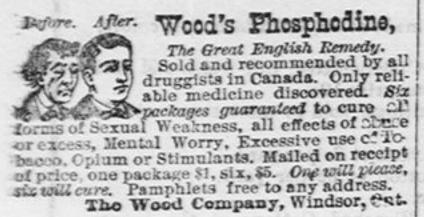
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Geo. Mason

Oakwood, Ont.

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Ar. Cobourg, Out.,.... 1.0) p n. Subject to change without notice. For further information apply to JAMES EVANS, H. H. GILDERSLEEVE, Agent, Port Hope. General Manager, Kingston

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- Co., Limited.

TIME TABLE- Commencing on Wednesday,

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Point, will run double trips as follows: Leave Bolcaygeon at 6 15 a.m. and 3 10 p.m. Arrive Lindsay at... 8 30 a.m. and 5 30 p.m. in France, but also hairbrushes, clothes-arrive Bubcaygeon at. 135 p.m. and 8 00 p.m. brushes, combs and slippers in his bed-Excepting on Saturday when the steamer will leave room. Even a public toothbrush is by no Linesay at 8.20 p.m. up on arrival of 7 53 train, from | means unknown.

Single Fare 75c. Return \$1.00. CRAIN CARRYING-Arrangem ots can be and ... with the Captair for carring as , ints on the bear for y. n.

J. W. "LAM ... I Cap" . | other was built.

THE LOVERS OF THE SEA.

Twain are the lovers of the sea And hard the burden of their life Who wage for that which may not be Wars unproclaimed and secret strife, While the gold wanton feeds their hate And triumphs in their sad estate.

Sometimes about the earth she flings Her foam white arms and clips his waist, And with low, purling laughter sings Her love song to him so enlaced. Sometimes she casts one lazy kiss To heaven that stoops and smiles for this.

And presently in wilder mood She leaps to meet the lowering skies, With sparkling lips to taste love's food Full tenderly from starry eyes. Then frets and sighs to be caressed Awhile upon earth's envious breast.

Yet fears she wholly to declare For one or other of these twain, Lest the love, destined to despair, Forget its worship in its pain. Lest the high heaven should crack and fall

-Pall Mall Gazette BOWIE AS A SLAVE TRADER.

Or earth divide and swallow all.

Tactics by Which He Beat the Law and

Made Enormous Profits. The United States had not long suppressed the slave trade. There were plenty still of lowland planters, with money in both pockets, ready to buy whatever of "black ivory" other men would fetch in. Lafitte, the Louisiana pirate, kept up the business of such fetching in. His haunts were no great ways from the Bowie habitat. Moreover, young James was in the way of coming upon the pirate whenever the business of board rafting took him to New Orleans. He was too shrewdly American not to grudge such fair profits to a pack of foreigners. In company with his brother, Rezin Bowie, Jr., and two others of like adventurous minds he undertook to get a fair sharing in it.

Money was needed to begin. Bowie sold his land to get it. Then the four entered into treaty with Lasitte. He sold them sound and likely blacks off his slaveships at the rate of \$1 a pound. That made the average price something like \$140 the head. In the open market the blacks would fetch from \$500 to \$1,000 each. But there was another and a better chance of gain, which the trading crew were quick to seize upon. Under the laws then standing all Africans brought in in violation of the statute were confiscated and sold out of hand, one half the price going to the authorities, the other to the informer. Bowie and his comrades made a practice of informing upon themselves; then when the slaves were seized and sold they bid them in, pocketed half the money they paid and found themselves free to offer their purchases wheresoever they chose, for the blacks were now lawfully within United States boundaries and a commodity as staple and as marketable as cotton.

The profit was enormous-nobody ever bid against the partners at the forced sales, though there were a lively crying and a swift mounting of prices at the later vendings. Altogether the company realized a profit of some \$65,000 within a couple of years. But the business involved such mummery and flummery of false names, pretended disguises and pretended seizures that the Bowies pretty soon tired of it. They dissolved it, and at least set about spending as strenuously as they had gone about making .- Martha McCulloch-Williams in Harper's Magazine.

The End of a Famous Old Inn. Hampstead folk and Londoners who find their way up to the heights of Hamp-

stead for a breath of fresh air will have noticed that the famous "Jack Straw's Castle" is now in the hands of the builders. At present the old inn is supported with huge props and the lower part incased in scaffolding. This should be enough to raise an alarm among those who fly to the defense of historic buildings, for "Jack Straw's Castle," it is well material you want in great variety known, has been frequented by some of our most famous celebrities, past and present. Here Dickens came for a well cooked Guaranteed. See the lines chop and a bottle of good wine after a ramble on the heath. Washington Irving introduces the inn in his "Tales of a Traveler," and it has always been a hostelry beloved of artists. Here, too, the old courts leet were held. As a matter of fact, the ancient face of the "Castle hotel" is to be preserved, but the interior will be entirely changed, and the charm of the old inn will have passed away. The low rooms and bar will be replaced by loftier rooms and a modern bar. There must be many who have pleasant recollections of good dinners at "Jack Straw's Castle" after breezy walks on the heath, and many will mourn over the inevitable changes that modernize old cities. - Westminster

Farsighted Economy.

