an improve his cow, then the improve his circumstances or r may get the best cow and rtain treatment gets poor. e the cow just rises as n and no higher. The best has the best cows, and the poor has the poor cows.

nall village in Oxford, Ont... ant bought a cow, with six they went daily to a certain in order that his cow would ome at night. The merchant had a good feed of some kind In the morning he gave her feed, so that she would have nt remembrance. signs of being a good milker, called the best cow in the ood. The merchant made a

his business and moved to Among other things this was advertised for sale. A armer noted for having poor at a high price; took her home, er with his other cows, 'nd d the same as the rest. Sumen the best cow became only nary one and the poor farmer much annoyed and did not behigh priced cows. In order to cow to her highest capacity, nce is one of the shief ele-hat need to be exercised from last, from the caly to the fully cow. Some place great stress and are always trying a breed without applying inreatment to those they have. deprecate breed, but keep pure as possible. There are the same breed as cows of breeds. Different families of e breed from ancestry have tality than others; some a nervous temperament than It is well in selecting a cow breed to know the family the best cow. Also in selectbreed, it is necessary to use ce in regard to your requireand the treatment you will There is as much differ. There is the Jersey; if this is w you should become intelliher nativity and the e requires. The Channel lovely climate and a kindthat has prided themselves cows, keeping their breed you are prepared to give this reatment as her nature rehen you have a cow that will the richest of milk and make t butter. The Ayrshire breed, lking strain. The Scotchow, with all the nerve and a true Scotchman. She has zy bone in her body, but woe nan that gets her Scotch up; her kind and intelligent, have one of the best cows give a large flow of make fine cheese and butter. teen breed, the Dutchman's dark complexioned, but a king cow, with a great capaensilage, as well food. While not noted as rich milk as some ng as rich milk as some yet when well fed she gives a

urham breed, the Englishw. This is a cow you want will get fat; but I know among hams some fine milkers, but buld be taken if you want to her for milk, that you feed oper ration. Some want, the ed—the kind that can stand stay out all day in winter, e very poor feed and stable at ill be worried by dogs, among ed you seldom find the "best rhaps it is taking a high posisay that one breed is better other. Those interested claim their favorite ones. I heard man say he had the best le was a large farmer and had ws. He lived in Elgin county the milk to the Sussex cheese He was acknowledged to best cows that sent to the At the end of the year he ng up farming and was about is cows. The question was what his cows were. He said re the best breed. Some said er heard of that breed. He said ey are the best breed at any hen father and mother were it was the custom then for to get a cow and a feather In a cow that was fron a man by the name of id they called her Best and a gem that could not be beat. aised all the heifer calves and I have been going along me line and today I can trace through everyone of my say they are the best breed. cases it is a great pity not have more of this old Best Having a grand constitutional on on it, from the best and g our herds, instead of seeing poor cows, each should have

low of milk, and among the as you have some of the best

## Idren Cry for itcher's Castoria.

anitoba live stock dealers have convention at Winnipeg on to discuss important mat-

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TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

British Blue Book and German White Book on the Affair.

The Promptness of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in the Whole Watter.

The German Interests and the Steps Taken to Look After Them.

London, Feb. 12.-A blue book upon the Transvaal troubles was issued today. It shows the promptness with which the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, acted. He telegraphed to the governor of to neglect no measures to prevent the trouble. The British agent at Pretoria, the blue book demonstrates, tele-graphed on Dec. 31st that in consenence of Dr. Jameson's invasion with the British flag flying, President Kruger had asked for the intervention of Germany and France. On the same day, Mr. Chamberlain cabled to Gov-ernor Robinson to represent to the premier of Cape Colony, Cecil Rhodes, that Dr. Jameson had been guilty of filibustering and that if it was proved that the chartered company was privy to his intentions, the government would be confronted with a demand for the revocation of its charter and that in any case the company would have to pay an indemnity.

Governor Robinson replied that Mr. Rhodes had declared to him that Dr. Tameson acted without authority. In view of this, I beg to inform you that Great Britain will resist, at all costs, the interference of any foreign suggestion that Germany meditated interference has been met in Great Britain by an unprecedented and phanimous outburst of public feeling. The government has no reason at present to anticipate a conflict of interests with foreign powers, but Great Britain will not tolerate any change in her relations with the Transvaal, while she will loyally respect its independence on the subject of conventions, she will maintain her position as a paramount power.

Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed Jan. 13th that the government of the United States had been informed that John Hays-Hammond, a citizen of the United States, was a prisoner charged with treason. Mr. Chamberlain added: I ask you to take on his behalf the same measures as on behalf of Brit-ish subjects and to extend to any other

In later despatches Mr. Chamberlain repeated the foregoing instructions in regard to protecting the interests of Americans. Finally, the blue book contains the letter from Thes. F. Ray-ard, the United States ambassador, dated Jan. 17th, expressing the appreciation of the United States government at the comity and courtesy ex-hibited by the British government to-

wards it and towards its citizens. Berlin, Feb. 12.—A white book was issued today on the Transvaal developments. In it is published the first despatch sent by Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, the minister for foreign affairs, to Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German ambassador at London, dated February, 1895, with the then secretary of state for foreign affairs, upon President Kruger's toast in honor of Emperor William upon the occasion of the latter's birthday. In this message Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein declared that German material interests require the maintenance of the Transvall as an inde pendent state in the sense of the treaty of 1884 and the upholding of the statu quo regarding the railway and harbor of Delagoa Bay. He added that Dr. Jameson's idea that Rhodesia was to become a commercial union or a federation of all the South African states was antagonistic to German interests. The German ambassador at London replied saying that the Marquis of Salisbury had stated to him that he concurred with Germany in the wish that the statu quo in the

Transvaal should be maintained. On Dec. 30, 1895, the Germans of Pre toria telegraphed to Emperor William imploring him to intervene in order to avert misery and bloodshed. Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein on the following day telegraphed to the man consul at Pretoria saying that in case of emergency, after consulting with President Kruger and for the purpose of protecting the German consulate and the lives and property of Germans, he was at liberty to make a requisition for a landing party from the German cruiser See-Adler so long as the disturbances continued. the same time the German minister at Lisbon was directed to acquaint Portugal that Germany intended to serve only humane purposes and counted confidently upon the assent of Purtugal to land at Delagoa Bay a detachment of sailors not to exceed fifty men.

Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg telegraphed on Jan. 1, 1896, that it was his impression that Dr. Jamieson's expedition was in every way distaste-ful to the British government. On the same day the German consul at Pretoria telegraphed that all danger was over. The white book concludes with a despatch from Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein to Count Von Hatzfeldt-Widenburg, protesting against the view taken by the English press that Emperor William's telegram to Prestdent Kruger was an act of hostility to Great Britain or an encroachment upon British rights.

A FATHER'S STORY.

"The Darkest Hour is Just Before the Dawn."

His Daughter's Life Was Despaired of—Doc-tors and Hospital Treatment Failed to Help Her—Prejudice Was Cast Aside and

Mr. Wm. Stoughton is a well known and much esteemed farmer living in the vicinity of Barryvale, Renfrew county. Ont. He is one of the many who have reason to bless the day that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought into his home, for they saved the life of his daughter Mr. Stoughton says:

