#### IBERALS WIN.

Six Hundred Majority ns and Sunbury.

Whiskey Very Important rs in the Contest.

eted in North Grey by Four and Thirteen Majority.

Aug. 25.-The election toin Mr. Blair's election by ared majority. It was in county and Fredericton elers by the score in evdistrict, all armed with hiskey-indeed it is doubtmore corrupt election was the Blairites had whiskey constituency to make in the two counties drunk e sufficient left over to dirary campaign. Money plenty and as high as was paid for votes. eived tonight state that er the whiskey remainsed of were numerous in

ing is the result of the elns and Sunbury yesterwith the vote in the n in June last:

... 500 621 2201 1597 .....1780 1599 NORTH GREY. ind, Ont., Aug. 25.-Hon. son was elected today in

by 413 over his cpponent lan, who was defeated on June by 32. There was a tes favorable to the minr but at Owen Sound. caused a regular stamtown McLaughlan had 99 June and today Paterson poll by 132.

from the different polling eens and Sunbury agree tors never had such a heir lives to make money very district was manned ve members of the governde, including always two influence of the federal, and muincipal governments i in every possible direcrice of any of these govvas given to understa s expected to support the ne commissioner of public surveyor general and the ral camped down in the before election day and until the polls closed. The of money was only limit-

ke it. am Colonel Domville had the Blair forces. The price ers there in the mo

wn offers ran as high as r. Wilmot came out with a withstanding. It is ret \$30 was a common price the Sunbury polls. The ex-did not always give proporults. One polling place which it is known that Mr. nittee sent \$350, gave the Domville failed to carry

The provincial ministers Gagetown for Blair. Some ies are told of the pro-A barrel of liquor sent up ir committee was consig temperance man. He condivert the liquids from the ded and kept the barrel all day. He is said to have ed its destruction. A conof liquor sent to another ved too early and was con-lore the ball opened. poll the Blair managers got.

on, perhaps well founded, were paying people who did or them, concocted a device ning the voter through the s he marked his ballot. Natman does not like to be and it was not long before tatives of Mr. Wilm scheme, which could not any longer. The five hunup from St. John included dy of personators, but they allowed to get in their work at extent, though one or two It is estimated that the the minister of railways re cost at least \$20,000 cash al millions in promises.

# IS IT A HOAX?

Aug. 26.-A bottle which has following inscription: "De-Ocean Maid. New Brunsiverpool, is foundering in lat.

J. B. GILMORE.

hipping Record of 1896 does n a vessel of this name. The ties are that there is nothing tory.)

dren Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

#### THAT POST OFFICE CASE.

Inquiry Into the Charges Against M P. Smith of Newcastle.

Inspector King's Evidence A Lot of Money Letters that Went Astray.

The examination of M. P. Smith on the charge preferred against him by Post Office Inspector King was commenced on Wednesday, August 19th, before Justice John Nevin, at the court house, Newcastle, Warren C. Winslow appeared for the Justice department and Messrs, Tweedie & Bennett for the defendant. Samuel Thomson, Q. C. watched the case as advisor of the magnetrate. Tuesday's Cristham Hersild contains a summary of the evidence received up to noon on Monday.

a summary of the evidence received up to moon on Monday.

Imspector King was the first witness, and testified as to complaints to him about delayed registered letters at Newcastle. He has the envelopes of several letters with date stamps erased, and an envelope covering an official letter which he had addressed to Mrs. Harley, Newcastle. This envelope was sent to him at St. John and hore evidence of having been opened and redistented with murchage. Mr. Smith had stated to him that certain letters were accidentally delayed, and he had erased the date marks to prevent the neglect in the forwarding from being traced to him at Newcastle.