Mrs. Widedunks-Jenkinson, we ought to take one of the first class magazines. It's only \$4 a year, and the children are getting old enough now to have something

good to read. Mr. Widedunks-Only \$4 a year! That all, is it? If you begin on magazines, you'll think you have to keep it up. At the end of every year you'll want to have 'em bound. There's two volumes in a year. Costs \$1 a volume for binding. That makes \$6 a year. In ten years it's \$60. Then you'll want a bookcase to hold Fort Hope, Ont.,..... 1.45 pm | the 20 volumes. That'll cost about \$25. because you'll think it ought to be big enough to hold the 20 more volumes. There's \$85 thrown away. Do you think I'm made of money? If you want to read the magazines, what's the matter with borrowing 'em?-Chicago Tribune.

Testing Them.

Alexander Hamilton, when slavery ex isted to a limited extent on Manhattan Island, bought a slave for the purpose of emancipating him.

At the first meeting of the Emancipation society of the city of New York Hamilton attended at the request of Lafayette, who desired to become an honor-

"Gentlemen," said Hamilton, coming straight to the point, "in token of our sincerity, let every person here emancipate his slaves now."

The members were astonished at the application of this severe test. Not one was willing to submit to it. Hamilton, seeing that his proposition met with general disapproval, took his hat and left the building.-Exchange.

The provision for a traveler's requirements are distinctly generous in Servia. Not only does he find public soap, which Englishmen sometimes resent not finding

It is said that in many Welsh villages the yew tree and the church are of the same age, the one being planted when the

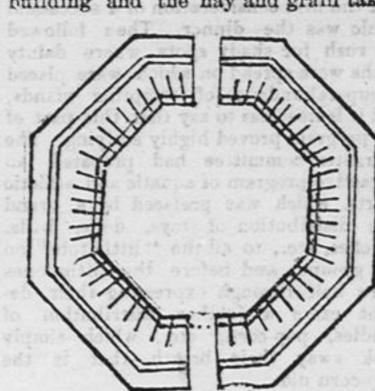


AN OCTAGONAL BARN.

Comfort and Economy.

into the central place, and by having s special arrangement on the upper floor the hay and fodder may all come down ready cut into the mixing boxes on the feeding floor.

wagons may be driven through the building and the hay and grain taker



at the center and disposed of a around the building. There is the leas possible work in attending to the cattle and especially in their feeding. This form of building is the most economi al, takes the least quantity of lumber and needs the lightest of framing stuff outside, only requiring heavy bear. and stout supports under them on the lower floor. It is the strongest of all kinds of framing except an exact circle and has the most available space inside for the length of wall of any figure except the circle, and it closely approaches this economy of space, for one has everything in it right under his hand, to be

reached with the fewest possible steps. In the building of an octagonal barn s few directions may be useful. The lover part, of course, needs to be of sto. timbers to hold up the great weight of stuff that may be heaped in above. With a post of 8 by 10 timber at each corner the other intermediate posts may be 8 by 4; the plates need not be over 6 by 10, with joists 3 by 10 between the beams. The upper part may be all built balloon fashion, leaning in to the center, somewhat in the way of a mansard or French roof, with the top of the roof having all the rafters meeting in a small, octagonal frame, on which a cupola is built. This gives a very picturesque and pleasing shape to the building and makes the stiffest and strongest frame that can be put to-

The plates on the first floor may be f by 10 inches, halved together at the corners and then tied by a half inch thick and two inch wide iron strap bent around the timber 12 inches from the corner and held by a one inch bolt through the strap in both sides of the timber and through the timber as well. This ties the joint perfectly and entirely prevents spreading of the joint. There is a row of posts at the corners of the feed troughs, and the beams may be carried from these to the center, resting on posts around which a feedroom is built, or this central space may be left open so that the feed may all be thrown down from the floor above into this central space, or if the fodder is cut above it will all come down into this space, which is occupied by the feed mixing boy. If steam is used to do the work, the engine will be in the cellar, or if a windmill this will be on the top of the barn, which will be better than steam, as perfectly safe from fire. Live steam may be carried several bundred feet in pipes wrapped in asbestus or mineral wool and then buried two feet in the ground within a wooden box.

Making Butter.