"In 1893 my daughter, then a picture parties, by an eulogium upon Sir John of health and strength, ment to Ardock, North Dakota. In April of that tongue, I used the words, "and now, year she caught a severe cold, which brought her to the verge of the grave. The cold was followed by headache, which I immediately corrected myself by expressing the hope that he The cold was followed by headache, dizziness and palpitation of the heart, and she became so pale and emactated that her doctor there said she was past. While this prayer, for such it going into consumption, and advised was, was enthusiastically cheered by her return home. She had been unher return home. She had been under the doctor's care for some months before this advice was given, and in February, 1894, she returned home. She was so weak as to be almost helpless, and we decided that the best thing to be done was to send her to the Kingston hospital, where she could have better treatment than was possible in our country home. She remainstance is the lord mayor, three ex-secretaries of the colonies, of both parties, and many members of the house of commons, both liberal and conservative, my dear friend appears to have been struck by the fatal shaft, and our prayer denied. We can only how with submission, knowing that the blow came from the One who doeth all things well. Let us all endeavor to work as untitingly and as usefully. sible in our country home. She remained for two months in the hospital, gradually growing weaker instead of stronger, and as it seemed to us that country as Sir John has done, and, come what may we will be consoled. there was no hope of recovery we brought her home. At this time she was so weak as to be scarcely able to walk we have done our duty. It is a source across a room, and was confined almost constantly to her bed. She was hour, to feel that, through good and evil report, I have stood at his side; pale and terribly emactated, had con-stant pains in her back and limbs, had and in sunshine and storm have donstant pains in her back and limbs, had literally no appetite, and was to all appearances gradually sinking. We had given up hope, for had not the best of physicians failed to help her? My wife and I, like a good many more, had read much of the cures wrought by the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and perhaps also like many more were somewhat skeptical. All else had failed, however, and we decided that perall in my power to sustain and aid has, since first we met, devoted so successfully all his great powers. He has left a bright example for us to follow. Let us endeavor to him as far as we can, and we will dehowever, and we decided that per-haps Pink Pills were worth trying. Words cannot express how thankful we now are that we came to this decision. We got six boxes and before they were all gone there was a decided improvement. Hope once more returned, and we procured another six boxes. She took them and the story is now summed up in two words—was cured. She now feels neither pain nor ache, her color has returned; she is strong and healthy, and does not now look like one who has ever seen a day's sickness. And this great, change was brought about by the use of twelve

ing medicine? We will always sound the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and we hope that some other ufferer reading this will take hope and find renewed health in this won-When strong tributes as these can be had to the wonderful merits of Pink Pills, it is little wonder that their sales reach such enormous proportions, and they are the favorite remedy with all classes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and estore shattered nerves. Sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are caution ed against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all

boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, af-

ter months of medical treatment had

failed, and at a time when death was

not therefore reason to speak in the warmest terms of this great life sav-

druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brock-ville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. AN INTERESTING LETTER

From Sir Chas. Tupper to His Son, They Decide to Supersede the International Association with a Stock Soon After Sir John A. Macdonald's Death.

Among the letters read at Sir Charles Tupper's banquet in Halifax was one written to Sir Charles Hib bert at the time of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, by his father, then a commissioner at the Vienna exhibition It is as follows:

Vienna, 4th June, 1891. My Dear Son-I, as you know, have not know how much I loved him till, on my arrival here last Saturday, I learned that he was stricken down by illness. The news was been reassuring, and I attended the dinner at the Hofburg Palace with the emperor and king at four o'clock, but refused the nvitation of the minister for the theatre that evening, and all invitations since. It now seems that there is no hope. How mysterious are the ways of Providence. Never in his long and useful life have his invaluable services been so important to Canada and to the empire, and God one knows what the consequences to both may be. I received your telegram, saying that there was a dispoition in certain quarters that Sir John Thompson should succeed him, with great catisfaction and a strong sense of personal relief. You know I told you long ago, and repeated to you when last in Ottawa, that nothing ould induce me to accept the position in case the premiership became vacant. I told you that Sir John looked up wearily from his papers and said to me, "I wish to God you were in my place," and that I answered, "Thank God I am not." He afterwards, well knowing my determination, said he thought Thompson, as matters now stood, was the only available man. Of course, he had in view the charges that were made against Langevin and still pending. Had it been otherwise and I had been in parliament, I would have given him my support, as you well know. When this terrible blow came, I naturally dreaded that my old colleagues and the party for whom I have done so much might unite in ask ing me to take the leadership, and I felt that, in that case, a serious re sponsibility would rest upon me. Be lieving, as I do, that compliance would have involved a material shortening of the few years, at most, remaining to me. You can imagine, my deason, the relief with which I learned that I was absolved from any such responsibility, and able to assure your dear mother that all danger wa past. Your course, my dear son, is to

think only of your duty to Canada and that is to give your hearty support to whatever can combine members of the party in the greates degree. I need not tell you how glad I will be, if our mutual friend Thomp-son should be the man. His great ability, high legal attainments, forensic powers, and, above all, his personal character, all render his choice one of which our party and country should be proud. It was a strange coincidence that, about one o'clock Wednesday night, the 27th inst., I con-

come what may, we will be consoled as he has been, by the conviction that

serve well of our country. Your loving father, (Signed) CHARLES TUPPER. "SPLENDID ISOLATION."