The inspector detailed his efforts to have the matter cleared up, and among other things said: "I made an inspection of the postmaster's montay order business and The inspector detailed has ellorus to have the metter cleared up, and among other things said: "I made an inspection of the postmaster's money order business and stamp accounts (at Newcashle) and found quite a deficiency in the latter. I endeavorded, without success, to have this explained. I made an appointment with Fish (the postmaster) and Smith to he at the office after it closed at might for further enquiry. In the afternoon I met Smith on the street and he asked me if he might have a private interview with ms. We went to any room in the hotel. Mr. Smith expressed regret for having crossed the stamps. He said a legacy of \$200 had been left him with which he had bought out a harber shop. It netted him \$1.50 to \$2 per day; he lived home and was under little expense; he did not drink, except take a glass of heer and that he had me expensive habits. He said he sometimes lent the postmaster money, and that once when my assistant, Mr. Whittaker, came to make an inspection, he (Smith) lent Fish \$35. He said he thought fish was doing his best to keep the office straight and that he had not drank anything for several months. Adams, he thought, was trying to crowd fish out to make room for Mr. Lawfor. That night effer the office doeed, I met Mr. Fish, Mr. Smith and Blair Robertson, of the Bank of Nova Scotla, who was there by request, and endeavored to find out how the shortage came about in the postage stamp account. Mr. Fish said he gave Smith a centain amount of stamps each week for which he accounted each week, and that he office that he mailed a letter of his own

the arrangement between firm and the postmaster."
Albert Bryeniton, postmaster, Derby, testified that he mailed a letter of his own
with \$27.91, registered, to Steel, Briggs Seed
Co., Toronto, and never got any acknowledgement from them or from the Newcastle post office of its receipt. Also one
with \$11.79 to Thorne & Co. of St. John. He
tried to trace these letters but failed.
Deniel Sullivan mailed a letter with \$5.50
at Renous Bridge for John Hogan, Chanlo
—he lost the \$5.50.
Caleb Berry registered two letters at
Newcastle. One was to his wife with \$10.
These letters were lost.
Morgan Hayes mailed \$18 to W. A. Fillmore, Amherst—mailed it at North Renous.
Mr. Fillmore never got it, nor was he able
to trace it.

Mr. Fillmore never got it, nor was he able to trace it.

Mrs. Jovet Brown, daughter of the postmaster at Renous Bridge, saw the last 
mentioned letter and registered it and sent 
it to Newcastle and received an acknowledgement. She registered a letter for her 
mother to the McLaughlan Carriage Co., 
Oshawa, with \$22.05. It was acknowledged 
from Newcastle but not received by the 
McLaughlan Co.; also a letter from Harvey 
McDougail for Bain Bros. of Brantford with 
\$22.45; this was acknowledged from Newcastle, but was not received by Bain Bros. 
John A. Johnston of North Remous sent 
\$30 to Mrs. J. A. Johnston, Berry's Mills. 
She did not get it. Other similar swidence 
was submitted.

## C. M. B. A. GRAND COUNCIL.

Attendance at the Convention.

Dr. Beurque Among Those Who Replied to the Address of Welcome The Fin-ancial Report.

M. B. A. began the transaction of the At 9.30 they formed in procession at practice. the Opera house and marched to the At the Basilica, where nearly four hundred took part in the service. Fee musical service was very fine and was under the direction of Prof. Trembly at the organ. Rev. Canon McCarthy in his from sccieties based on the virtue of took fc: his text Coronum anim: una, one heart, one soul, showing the broth-

the gospel of Jesus Christ.
Returning to the Opera house, led again by the Guards band and the Union band, the delegates and friends filled the building to the door. F. R. Latchford, president of the local beard, read the address of welcome, and A. R. Parent, president of branch 59 read a similar address in French, N. A. Belcourt, M. P., as a member of the order, also welcomed the visitors.

Mayor Borthwick extended a welcome on behalf of the city, to which Grand President Fraser and Grand Vice-president Dr. Bourque fittingly replied.

At the opening of this afternoon's sessi n the clergy in attendance at the convention met together and prepared a cablegram to be forwarded to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., asking his blessing upon the convention assen:-

The financial report of the association shows that the total amount received from 1st July, 1894, to 1st July, 1896, from branches for beneficiary was \$304,524.39, from which had been paid out \$289,341.74, leaving a balance of plish this slippery peregrination re-\$15,233 accrued to the reserve fund. branch of the association in the prov-

# WEDDINGS AT AMHERST.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Charles R. C. church, Amherst, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, when R. H. Pye of Hopewell Cape, the pop-ular clerk in James Currie's grocery store, and Miss Catherine Comnors of Tidnish were united in marriage. Wm. Shields of Springhill and Miss Annie Gould, daughter of Thomas J. Gould of Nappan, were also united in mar-riage in St. Charles' R. C. church Tuesday morning by Rev. W. J. Mih-

The bark Saga is loading deals at Wallace, N. S., for W. M. Mackay. She is the first large craft to load there for many years. The lumber had to be floated down from the head of Wallace river by means of driving dams.

