over the bottles, and the vapor of the bisulphide kills the lice. The recommendation is founded upon careful experiment, as the following extract will show:

"The very next day after using it I was agreeably surprised to find that the enemy had left, leaving none but dead and dying behind, and on the following day not a single living insect was to be found, while my birds were sitting quietly on the roosts enjoying an unwontedly peaceful repose. This lasted for 12 days, till the sulphide had evaporated. Twenty-four hours later a fresh invasion of lice had put in an appearance under the wings of the birds in the warmest portions of the house, where there were no currents of air. I replenished the supply of sulphide and the next morning only a few of these were remaining.

"The next morning every trace of vermin had disappeared. Since that time I have personally made a great number of further trials with the sulphide with immediate and absolute success. I should recommend the sulphide of carbon to be put in small medicine vials hung about the pigeon house or poultry roost. When it has about three parts evaporated, the remainder will have acquired a yellowish tinge and no longer acts so completely as before, but if it be shaken up afresh it will suffice to keep the enemy at a distance."

Keeping Onions In a Cold Climate. A Wisconsin correspondent of Ohio Farmer describes a plan of wintering onions which he considers perfect. He

We select a piece of dry ground and dig a trench from four to six feet wide and long enough to hold all that we have to put in it. We put them about six inches deep in the pit. They are put upon the ground, but about two inches of straw over them and then a few inches of earth on the straw. We wish them to get frozen as soon as possible after they are put in the pit. After we are certain that they are all forozen we haul some manure and cover them, perhaps a foot deeper than at first. There are two reasons for this. One is that if they are allowed to thaw during the winter they will rot and the entire lot be lost. Upon the other hand, if they get frozen too hard, they will either rot when they thaw out or else be dead and worthless for sets.

In the spring, after the frost is all out of them, we take them out of the pit and but them back upon the shelves again as ley were during the fall before. There t hey remain until they are needed to set out. I have tried various plans of preserving onion sets through the winter, but none of them has proved as satisfactory as the above In fact, we consider it just about port.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

A woman's brain doesn't empty into her What breaks one heart makes another.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A BRIGHT STAR.

A Sketch of the Man Who Led Mary Anderson to Fame.

Also Played Leading Roles With Booth, Barrett and Thorne.

[From the St. Louis Chronicle.] One of the most conspicuous figures in the stageland of America today is John W. Norton. Born in New York city 46 years ago, the friends of his youth were Thomas W. Keene and Frank Chanfrau. We find keene a star at the age of 25 and Norton in the flower of early manhood, the leading man for Edwin Booth at the famous Winter Garden Theater. He was starred with Lawrence Barrett early in the sevenies, and alternated the leading roles with Charles Thorne in New Orleans. In 1876 Norton met Mary Anderson, then a tair young lady who aspired for stage fame, took her under his guidance and as everybody knows led her to fame. Mr. Norten is now the proprietor of the Grand Opera House in St. Louis, and the Du Quesne Theater, Pittsburg. One afternoon in June he hobbled into his New York office on Broadway, and encountered his business manager, George McManus, who had also been a rheumatic sufferer for two years. Norton was surprised that Mc-Manus had discarded his cane. Who cured you? he asked, "I cured myself," replied McManus, "with Dr. Williams' Pink

"I was encouraged by Mr. McManus' cure, and tried the Pink Pills myself," said Mr. Norton to a Chronicle reporter. have known me for five years, and know how I have suffered. Why, during the summer of 1893 I was on my back at the Mullanphy Hospital, in this city, four weeks. I was put on the old system of dieting, with a view to clearing those acidulous properties in my blood that medical theorists say is the cause of my rheumatism. I left the hospital feeling stronger, but the first damp weather brought with it those excruciating pains in the legs and back. It was the same old trouble. After sitting down for a stretch of five minutes, the pains screwed my legs into a knot when I arose, and I hobbled as painfully as ever. After I had taken my first box of Pink Pills, it struck me that the pains were less troublesome. I tried another box, and I began almost unconsciously to have faith in the Pink Pills. I improved so rapidly that I could rise after sitting at my deak for an hour, and the twinges of rheumatism that accompanied my rising were so mild that I scarcely noticed them. During the past two weeks we have had much rainy weather in St. Louis. But the dampness has not had the slightest effect in bringing back the rheumatism, which I consider a sufficient and reliable test of the efficacy of Pink Pills. I may also say that the Pink Pills have acted as a tonic on my stomach, which I thought was well nigh destroyed by the thousand and one alleged remedies I consumed in the past five

**WeakWomen** 

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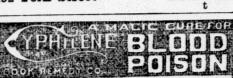
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One-Third. Returning on or before Jan. 3. NEW YEAR

Single First- All trains Dec. 31 or Jan. 1. Class Fare Returning on or before Jan. 2. Fare and All trains Dec. 28, 29, 30, 31 or Jan. 1.

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AT CHRISTMAS SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE Going Dec. 24th and 25th, Returning until Dec. 26th, 1894.

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Going Dec. 7th to 31st, Returning until Jan. 31st, 1895. THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, office 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond. City office open 7 a.m.

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