Tribune Correspondent Suggest Knighting the Canadian Author of the Phrase.

New York, Feb. 9.-Isaac N. Ford cables from London to the Tribune: The draft of the queen's speech is now ignature today at a special council of the ministers. The important measure of the session will be bills for increas ing the efficiency of the fleet and providing for imperial defences. Thes vill be popular. The Canadian phrase maker, who described the "splendid solation" of an all-powerful empire deserves a knighthood; he lighted up the English imagination, and rendered great service to national idealism The speech will probably announce that the Venezuela question has reach ed a stage where an adjustment is pos sible. There are strong reasons for be-lieving that Lord Salisbury has received assurances from Washington that the Monroe doctrine does not apply to the claim for indemnity for the Yuruan affront to the British flag. Secretary Olmey, in his elaborate argument, seemed to exclude that incident from diplomatic discussion, and the state department was already committed by the preceden of the Corinto affair. It is generally believed that Lord Salisbury is pressing the claim for indemnity and that the state denartment is advising President Cresp to settle that branch of the case, wit the understanding that the boundary dispute shall be submited to arbitra-

ANNEKE JANS HEIRS.

Convention. (Cincinnati paper.) No longer does the internation union of Anneke Jans Bogardus heirs exist. The union floated out of existence yesterday afternoon and in its stead grew an organization which will be formed on the basis of a stock company, with an authorized capital of

\$10,000. The convention of heirs assemble always felt the deepest personal attachment for our great leader, Sir for the first real business session yes-John A. Macdonald, but I, myself, did terday morning in the I. O. O. F. hall on Jennings avenue. Over 200 pective heirs were present and inter-

ested in the proceedings. The committee on organization composed of ten members with W O Childs of Boston chairman, appointed on Tuesday, made its report to the convention, when the session opened. D. R. Bailey of Sioux Falls, Ia., was reported as chairman of the conven-tion, E. F. Van Vechten of Milwaukee, vice chairman, and Miss Mary C. Francis, a brilliant young newsp writer of New York, secretary. An executive committee, appointed the chair, includes H. F. Probert Florence, Mich.; John D. De Gollie of Mt. Gilead, Miss Francis of New York Richard Stackhouse of St. John, N. B.; D. E. Dozer of Defiance, George W. Beatty of Columbus, J. T. Houston of La Mont, Ill.; W. O. Childs of and Mrs. E. Kepler, W. D. Casey and C. N. Cunningham of Cleveland.

As has been previously stated, the object of this convention of heirs was to make the organization more perfect, so that the prosecution agains the Trinity association could possibly be more effectual. The internationa union included a membership of 500, and there were several hundred heirs not affiliated. It was for the accom-plishment of this further organization that the executive committee adopted a resolution to do away with the ternational union and include all heirs in the world in the stock corporation A committee of three reported on the work which has been accomplished by the international union. At the close of the session yesterday after-noon a committee was appointed to attend to the preliminary work of organizing the new company. This committee met last night at Miss Thompson's home, No. 618 Jennings avenue, and will report to the convention

when it convenes this morning. It is probable that the convention will adjourn at the close of this morning's session. The delegates are well satisfied with the result of the vention. They are pleased with the formation of the stock company and believe it a move in the right direc-

When Baby was sick, e gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castor

toast, at a banquet given to myself by a large number of peers and members of the house of commons of both both though they wear paper soled shoes.

TRRIGATION PAYS.

WHERE THE HYDRAULIC RAM MAY BE USED TO ADVANTAGE

An Outfit Osting, \$600. Soon. Paid i Itself in Increased Strawberry, Crup. Some Details or Using This System.