The secretary of agriculture has been considering methods for further mark ing the butter so that it will surely reach the consumer for exactly what it is. Last season it was discovered that unscrupulous merchants availed themselves of the high standard of American butter to sell it for Danish, French or other butter, whichever brought the highest price. It is the desire of the secretary to make this practice impossible, but so far it has not been found practicable because the consumers as well as the merchants demand butter in boxes. There is a widespread prejudice in England against butter in small packages. The consumers prefer to have it taken from kegs, under the impression that it will be purer and fresher. With the butter shipped in boxes it is possible to stamp only the boxes, which can easily be covered by dishenest merchants. precautions to prevent this practice .-Breeder's Gazette.

The Bearden Process. The national department of agricul

ture sends us the results of one examination of the recently patented Bearden process of butter making, the object of which is to combine with the oleaginous portion of cream 'all those elements, heretofore discarded, in such proportions that the resultant thereof will be a compound that has all the aseful characteristics of butter."

LESSONS IN FEEDING.

THE WALCHMAN, LINUSAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST HITH 1898

Bill of Fare For Young Chicks In Hot

If you have been feeding the chicks wet, sloppy, raw feed, you have been making a mistake, and if you continue to so feed during the warm weather you will certainly lose a great many chicks, A Shelter For Cows Which Combiner and those you do succeed in raising will house is especially for winter use, and not be right. Discard the sloppy, raw An octagonal barn, combining com- feed right now. I believe that this kind admit as much sanshine as possible. fort and economy, is described by The of feed is the cause of the death, during Country Gentleman. It is 50 feet in the summer months, of more chicks diameter, but has a floor space for the than is anything else except lice. The cows of over 150 feet, affording room | food is allowed to sour and at once the for 50. It is an example of the economy | chicks become affected with bowel comof material and labor that is possible in | plaint. Nothing will so reduce the vithis compact style of building, for the tality of a chick as will bowel trouble, total cost, with cellar, is under \$1,000, and with the attendant effects it soon and without the cellar not more than greatly reduces the number of chicks. \$800. It will need 20,000 feet of rough | The fact is that one feed a day of soft lumber, 6,000 feet of dressed siding, stuff is sufficient. Not only is it suffi-23,000 shingles and 1,500 cubic feet of cient, but more is absolutely injurious. concrète in the wall under it. It has Let this be fed in the morning. If the ample space on the main floor for feed | feed consists of any part of cornmeal, ing. The hay and grain all come down | let it be moistened with scalding water. It will then swell before it is consumed instead of after if fed raw. As to the other feeds, I have found nothing so good as millet seed. It is rich in oil and other desired properties and is greatly The lower floor is arranged so that relished by the chicks. Do not feed it exclusively, for a mixed and varied feed is essential to growth. Remember this. This season I am feeding as follows:

Morning feed, mixture of commeal, ground oats, barley and rye, moistened with scalding water, with a little milk

Noon, millet seed one day, wheat the

Night, cracked corn one day, a mixture of wheat and millet the next. Twice a week a feed of whole barley,

soaked in boiling water for about 12 hours, is given. An occasional feed of raw cut bone is also given, not more often than twice a week. Let this take the place of the

Upon this bill of fare the chicks will grow and thrive wonderfully. Some trouble, you say. Yes. But I have learned that in this world it pays when we are doing a thing to do it. It is the man who makes the most out of his opportunities who succeeds, and the fellow who is not willing to do this don't cut much of a figure in this busy, practical world, especially in the poultry yard.-Cor. American Poultry Journal.

Practical Breeding.

When we have said that we believed that the bird for the farmer or the village poultry keeper to have is a standard bred bird, we have known that many who have good flocks of fewl would feel that they could not afford to dispose of their entire flocks of hens and pullets to begin anew upon some that would be all of one breed. Whether it would be profitable for them to accomplish this by selling their own eggs in the market and paying more for eggs to hatch from well bred birds we will not discuss now, because if we were able to prove to our own satisfaction that it would be for their advantage to do so they would not all be convinced, or, convinced against their will, "they would be of the same opinion still. For such we have another suggestion to offer. Select next season some of the best fowl in the flock, healthy, active and good layers, and mate them with a male of some good breed to obtain eggs for batching, allowing all other hens to ran without any male. It is not necessary to obtain a prize bird nor a 95 point bird, but get as good a one as the means will allow, or such as you will feel a little proud of, and from those matings raise chickens. Raise enough of them to allow of the pullets being carefully culled, and the best selected for next year's breeding to the same male or another of the same breed. We are not so much afraid of inbreeding as some, and less so when grading up from a mixed flock than we would be if cock

ing purposes. - American Cultivator. Cocks as Brooders.

and hen were of the same breed. But do

not use one of the grade males for breed-

It is not an unusual thing for a cock turkey to take charge of a brood of young ones, and go about with them and hover them as the hen would and we have even heard that if one were shut up for awhile with a clutch of eggs he would proceed to sit on them and hatch them out, but we never tested the truth of this. Yet it would not be strange if true, as we know that in some wild birds the male has to do his share of the incubation of the eggs and with many kinds the father feeds the young quite as frequently and faithfully as the mother. Capons also are said to be ready upon a little persuasion to take charge of a brood of chickens, but now we have a story in an exenange of a Brahma rooster that took charge of a let of chickens after the hen had left them and brooded them faithfully.

