

Canada's Butter Trade.

THE FARM, DAIRY AND THE POULTRY YARD.

SCISSORED FROM FARMING.

Normandy butter is getting into disrepute. Its great fault is lack of uniformity. This is accounted for by the fact that the butter is made at private dairies working independently of each other. An effort is now being made to introduce the co-operative principle and have the butter made at central factories. Unless something of this kind is done, the former extensive trade in Normandy butter will be a thing of the past.

We have had the same difficulty to contend with in Canada. Fifteen or twenty years ago Canada was exporting more butter than she is doing now; but the quality of the butter sent over there was very varying. There were almost as many different colors, grains and flavors as there were packages, and the consequence was that as soon as the British consumer found that he could get a more uniform and better quality of butter elsewhere he quit buying the poor Canadian stuff. Since then a new feature has entered into the butter-making industry of this country, and to-day the co-operative creameries of Canada are sending over a quality of butter that in nearly every respect is equal to any butter placed before the British consumer. In this way the Canadian creamery men are building up an export trade in butter that is likely to assume very large proportions in the near future.

The essentials of good export butter are: Mildness of flavor, evenness and lightness in color, neatness of package and uniformity throughout. These can best be secured where large quantities of butter are desired, when the butter is made in central creameries on the co-operative plan. By a number of dairymen co-operating in this way more uniform and up-to-date methods of manufacturing can be taken advantage of and a great saving in the cost of making and marketing and of transportation secured. By adopting the separator method more and a better quality of butter can be made than by making butter on the old plan and using the gravitation method of separation.

It is well to notice, however, that because a dairyman is supplying his milk to a co-operative creamery he is not relieved of all responsibility in regard to the quality of the output. As with the co-operative cheese factory so with the co-operative creamery, the patron or the man who supplies the milk has great and important duties to perform which, if neglected, will materially injure the success of the co-operative scheme. These duties are all connected with the care of the milk or cream before it leaves for the factories. To make a success of any enterprise a right start must be made. The dairyman begins to make butter or cheese the moment he begins to take the milk from the cow. In fact it may be said that the moment a commencement when he feeds or waters his cows. How very essential it is, then, that everything in the initial stages of the process should be done in the proper way. Pure water, succulent food, and the practise of cleanliness and care in preparing the milk or cream for the creamery, are the points that should be given strict attention by the patron.

Fattening Chickens.

A well-fattened chicken, when properly cooked, is a delicious morsel. Abroad the art of fattening is well understood: in this country too little attention is paid to the subject. If the chickens have been well fed, and have run at large during the whole time, nothing more is essential. I think that poultrymen make a grave mistake by not paying more attention to this art. When the appliances absolutely necessary can be had for very little expense, and when the cost of fattening need not be very much, there is little excuse for not employing the means for so doing.

To return to the producer for fattening his stock comes in two forms—first, by an increase in the weight of the chickens, and second, by an increase in the price per pound. Suppose, for example, the poultryman has two hundred chickens to sell, which, unfattened, would average four pounds each and bring 15 cents per pound—that is, he would receive for \$600 pounds, at 15 cents per pound, \$120. Now, suppose by fattening them he makes them weigh but one pound more each—a small gain—and he gets two cents per pound increase in price (a sum frequently greatly exceeded), his chickens will bring him 1,000 pounds at 17 cents, \$170, an advance of \$50—a very convenient little sum. Should he add two pounds per chicken, and get five cents additional per pound—by no means an extravagant hypothesis—will raise his \$120 to \$240, exactly double what he would have received in the unfattened condition. That it does pay to fatten the chickens follows very naturally from the facts without the illustrations we have used, that in England there are men who make it their business to purchase unfattened chickens, fatten and then sell them.

Without adopting the more or less elaborate appliances used abroad, a great gain can be made by preparing a number of coops capable of holding, without undue crowding, from ten to twenty birds. The coops should be so constructed as to be quite dark, except in front, and after feeding, the fronts should be closed by hanging burlaps over them. I have seen used mere boxes, with laths nailed across the front. In these coops chickens of the same sex and nearly of an age and size as possible should be confined. Opposite sexes

they will be more uneasy and fatten less rapidly if they are. They should be of about the same age and size to prevent the overbearing conduct that large chickens show toward smaller ones.

The coops should be cleaned out daily to prevent the unpleasant odor that arises from droppings and which is inimical to health, as well as to prevent vermin from multiplying. The chickens should be carefully treated for vermin, before they are put into the coops, by dusting them thoroughly with insect powder of some kind.