Six years age I nurchased a hydrau lic ram, 900 feet or two-inch galvalia ed iron pipe, about as much more o one-inch, and two iron tanks with capacity of 150 barrels. These hav been used with very good results fo. three summers out of the six. The other three summers we had nearly enough rain without any irrigation The water supply for this irrigation small stream fed by a few springs therefore we built a dam and made an acre and is five feet deep in the deepest part, and in winter furnis ice for dairy and family use. The drive pipe from pond to ram is four-ingalvanized from pipe, the fall is 6 1-2 feet, the discharge pipe two-inch from ram to tanks, and the tanks 700 feet distant, 60 feet higher on top of a hill This discharge pipe, which I buried under the ground between ram and tanks, also extended over the hill and down the other side for about 200 feet, and had one-inch connections and valves for watering. These did not discharge water fast enough; so this fall have replaced them with two-inch. This plant has been sufficient to water three acres with what rainfall we have had the last three dry summers. While watering on the side of the hill between ram and tanks, the ram force more water than it will into the tanks at the top of the hill, as it does no have to raise the water so high. have also found that the ram forces more water on the opposite side of hill from the ram than it does at the tanks

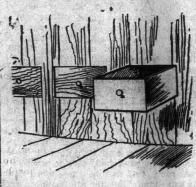
sisting the ram. This whole outfit cost about \$600, but has more than paid for itself in increased strawberry crops.

I have found by experience that irance against short periods of drouth. ram of the same kind and size as the first ram, 1500 feet of two-inch galvanized iron pipe, drive pipe, valves, fittings, etc., together with two gal-vanized steel tanks with a capacity of 360 barrels. On the same stream, about 200 feet below the first ram, I have built another dam, and am going to put in the new ram. This ram will have a much larger supply of water than the first ram, as there are severa springs between the first and second pords, and the second ram will have all waste water from first ram. The new ram will also force water into the ame discharge pipe as the old one thus it is necessary to lay discharge pipe only a short distance. The fall from pond to ram will be 6 1-2 feet, The two-inch pipe, underground, has beer extended 300 feet in one direction and 900 feet in another. On the long line, on a hill a little lower than the first tanks, and about 700 feet distant, I have placed the new tanks, from which I can hrigate several acres of

at top of the hill, for the reason that

small fruit near by. used on another part of the farm. On land which I used for pasture are some streams of spring water, I found, by damming up two streams and making two pends, and ploughing a furrow from one pond to the other, and also furrow from pond No. 2 to a field of strawberries which was in an adjoining field, and then running the water between the rows, that I could irrigate quite successfully. Last sumner I had one acre of strawberries which I irrigated in this way with good results; perhaps just as good as n the other method where the water was sprinkled on. Last summer while irrigating this acre I used only the water which collected in six hours each day, thus showing that at that time there was sufficient water to irrigate four acres. A few weeks since I have built four small dams on this land for storage of water to be used on the adjoining land. In a summer like the past It hink there would be sufficient water in these ponds and streams to water five acres.—E. C. Warner, in American Agriculturist.

The sketch shows a convenient plan for arranging nesting boxes where the poultry quarters are within a building, and separated from the remaining space by an inside partition. In this partition are arranged drawers of the proper size, as shown in the diagram.



These project into the poultry hous where they are supported by a light drawers run smoothly. One can thus gather the eggs without entering the poultry quarters, and without soiling one's shoes and frightening, it may be, the fowls. The nests being unfastered can be removed and cleansed at any time, as permanent nests cannot be.

A Fast of 96 Days.

On the morning of June 9, 1890, the longest fast on record terminated fatally at Dubuque, Iowa. The victim, lad 15 years old, named Thomas Sutton, was not an apostle of either Succi or Tanner, but was forced to abstain from food by paralyisis of the throat and stomach, caused by an injury to the spine. He managed to exist for 96 days, or over three months without taking a bite of any kind of fcod. During the first six weeks of the boy's forced fast he was given a fcod. During the first six weeks of the boy's forced fast he was given a teaspoonful of wine every hour, but for the 33 days preceeding his death nothing whatever passed his lips.

Toody—I heard papa tell Mr. Jones he'd take him around to-morrow night to see a couple of fairies who were up to snuff.—Washington Times. nothing whatever passed his lips.

RAIN AND SNOW ON HIGHWAYS.

Why They Injure the Roadbed-Suggestions for Remedying the Evil.