## BRUNGHBROOKBUUS

TRAINING AND FITTING TOMMY AT-KINS FOR SERVICE.

Gymnastic Exercises Are Compulsory me of the Feats He Is Required to Perform-After This Drill He Is in Better Condition for Fighting.

Every recruit in the British army is required to pass a complete and scientific course in gymnastics, and it is to this that a writer in the Strand magazine attributes the army's effi-ciency as a fighting force. The raw material may be of the best, but this does not obviate the necessity of care-ful, persistent handling and working up toward perfection. A wholly extraordinary improvemen



"ESCALADING PRACTICE.

is always noticeable in the "settingis always noticeable in the "settingup" of the men after they have completed the regulation course, which, by
the way, extends over a period of ten
weeks, with compulsory practice lasting an hour and a half every day.
Virtually from his enlistment, the
recruit (who commences drill at the
depot of his regiment) has ample facilities given him for physical exercise in
the well-appointed military gymnasium; and the fact that elaboratelyfitted establishments of this kind are fitted establishments of this kind are now also to be found at all depots, as well as at regimental headquarters, is plain proof that the authorities are perfectly sensible of the immense portance of this part of a soldier's training.

It would be difficult, indeed, to find a more complete military gymnasium than that at Parkhurst, the present station of the Second Scottish Rifles



THE RIGHT FILES HELPING UP THEIR COMRADES.

lately returned from India. Here the writer procured the photographs ilustrating his article.

The first reproduction depicts what is known as "escalading practice." Here is seen a series of planks, 9 inches wide and 1 1-2 inches thick, built on to the wall from floor to ceiling. These pitch-pine boards are placed parallel to, but at intervals from one another. in order to admit of all the men obtaining a grip and foothold. In the Mearly Four Hundred Delegates in keeping perfect time with hands and feet as, by word of command, they asdefences of an enemy.

The writer was fortunate enough to see the Parkhurst men go through many picturesque manoeuvres beginning with the simplest exercises upon Ottawa, Aug. 25.-Today the dele- the parallel bars and going through gates to the grand council of the C. the dum-bell and Swedish drill to jumping, obstacle climbing, escalading and siness that brought them to Ottawa. lastly, bayonet "attack and defence"

At the back of the gymnasium at this place is a very large drill field, and here is a series of "obstacles," more or less difficult of negotiation and altogether constituting a very novel and desirable addition to the more ordinsermon spoke of the benefits accruing ary apparatus within the building itself. The first of these consists of the charity, such as represented by the last of a tree trunk, placed horizontality. B. A. Rev. Fr. Deguire in French this the men are required to clear without touching. In the next exercise erly love which should prevail in all the men are required to clear a similarly constructed obstacle, fixed about men of all creeds and nationalities to 4 feet 8 inches above the ground. In this instance they are allowed to use one hand, and have a run of about 30 yards. Still advancing, the pupils are presently confronted by a bridge-like structure. As a fact, the men have to walk across on split tree-trunks, of which the convex barkless part is up permost. When the writer witnessed these exercises, the recruits had already received four weeks' training, and yet their frantic endeavors to accom-



SWARMING INTO THE ENEMIES' POSITION.