The fattening should be done as rapidly as possible. Too long close confinement is apt to injure the health of the chickens, and as soon as health begins to fall perceptibly they will lose flesh. The more rapid the fattening, too, the tenderer will be the chickens. Every farmer knows that an old cow, if rapidly fattened, makes good, tender beef, but if the fattening process is slow, the quality of the meat deteriorates. The soft, swollen muscles of a rapidly fattened chicken make much better poultry than when the flesh is, so to speak, worked on and the muscles kept hard by vigorous exercise.

In this country, as the popular taste demands a yellow chicken as can be had, the food should be chosen accordingly. For grain, I think nothing is better than sound, yellow corn, either whole, cracked or ground. For rapid fattening I prefer it ground and made into dough by being slightly moistened with milk. If to the cornmeal is added 10 to 15 per cent of ground beef scraps, the fattening will proceed more rapidly. For drink, nothing is better than sweet milk, except sweet milk sweetened with sugar, about a heaping tablespoonful to each gill of milk. If the droppings show a tendency toward diarrhoea, the milk should be boiled.

I have insisted on the rapidity in operation. It should be well done in three weeks, and, in many cases, even less time is necessary. I have added two pounds to the weight of a Plymouth Rock cocker in two weeks without keeping him as closely confined as I deem best for fattening chickens. This bird was alone in a coop about eight feet long by two and a half feet wide, had abundance of light and took considerable exercise. Quite a number of chickens for fattening could be confined in a coop of that size.

A lady who reared chickens for us several seasons used to confine the egg birds in small coops for fattening. She gave them water to drink and fed them wholly on yellow corn; and the results she obtained were extremely satisfactory, for her chickens were fat, yellow, and commanded the best market prices. And yet she took but little more care of these fattening chickens than most poultrymen take of their growing flocks. They were fed and watered regularly and their coops cleaned occasionally, that was all. Her success in fattening chickens led me to take more interest in the operation, and to employ methods almost as simple as hers, that gave us even better results, because quicker than she obtained.—Country Gentleman.

Salting Hay.

This practice does not seem to be as much in vogue now as in former years. There are various opinions regarding the matter, but as yet there appears to be no sufficiently good reason advanced why properly-made clover hay or any other good hay should have any salt at the time of storing. It is claimed by some that salt improves the keeping and feeding qualities, but this is doubtful. Good hay is undoubtedly all right without salt, which adds no additional feeding value to it. Sometimes stock will be induced to eat inferior with greater apparent relish if salt has been applied; but that is claimed to be due to the natural craving of the animal for salt, and not the added excellence or nutritive value of the hay. If stock are supplied with sufficient salt they will not show any particular eagerness for the hay because of the salt.

The Cow and Her Milk in Harvest Time.

During the next six weeks all available help on the farm will be utilized in taking off the present, we hope, bountiful harvest. Of late years new and improved appliances have made it possible to get the seeding done in such good time that harvesting practically comes on all at once. That is, there are no vacant days on which other work can be done. From the beginning of the fall wheat harvest till the last sheaf of oats is in the barn, there is a continuous round of reaping and gathering in.

In many respects this is an advantage for all concerned, as it enables one particular line of work to be carried on to completion, and if the weather is favorable, makes harvesting comparatively easy. But in many ways it would be better for the other lines of work on the farm if there were a few intervening days when something else could be done. The roots and corn do not stop growing because harvesting has begun, and while they grow they need attention. Likewise the weeds will grow also, and unless the cultivator is kept going pretty thoroughly these enemies of good crops will soon win the battle.

There is one special and also an important branch of the farm duties that is very often neglected while harvest is on, and that is the dairy. Too often on the average dairy farm when harvesting begins the cows are not as well looked after nor the milk for butter or cheese-making as well cared for. July and August are the two most difficult months in the year for making good cheese and butter. The reason for this may, to a certain extent, be due to the heat and

tion, which the farmer usually gives his cows, and the milk, being withdrawn for the harvest season. This is a serious mistake. The cows and the milk need greater attention during these months than any other. If the cows do not get good food and good water the milk will be of inferior quality, and if the milk is not thoroughly aerated and cooled a good quality of cheese and butter cannot be made from it. So it will pay dairymen not to relax their attention to the cow and the milk, though a part of the harvest-spill.