The two cross sections of country ture of object lessons that tell their own story. The first (Fig. 1) is that of hundreds of country highways—ditches at the sides, a high grass-grown edge or "shoulder" on either side of the wheel track, and a concave roadbedi. When rain falls on such a way how can it do otherwise than run along the center of the road, washing

FIG. 1. BADLY SHAPED ROADWAY.

way all loose soil in its course, until it finds a chance to escape into one of the side ditches? Where such a road is upon rising or falling ground, the washing is especially severe, because washing is especially severe of the force of the water, steep hills often becomes a perfect tor rent; pouring down the middle of the

FIG 2. PROPERLY SHAPED ROADWAY. highway. The proper form of roadway is shown in Fig. 2. The "shoulders" have been moved and carried into the middle of the road, the whole surface being nicely rounded from one side to the other. Rain falling upon such a road will run off at once into the ditch es, leaving the roadbed firm and dry.

THE QUEEN BEE.

Particular Attention Should Be Paid to the New Swarm If Honey Is Desired.

The queen will lay an egg in an ordinary cell and if treated in the regular anner it would produce a worker bee, but if a queen bee is wanted the bees will cut down the surrounding cells and build a very large cell and put in a very large quantity of specially rich food and the result will be a queen bee. The queen lays infertile eggs in the drone cells and these produce drones or male bees. Pollen is that yellow or red substance that bees carry on their legs, it is food for the young larva. Wax is secreted by the bees. They eat honey and by an intricate chemical process transform it into wax as a cow eats grass and transforms is into milk and butter. It has been ascertained that the bees must consume about 20 pounds of honey to produce one pound of wax. The bees also colect a sticky substance to close up crevices and make the hive air tight. That is called propolis or bee glue.

In the spring, say February, the queen will begin to lay, and by May 15 the hive will become crowded and preparations are made to raise the queen. Then the old queen leaves the old home with a swarm of bees to seek a new home and leaves her daughter and some bees to care for the old home. Sometimes two or more young queens will emerge at about the same time and one or more of the young queens will also go out with a swarm. Now a few words on an entirely dif- These are called after swarms, and ferent method of irrigation which I are not much good, and should be prevented by clipping the queen's wings so she cannot fly. Do this in the spring, and when the swarm issues catch the queen and cage her. Take the old hive away and in its place set a new empty one all ready to receive a swarm, and in a few minutes the whole swarm will come back and enter the new hive. Now let the queen run in also. Shake most of the bees ye in the old hive to the new swarm and the old colony will be weak and try to swarm again. Now for the new swarm. Attend to that, as it is worth three times as much as the old colony and if given room and a chance it will store a fine lot of honey.-Farm and Home.

African Horrors

The cannibalism of the black secret ociety known as the Human Leopards, in the country near Sierra Leone, disclosed by the recent trial, brings forcibly before us the difference be-tween the East African and the West African habits of eating human flesh, says a writer in the "Saturday Re-view." The Sherbro cannibals waylaid and killed their victims, and after-ward feasted on their flesh. The canibalism of the east coast is of a very different kind. The flesh of the old people—the grandfather and grandnother of a family—is dried mixed with condiments: and a porsort of sacramental meaning, to travellers who become guests of the family. To accept it is a passport to the privi-leged position of a friend of the house. Many of our travellers in East Africa have eaten thus sacramentally of ancestors of some dark-skinned poten-

The cannibalism of the west coast is as has just been seen, of a more hor-rible kind. The Sherbro case seems to be connected with fetichism, the worst evelopments of which are peculiar that country; but there is a hideously geruine appetite for fresh human flesh still existing among the negroes of West Africa. The cannibalism manifests itself in a refinement of gluttony which has its mild analogy in the tastes of Europeans. Young boys are brought from the dark interior, kept in pens, fattened upon bananas and finally rilled and baked. To these Thvestes feasts come not only the savage chiefs of the interior, but also, it is whispered, black merchants from the coast.

He Was Promising.

Neighbor-Young Smithers is doin fine in New York city, I hear. He was a mighty promising young man— Miss Elders (tartly)—Yes, and if he don't be back here pretty soon making some of them good he'll have a law-suit on his hands!—New York World.

Toody—Mamma, do fairles use snuff? Mamma—No, child but why do you

But He Didn't.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

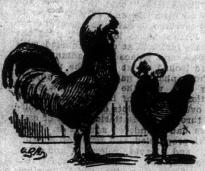
A SUCCESSFUL FANCIER ON THE WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLANDS.