15,233 accrued to the reserve fund. minded him forcibly of the scene on Branch 26, Montreal, is the parent certain festival occasions when eager rustics attempted to negotiate a horiince of Quebec. The largest branch in zontal greasy pole, or a purse con-membership is Branch No. !, Windsor, taining a wholly inadequate sum. The next obstacle is a realistic water-jump, acking only water. The recruits cleared the thing in grand form, and advanced as one man upon the last and most formidable obstacle which is shown in the accompanying illustra-tion. This represents a solid wall rather more than eight feet in height. and with no foothold worth mention-ing. The right files of the squad are helped up by their comrades below, and then, on being pretty firmly established on the top, they extend a strong helping hand to the left files below. The expression, "a strong helping hand," is mild and euphonious, for that same hand is almost invariably applied to the scruff of the neck of the man who is to be helped up. Naturally, then turally, then, there is considerable competition as to who shall be first to sit astride the wall, for clearly it

by the neck, or even by the hair, on to a wall eight feet high. Another picture shows all the recruits leaping down the other side of the last obstacle with evident relish. Of course, the only thing to be avoided in this case is reaching the ground too soon, when probably a companion will incontinently descend upon one's neck. The men are now supposed to have

are now supposed to have entered, after a series of vicissitudes and more or less exciting adventures, into a noroughly well-protected position; and more practical piece of work than the whole of this obstacle business could not possibly be devised as a part of the recruit's instruction.

of the recruit's instruction.

After a brief rest, the full squad went through the dumb-bell exercises, this being the merest child's play after the "up hill and down dale" career they had just completed. There were standing exercises with dumb-bells, mainly designed to strengthen the recruit's arms, following which they are required to go through dumb-bell exercises while lying prostrate upon the ground for strengthening the stomach. Next comes a sitting posture, the dumb-bells being manipulated in such a way as to strengthen the muscles of the back. The Swedish drill, with its endless variety of exercises, is now endless variety of exercises, is now compulsory at least twice a week, since it works beneficially all the muscles of

it works beneficially all the muscles of the body.

Having completed the last exercise, the men retired to prepare for the bayonet practice; and they presently reappeared rather curiously attired in grotesque costumes, much to the delight of the small fry from the "married quarters." For in order to obviate all possibility of accident to the recruits, their heads are encased in a large, and very strong wire-fronted mask; the body is protected by a well-padded canvas jacket, and stout gaunt-lets are also worn. Moreover, large lets are also worn. Moreover, large safety buttons are affixed to the points of the weapons.

## BIGGEST CYCLE YET.

Giant Affair on Which a Family of Mine Persons Can Ride

A monster tricycle which takes nine persons to successfully run it, is the latest track feature in the wheel line. Perhaps this is the forerunner of the nachine for an entire family. Standing beside an ordinary road machine, this monster among tricycles is a veritable giant. It stands twice the height of an ordinary man.

Whether or not it will become practi cable for road use is yet to be de-termined. Riding it, one has the sensation of flying. The seats of the riders are about six feet above the ground, while the man who steers the machine is perched high above his companions in a sort of crow's nest.

Notwithstanding its size, the machine has an appearance of lightness. chine has an appearance of lightness. Its weight is deceptive, and the stender steel rods used in its construction seem hardly sufficient to support the weight

In the trials made thus far with this colossus, it has been found practicable



BIGGEST CYCLE YET. for every use to which the ordinary tricycle can be put, and the construct tors are sanguine that, before long, family tricycles, with twelve-foot wheels, and capable of carrying a dozen persons at once will become a common sight on the streets. The machine has been run over most of the tracks around Boston, where it was made, and the makers will exhibit it at different wheel meets throughout the country during the season. The machine will be exhibited at the

oming meet of the L.A.W., at Louisville, and an attempt will be made to make some sort of a record with it.

The extreme height of the tricycle is about eleven feet, which is the diameter of the wheels and tires when included in the company of the whole in the company of the whole in the company of the whole in the company of the company flated. The cross section of the tires is sixteen inches. The small or guiding wheel has a diameter of six feet, with

a cross section of nine inches.

It takes nine men to enable the mammoth tricycle to show itself at its bset. Eight sit between the large wheels four on a side, where they operate pedal system similar to that of the ordinary tandem gear, while the ninth man sits aloft, above the guiding wheel, and steers with a wheel crank. The machine itself weighs 1453 pounds. With the riders on, the total weight is more than a ton and a quarter.

A Mosquito Antidote.

An osquito Antidote.