GIPSY MONARCH CROWNED.

Coronation of the Leader of the Romany Tribe.

With much quaint pomp and ceremony, and in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, a gypsy king was crowned yesterday on Kirk Yetholm green. The chosen of the Romany tribe is named Charles Blythe Rutherford. He has passed the age of three score and ten, and besides being crowned king his gypsy subjects also proclaimed him earl of Little Egypt. Prince Charlie, as he is familiarly termed, is a fine specimen of manhood. It is years since he gave up the roving habits of his tribe and devoted himself to the more prosaic occupation of keeping a lodging house in the village of Kirk Yetholm, but his admirers proudly proclaim that he is descended from the royal gypsy houses of Faa, Blythe and Rutherford.

Charles Blythe Rutherford's mother was Queen Esther, the last gypsy sovereign crowned at Yetholm. Esther does not appear to have been too highly endowed with this world's goods, seeing that she applied for parish relief and was refused on the ground that she had visible means of support as a "mugger"—that is to say, she possessed a horse and cart to convey her wares to the customers who patronized her. The gypsy queen was offered admission to the poorhouse, but refused, and lived on until 1883 in her own "palace," a low, one-story whitewashed cottage, with an open hearth fire, the smoke from which passed out through a hole in the roof. Quite recently Charles himself removed into this "palace," the lodging-house not having proved a lucrative investment.

The "archbishop of Yetholm," who placed the crown on the Romany monarch's brow, was Mr. J. L. Brown, the village blacksmith, whose father, crown prince Charlie's mother, and whose family are said to possess the hereditary privilege of crowning the gypsy sovereigns. The crown itself was made of tin, adorned with tinsel and surmounted by a thistle, and the archbishop, in performing the coronation ceremony, delivered a speech in the Romany tongue. After Prince Charlie had duly responded a procession was formed, in which mounted men, a brass band, macebearer and herald preceded the royal carriage drawn by six asses, and after neighboring villages had been visited the proceedings wound up with athletic sports, a public dinner and a dance.

It is, of course, in its associations with the past that the interest of yesterday's ceremony lies. The Faas, from whom Prince Charlie is descended, claimed that their name was a contraction of Pharaoh, and asserted that they were connected by blood with the ancient kings of Egypt. So far back as 1340, James V. of Scotland, neighbor and enemy with "Johnnie Faas, lord and earl of Little Egypt," acknowledging his kingship, and giving him the right to administer law to and inflict punishment on his fellow Egyptians. Not long afterward, however, James changed his attitude, and issued an order commanding his loyal subjects whenever they found three gypsies together to slay two of them without mercy. James VI. endeavored vainly to exterminate the race, but the advance of modern civilization has done what succeeding monarchs vainly attempted to accomplish.—London Mail.

ENJOY SAILING.

Sea Sickness—Its Cause and the Means of Relief.

Sea sickness is caused by a modification of fear, which deprives the heart of its high-pressure power to throw the blood up to the brain. Its functions in consequence become instantly disturbed.

Digestion ceases, as when the pneumogastric nerve is divided. The food then ceases to undergo its normal changes. It especially acts as a foreign body, which the stomach fortunately expels, preventing putrefactive fermentation. Distressing efforts to vomit will still remain, to relieve which place the person on his back. Elevate both legs and feet higher than the head, and if necessary, the arms also. The patient should be placed transversely to the ship, and as near the centre as possible.

In the treatment of other maladies the elevation of the extremities need only be repeated three times a day for half an hour. As the ship is always on the move, however, it may be well to keep one leg elevated for a lengthened period.

The following results will be obtained from elevating the extremities in a few minutes, say five. The heart will receive again its full supply of blood. High pressure and the general pressure of the circulation will be restored. The brain receiving again its full supply of blood, its functions will be restored, digestion will recommence and sickness cease. From the blood receiving a full supply of oxygen, the acidity of the urine is restored, with that also, no doubt, of the gastric juice. The temperature is prone to fall; flannel and hot water bottles should therefore be applied to the body if necessary. Two land-terrors from Malaya suffered terribly from mal de mer until they were relieved by this method.—British Medical Journal.

Land in the heart of London is worth \$10,000,000 an acre. A writer says that money is always seasonable. Perhaps it's a sort of mind cure.

THE CASE AT NAPANEE.

WHAT THE DETECTIVES SAY.

Mackie Makes Charges Against Detective Dougherty—Efforts to Identify Pare as One of the Tramps About Town Before the Robbery.