He Says the Breed is a Profitable One-Hints on the Breeding and Care of Poulty-A Recipe For an Excellent

Condition Powder For Hens. I olish fowls are unknown in Poland. It is conjectured that the name comes from the peculiarity of the head, or noil, and that the pollish or polled has been shortened to Polish.

All the varieties of this breed have a large top knot or crest, shown in the illustration, which represents the white crested black. This is one of

the oldest varieties of the Polish fowls. deep black with beautiful iridesce tints on the hackle, saddle and tail



WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

feathers of the mate, the crest alone being pure white. There will generally be a few dark feathers in the crest,

but the fewer the better.

As may be supposed, this combination gives these birds a striking apwhen on exhibition.

The Polish fowls are unexcelled as layers, but their eggs are not large, They are classed as non-sitters. In size they are small to medium, the mature hens weighing from four to five pounds and the cocks five to six. In favorable situations they are profitable to keep, but are considered to be capable of enduring exposure to rain, wind and cold like some other breeds.—Farm Journal

Feeding and Caring for Poultry. Cooked food for poultry is all right to a certain extent, but do not feed it oftener than once a day or your fowls will be troubled with bowel complaints. Hens need vegetables occas Fresh beef is also excellent and should be given occasionally if not regularly. If you do not have beef it will pay to buy a little once in a while.

When I began raising poultry I was unsuccessful, says Harriet J. Dalton, in American Agriculturist, because my chickens were troubled with mites and lice. Carbolic acid, sulphur and lard, kerosene emulsion, water in which to-bacco had been steeped—were used. The latter was effectual, but the chickens would soon become infested again. Immersing in the tobacco liquid or emulsion once is not sufficient. I soon found that the inside of the house, roosts and nests, had to be treated. Take a good sprayer or a common garden sprinkler and drench the inside of the house. Have as little trash about as possible. Repeat the operation as often as necessary to get rid of the pests. If the fowls are affected they is no easy task, so perform the opera-tion in summer. If, however, it must be done in winter, keep a stove in the henhouse until the chickens are dry, or put them in a warm room. I treated my fowls this past winter to a kero-sene emulsion bath. I perpared some warm food containing plenty of cayen-ne pepper, fed this after the washing, then put them into a warm room and they did very well.

I make my own condition powders and find them quite as good as those already prepared. Use equal parts of copperas, alum, resin, cayenne pepper and sulphur. Powder each fine, then and suspinit. Fowder each line, their mix. Give one tablespoonful once a week for every 25 hens. I also put a little carbolic acid in the drinking water once in a while. But if fowls are kept free from lice and mites there be but little difficulty in raising

Poultry Drinking Vessels. If there is one thing more than another that prevents hens from laying in winter it is being obliged to drink snow water and furnish the heat from their bodies to melt it. And also if there is one thing more than another that keeps their owner from watering them regularly it is going out some cold morning and finding dishes frozen solid and the seams all gaping. Pro-cure some deep baking tins, square shape, to hold about 3 pints; get made of one piece of tin, with folded corners, so they will not leak. These-cust loc each and will last for years. When these get frozen solid they will not burst and can be emptied without melting by pressing up on the bottom with the ends of the fingers of both hands, while pulling off with the thumbs on the rim, first on the ends and then on the sides. Now get some blocks, say, 2 inches square and 6 long and fasten them to the side of the pen where it will be most convenient to get at, and so the top will be about 6 inches from the floor. Set the dish on this and drive two small wire nails just over the rim and bend down slightly and the arrangement is complete, easy to remove for cleaning and high enough so the hens, will not scratch much dirt into it and so near the side they cannot roost on it.—Farm

Why Hens Do Not Lay. In a majority of cases the hens do not lay because they are overfed and made too fat. All the farmers do not compel their fowls to rest in tree tops, and yet there are some who, with a desire to give care, feed too much and get their fowls in excellent condition for marketing, and at the same time render the hens unfit for laying.

Feeding Chickens Corn. It is not always necessary to shell it.
Break up the ears a little and let the chickens pick it off. It will give them exercise. Occasionally take a hammer or your boot heel and start the pieces that they don't make much headway

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