An odd little thing is shown in the novelty store windows, specially designed for bicyclists riding through mosquito-infested localities. In appearance it would seem to be a small silver jewel case, and it is hung from the thirt front by a little silver chain. In the place where the lead would be were it a pencil is a crystalline preparation, probably of menthol. When the mosquito has presented his bill and sone his way the instructions are and gone his way the instructions are to "moisten slightly the irritated surface and then rub with the point of the

Menthol is a counter-irritant, and t will prevent swelling and subsequent

How to Test a Watermelon. To test a watermelon draw your abnail over the melon, scraping the thin green skin. If the edges of the scar are left ragged or granulated, and the rind under the scar is smooth, firm and white, and has something of s glassy appearance, the melon is ripe. But if the edges of the scar are smooth and even, and the thumb-nail has dug into the rind in places, and the skin does not come off clean, then the melon is green. This is the test used by the southern farmers.

Correct Thing in Cushions Cushions grow larger and larger. Many of them are made of figured silk he patterns in which are as big as

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN. . Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN



HOW HENS VARY AS LAYERS.

The Law of Averages Applied by a Sc. entific Poultry Raiser.

In regard to the number and size of eggs, I remember two pullets that laid much larger eggs than others of the same age and breeding, and more than the average number. One of the pullets was somewhat undersized. There were also two other pullets laying very small eggs and much more than the average in number, blank days oc-curring at long intervals. These observations extended only during the few months of hatching, not for the entire season. So far as breeds go, it has been my experience to get the fewest eggs from hens laying larger ones. From Houdans, laying very

chea From Houdans, laying very large eggs very satisfactory numbers were obtained.

Leghorns gave more of considerably smaller size, and Hamburgs produced a much greater number of very small eggs. The Houdans, however, were confined much of the time, the Leghorns some of the time, while the Hamburgs had almost unlimited run most of the year. This was fifteen or twenty years ago, and I cannot now give more specific records, for I did not then appreciate the importance of collecting them. Later experience with Minorcas, which laid very large eggs, was to the effect that they were less prolific than the Leghorns.

Eggs from nine Leghorn lens, laying Eggs from nine Leghorn hens, laying

on the average for year 143 eggs, averaged 1.80 ounces each, while eggs from ine other hens, fed the same and whose average egg production was a fraction over 93 eggs, averaged 1.91 ounces each. Two hens, averaging 114 produced eggs that averaged 1.98 in weight and two other similar eggs each during their second year eggs toch laid eggs averaging exact-ly the same in weight. A Cochin hen, whose eggs averaged 2,22 ounces in weight, laid 122 during the year. Another (same breed and food) laid 130 eggs, averaging 1.90 ounces. Of two Leghorns whose eggs averaged the same in weight-viz., 2.01 ounces-cue laid 132 eggs and the other 62 eggs dur. put on a large super. Bees swarm ing the year. Individual instances show such variations as to indicate no gen-eral relation between number and size of eggs, and enough data are not available to justify conclusions from the averages. I have always thought, however, that the hen laying very large eggs, as a rule, laid fewer than the average.-William P. Wheeler, in Rural New Yorker.

Hens in the Orchard.

Many farmers and orchardists would like to have hens in the orchard for the good their presence would do the trees were it not that the fowls must be kept confined because of the damage



they would do the adjacent garden and flower beds. The sketch shows a way to keep one or more flocks of hens in an orchard. A light, low house, made run attached to the end, as shown in the illustration. The house has no floor. The eggs are gathered by opening the hinged board in the end, Low trucks are attached to the corners so that the whole can be moved occ ally to a new location. It can thus be moved up and down beside the rows of trees, stopping for a day or two under each tree, scratching, fertilizing the ground and destroying insects. The fowls all do well under such conditions and their presence will be of great value to the orchard. The lower sill of the sides of the house should continue out and form the base of the sides of the run.-American Agriculturist.

Rouen and Pekin ducks are the two most popular breeds. The former are very handsome, much resembling the wild Mallard duck in plumage. They are very easily raised, the young be ing hardy and thrifty and grow rapidly. They are awkward in gait, and dull and heavy in appearance, but they are hearty feeders and lay on fat rapidly and attain very large size. Pe-kin ducks are natives of China and are ery popular as their desirable quali-ties have become fully known. They are often mistaken for geese because of their loose, fluffy feathers and broad. square bodies. They have yellow bills, orange colored legs and their plumage value. A full grown pair weigh from 12 to 18 pounds. They are very prolific,



and continuing until late in summer. They are hardy easily raised, and bring good prices. There is a wide-spread notion that ducks will not flourish unless they have a pond or stream of water in which to bathe and swim, but this is not necessary. The most extensive duck growers provide only sufficient water for drinking nuronly sufficient water for drinking pur-poses. Ducks find most of their living themselves and can be raised very cheaply.-Farm and Home.