Napanee report: D. H. Holden, arrested in Boston as being implicated in the Napanee bank robbery, arrived here to-night in charge of Inspector Gaddis and Chief E. H. Sills, of Napanee. Holden was not handcuffed, and appeared to be unconcerned as any of the party. The prisoner will be taken to Napanee by the morning train.

GOSSIP AT NAPANEE.

Napanee despatch: In the Napanee bank robbery case the latest news is that there are two boys, ages 16 and 17, implicated in the robbery. The Frank, open photos of these two are in the hands of Chief Adams, and have been viewed by many of the officials around town. But one of the boys has been arrested, and the place of his confinement has been concealed. It is known, however, that he is arrested on an entirely different charge from that of robbing the bank. This was done so as to hold him till Tuesday and keep the press off the scent. This boy is also supposed to have confessed. The tenacity with which the interest in a lodge excursion to the Thousand Islands this morning carried very few men, for most of the townsmen preferred to stay at home and watch for the latest information regarding the case. A friend of Ponton's wheeled from Kingston this morning expecting that the investigation was to be begun. But all that took place was a new remandment ceremony, at which Magistrate Daly remanded the three prisoners till the 26th inst., intimating at the same time that they might be brought to trial on Tuesday next, by which day it is expected Holden will have arrived. When Holden comes the Crown is ready to go on, and no time will be lost. The remandment was done in the pretty parlor of Turnkey Clarke's apartments. Magistrate Daly, wearing a kindly but judicial look, presided at the centre table, and the prisoners were brought in one by one and separately remanded.

PONTON CAME FIRST.

Ponton was first brought in between Chief Adams and Jailer Vanluven. He looked in perfect health, and wore a confident smile. His step was firm, and his voice, as he answered to his name, showed no signs of tremor. He noticed one or two of his friends in the room and nodded gaily, as if he were upon the street. He made no complaint, and was entirely unobtrusive in his position or by the proceedings.

Mackie was the next to appear, and he was perfectly at his ease, and was not visibly weakened. He is a fine-looking chap, and is dressed in the regulation turf-speculator style. He expressed his hope that the trial would soon be brought on, as he was getting tired of the tepid atmosphere of the jail.

PAIRE'S BIG COMBATIVE BUMP.

Prisoner Paire's coming in was a matter of interest to everyone present. When first seen on his arrival in Napanee it was late at night, and the little more than an outline of the man could be discerned. He is about five feet eight inches in height and of medium build. He must be a man of forty-five, for his hair is quite grey and he is partially bald. He wears a dark moustache, flecked with grey, and has not been shaved for a week. A phenologist would say that he has a combative bump, for that particular bump is strongly developed. His forehead slants considerably, while his eyes are shifty. He was dressed in ordinary street clothes that hung loosely about his spare frame.

Immediately on the rising of the court, Lawyer Wilson, on behalf of his client, Mackie, asked that some of the money taken from the latter be refunded, that it might be used to support Mrs. Mackie and her children in Belleville. The magistrate said that \$25 had already been given to Mackie, and that the rest, amounting to about \$150, was in the bank. He had not counted the money taken, but it had been done in his presence, when the numbers of the bills were taken and the bundle put into a sealed package. He did not consider that he was justified in drawing any more from the amount, as the bills were to be used as evidence in the trial.

Lawyer Wilson has made an application to the County Crown Attorney for the money, and in the meantime awaits an answer. The bills, it is known, were not Dominion Bank bills, signed or unsigned, but American bills. There were also found upon Mackie some race tickets, tantamount to saying that he had been losing "on the sure tip." The coins that were found will, it is claimed, be identified by relatives of Mackie as ones that he has had in his possession for years. This, if sufficient, may discount the importance that is attached to the finding of the coins, but doubtless when Manager Baines returns he will have further grounds to substantiate his impression.

MACKIE WANTS HIS MONEY.

The following letter has been addressed to the Crown Attorney: Napanee, July 21st, 1898. W. S. Herrington, Napanee: Dear Sir,—Queen vs. Mackie: On behalf of prisoner Mackie, we beg to apply through you, for the return to him of the money taken from him at the time of his arrest. It is required by him for the purpose of making provision for his family and also to defray expenses in connection with his defence. It seems to us that Mackie is entitled to have this money restored to him unless the Crown regards this money itself as part of the Crown evidence. If you give us your personal opinion as to

you require this actual money as material evidence in behalf of the Crown, we will, of course, accept your assurance and waive further claim to it, but in the absence of such assurance, we will insist on its return. We enclose Mackie's order for it. Yours truly, WILSON & WILSON.

MACKIE'S ORDER.

To Samuel Adams, Esq., Chief of Police: Pay now to my solicitors, Messrs. Wilson & Wilson, the balance of money taken from me at the time of my arrest. (Signed) Robert Mackie. Witness: Z. A. Vanluven.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Lawyers Porter and Wilson made application to-day for bail for Ponton and Mackie. An order was granted, fixing the bail at \$10,000 apiece. If the trial comes off on Tuesday the lawyers think the bail will not be put up. But it is currently reported that neither of the sides will even then be ready to go on, and that the trial will be postponed till the following Monday. Mr. Porter stated to a reporter that in his opinion the trial would not take place till the latter date.

Frank Smith, the grocer, was taken to the jail to-day for the purpose of identifying the prisoners, Mackie and Pare, but could not do so. No new developments have occurred, and none are likely to be found till the trial begins. Constable Sills may have a story to tell tomorrow when he brings in his prisoner, but it is hardly likely anything new will be disclosed.

THE PRAYER OF FAITH.

Twelve Years a Cripple Mrs. Sutherland Now Walks Easily.

ALLEGED TO BE MIRACULOUS.

Webster City, Iowa, July 23.—For twelve years Mrs. William Sutherland has been a cripple unable to walk. She suffered all the torture imaginable and had been treated by the best physicians in the State without favorable results. Her husband interested her in the case of Mrs. Van Syke, of Webster City, who was cured of a like malady by Chicago faith cure people, and a week ago she received word from them that to-day at 10 o'clock they would pray for her. Another messenger came this morning that prayers would take place for her recovery, and suggesting that she have friends pray with her at home. News of the case had spread over town, and owing to Mrs. Van Syke's cure a year ago, great interest was manifested.

The house was surrounded at the hour named while prayers were going on, and ten minutes after they commenced shouts inside notified the waiting crowd that something had happened. People in the house prayed aloud, but Mrs. Sutherland remained quiet.

Describing her feelings afterward she said that she felt a thrill pass through her body as soon as the prayers commenced, and that it was all she could do to keep from attempting to rise to her feet long before she did. Mrs. Sutherland walked for the first time in twelve years. Her children were so impressed with her walking that they begged her with tears in their eyes to sit down for fear she would fall.

She walks easily and says she feels not the slightest pain. Many do not believe prayer cured her, but claim it was the excitement and determination she had that the cure would be effected to-day, but Mrs. Sutherland insists it was the efficacy of prayer. Many people have congratulated her since her miraculous recovery.

BISHOPS AND DIVORCES.

The Convocation of Canterbury Made an Important Pronouncement.

London, July 21.—The Anglican bishops composing the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury have made an important pronouncement on the subject of the marriage laws and divorce. The pronouncement declared that:

"It ought to be clearly and strongly impressed upon the faithful and on the clergy as their advisers in matters of discipline and conduct, that the Christian ideal is that of indissoluble marriage, and that the most dutiful and loyal course, even in the case of the innocent party, is to put aside any thought of remarriage after divorce. But if any Christian, conscientiously believing himself or herself to be permitted by our Lord's words to remarry, determine to do so, then endeavor should be made to dissuade such person from seeking marriage with the rites of the church, legal provision having been made for marriage by civil procedure."

Spanish "Py Stories Scouted.

As every powder mill engaged in manufacturing explosives for the Government is now strongly guarded by troops, we may be permitted to express doubts concerning the "Spanish spy" stories that follow every explosion in those factories. How the spies elude the vigilance of the guards or why they should devote themselves exclusively to powder mills are points that require elucidation. The truth is—if we may venture a guess—that the explosions are due not to the Castilian emissaries, but to the inexperienced or carelessness of new employees, who have been put to work to supply the increased demand caused by the war. The Spanish spy, as Messrs. Du Bose and Carranza demonstrated, is a rather thick-headed person, and he is certainly not gifted with the qualities of ubiquity and omniscience.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Modern Hero.

Mme. M.—a very talented pianiste, when sitting next to Col. Ramollet at the dinner table, asked him, in a winning tone of voice: "Are you fond of music, colonel?" "Madam," replied the warrior, rolling a savage pair of eyes, "I am not fond of it!"