Effect of Food on Eggs.

The Rural New Yorker has lately been making inquiries from prominent poultrymen in regard to the effect of feeding upon the size of eggs; also whether the size will make any differ-ence in the number which a hen will lay. The varied answers show that

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even the most experienced feeders are very much in the dark upon this subject. It may be inferred, however, from the answers that the grafts have much less effect in increasing the size of eggs than have meats, bran and other nitrogenous foods, but grains fed in excess will make the hen to fat, and her eggs will either be small or be retained until abnormally large. or be retained until abnormally large. As to the effect on the number of eggs opinions are about equally divided. Perhaps the answer to either question depends more upon the breed than upon any particular food. The ideal food for laying hens as given by I. K. Felch is as follows: "The combination of 30 pounds of corn; 15 pounds of oats, 10 pounds of wheat 40 pounds of barley and 15 pounds of wheat bran thoroughly mixed gives the largest number of eggs possible. This is used as the morning soft food with 25 per cent of meat food, the afternoon food being mixed grains"

PREVENTION OF SWARMING.

The Carniolan Worker, Queen and Dron Bees Tellingly Illustrated.

No bee-keeper wants swarms to some off after this time of year, as come off after this time of year, they cannot, as a rule, gather end



stores to support themselves during the coming winter. It is therefore well to understand how to preyent swarming, when desired at all seasons,
Mr. C. P. Dadant gives good advice
upon this subject in the American

Bee Journal, from which we glean:
"Liberal breeding-room is necessary.
No matter what method we pursue, if the queen is crowded or dissatisfied we need not look for the bees to stay. We therefore want plenty of room in the brood chamber space, and we want ti all in one storey. In the second place, we want plenty of room and, if possible, plenty of empty comb for the bees to lodge their crop, especially during the honey flow. Hence we want a wide ceiling that may enable us to cause the circumstances do not suit them. Towards the end of the harvest



workers, hence their dissatisfaction with home surroundings. It is therefore well to prevent the hatching of a lot of drones, by removing the drone-comb and replacing it with workercomb. This should be done in the spring, as a preventative, as the harm from such a cause is done for this sea-

"Shade is an important factor in preventing swarming. A high temperature, increased by a pouring sun must of necessity add to the discomfort of

When bees come out and cluster at the



DRONE-UARNIGLAN.

are usually after fresh air. Tris hinders time and promotes a tendency to divide the family. A loose bottom enables the bee-keeper to raise the the hive up whenever needed, and to give as much space for ventilation as The cuts show the bees twice natural size.

The Aplarist and His Work.

There is no doubt but love for any pursuit is desirable and almost a necessity if the best results are to be attained. Yet success is possible if the work in hand is well done, even if the doing of the work may not be so very agreeable to one's taste. But above all branches of farming, beekeeping will lead to enthusiasm, even if not so pleasing at the start, if the person doing the work goes at it to win; and the more the little details ,as it were are attended to, the more is the interest aroused in the mystery within the bee hive. And if the little details are well attended to, on time, there is no branch of farming that will pay so well for money and labor ex-pended as will an apiary.—Ohio Farmer.

The Honey Bee.

The history of both horticulture and the honey bee is nearly co-equal with the history of man. The bee has doubtless excited more admiration than any other individual of the whole animal creation excepting man himself. It probably combines more interesting contrivances and is capable of more varied operations than are combined in any other single organism of its size and weight. Got a few hives and study the bee for pleasure and profit.



A BICYCLE GRINDSTONE.

The Idea of the Modern Cycle Put to a

Cool Use. Two solid triangular pieces of framework should be made, as shown in the cut, in each of which is a strong, upright piece (ID) with a groove (DD) in which the axle of the grindstone rests. Between the triangles should be placed a pan (C) to hold water. A wheel (B) is hung between the grind-



stone (A) and water pan (C). The wheel should be of iron and as wide as the stone. The wheel also has pedals on the outside of the triangle, so the der, as he sits in the old mowing machine seat (K), turns the small wheel. The small wheel is kept wet enough to moisten the grindstone. As the wheel wears away it gradually drops in the slot.—Menno Webber, Waterloo Co., in Farmers' Advocate.

Weeds as Manure. A European exchange has the fol-lowing: Put into a ditch alternate layers of weeds and lime, and after a year has passed it will be found that the ditch contains a blackish mixed matter possessed of good fertilizing powers. In Switzerland they use as a manure for the meadows a kind of vegetable juice prepared as follows from weeds: Make a large heap of from 375 to 575 pounds, leave it to ferent, stir it every eight days. When e weeds have turned yellow they are the weeds have turned yellow they are removed to a ditch, where they are watered and mixed with the following solution: Two and a quarter pounds of sulphuric acid, two and a quarter pounds of hydrochloric acid and 132 gallons of water. The bulk is turned about three or four times a week and at the end of a month there is ob-tained a vegetable juice rich in nitro-gen, phosphoric acid and potash.

The question has often been asked how to get boys interested in agricul-ture and keep them on the farm. One of the surest plans would be to give QUEEN-CARNIOLAN.

however, when the queen becomes tired of incessant egg-laying, it is of much less importance to keep them supplied with so much space, and a little crowding does them no harm.

"Drone-rearing is a factor in swarming. In nearly every instance the colonies that swarm are those that have reared quite a large number of drones, other things being equal. The drone is stupid, big and noisy, and becomes a thorn in the side of the workers, hence their dissatisfaction otherwise would grow up to hate farming and be led to wander away from kindred and natice country-Colman's

Rural World

To Produce a Variety. Amateurs desiring to produce new varieties of strawberries may do so by the following process: When the plants are in full bloom, load a camel's hair brush with the dust or pollen, convey it to the variety you wish to cross vey it to the variety you wish to cross and mix the pollen on the blooms. Remove all blooms from the plants except those impregnated. Bend twigs over the plants; cover with mosquito netting or tobacco cloth to exclude bees, or your work will be in vain. Allow the fruit to dry upon the plants to ensure fine flavor and new varieties. ow the seed in rich soll in shallow boxes, cover it very lightly, and keep the soil most. When the plant is large enough to handle with thumb and fin-ger, plant three inches apart in other boxes. In the fall the largest of these plants may be set out in the garden.

Sow the Seed; Spread the Light. Most farmers are jealous of their knowledge. An equal number of years of practice does not bring to each man the same experience. One man often learns an important fact that will in the natural course of events never be brought to the attention of another, and yet the information would be of immense practical value. Farmers should always attend Farmers' Institutes and give brother farmers the penefit of their experience. Essays upon plowing, sowing, harrowing, cultivating, gardoning, fruit growing, having and to yother kindred subjects, might be made very practical and valuable. There are points enough in either of the subjects named to form

the hasis of a good article. Land Measure

7 92-100 inches, 1 link; 100 links, 1 chain; 1 chain is 66 feet, or 4 rods; 1 rod is 16 1-2 feet; 160 square rods is 1 acre, or 208 feet 8 1-2 inches square is one acre; 43,560 square feet is 1 acre; 4840 square yards is 1 acre; 89 chains make 1 mile; 320 rods make 1 mile; 1760 yards make 1 mile; 5280 fee make 1 mile; one-half mile square contains 160 acres; 4 miles square contains tains 160 acres; 4 miles square contains 2550 acres; 5 acres of land measures 466 feet 8 1-4 inches square; 10 acres of land measures 660 feet square; 15 acres of land measures 808 feet 4 inch-es square; 30 acres of land measures 933 feet 4 3-8 inches square; 25 acres of land measures 1056 feet square.

As True as Gospel. If every farmer would use pure-bred sires only, the value of the stock of the try would be doubled in a few years and stock farming would pay. But scrub stock farming does not pay, and cannot in any country where land is worth more than a very few do per thre.—Colman's Rural World.

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