Large Eggs Not Best For Hatching. A poultry breeder says that extra large sized eggs seldom hatch well, and he prefers the medium sized eggs from the same flock. It is doubtful if a chicken was hatched from a very large egg whether it would grow to make any larger fowl or one that would be more likely to lay large eggs than the chicken from an egg of medium size. Possibly by such selections for several generations the trait might become fixed, but usually the very large egg is an uunatural production or an accidental one Agents of the department are taking caused by the condition of the fowl before laying. a sport and mi beta

This Looks Like Good Business. A poultry keeper in Maine wintered 1,000 hens, and a late report says he had then 2,400 hens and chickens and 100 hens sitting, from which he hoped to obtain 1,000 more chickens. His chickens and eggs are sold in Boston, and it is to be presumed that he finds it a profitable business, as he is careful to keep the best layers and only those that ay dark brown eggs, as they sell in this narket 2 or 3 cents a dozen higher than white shelled eggs or mixed lots.

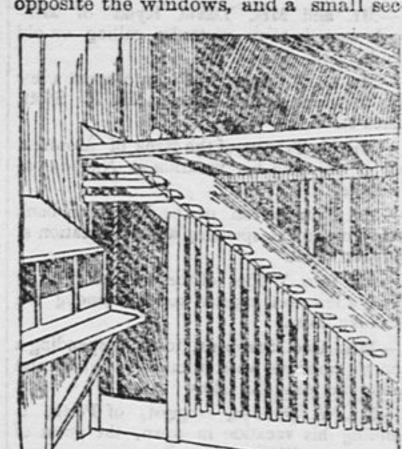
HOUSING CHICKENS.

An Arrangement Combining Convenience With Moderate Expense.

Waldo F. Brown, writing in The Country Gentleman, says: I make all my poultry houses long and narrow and running east and west, for the poultry we want large windows on the south to Ten feet by 24 or 25 is a good size for a colony of 50 hens, and if there is a yard to let them out into for exercise or they can have the run of the barnyard in pleasant weather 70 hens can be kept healthy in a house of this size, as I have proved in several cases. I prefer to make these houses with the roof sloping but one way, and if the house is built independent of the other buildings the rect should slope to the north, so as to have the high side of the sun, but often the building can be located at the south end of a barn, thus saving lumber and securing a warm location. I have two built in this way. There is no need of a high building for the laying hens, and we use posts six feet high at the lowest side and Haliburton Mixed 2 15 pm nine or ten feet at the highest side, so a to give sufficient slope to the roof. The walls should be lined with build-

ing paper, to make it warm, and the windows well fitted. Our engraving shows the interior arrangement of the building. I like the plan of putting the it easier to clean, and the hens like a high roost. This sloping floor serves as a ladder for the hens to get up to their roosts by nailing small cleats to the boards at each side. It also enables us to utilized the room under the roosts. and we use it for a dust bath in winter when the hens are shut in, and in the summer we use it to set eight or ten hens at a time, or when not needed for this to shut up broody hens.

The nest boxes are located at the side opposite the windows, and a small sec



CONVENIENT CHICKEN HOUSE. tion of them shows in the engraving. Our boxes are all made movable and are slid into the spaces made for them. These spaces are not floored, but have inch cleats nailed at the sides for the boxes to rest on, as a floor would make 25C. a breeding place for lice. It is an advantage to be able to carry the boxes outdoors when the house must be cleaned, and as we do not allow the hens to sit in these houses we want to put the eggs under them and carry box and hen together to the new place, as the hen can be moved in this way with les risk of her leaving the nest than if she is carried without the box.

The loss of young chicks is very great on most farms, amounting to one half or more of all that are hatched, and nine-tenths of this loss is clearly preventable. The causes of loss are many, as, for example, gapes, drowning or chilling in wet dews and rain, the depredations of rats, hawks, skunks and other prowlers, and then the giving of improper food or failing to furnish grit and to keep the coops clean. Nearly all these losses are preventable by furnishing a suitable place to keep the chicks for the first five or six weeks, and then, if they must be moved, have a safe house to put them in. I have found that young chickens do very much better on a floor raised considerably above the ground, and I now make all my coops and the houses to put the chickens in at weaning time with a floor raised so high above the ground as to give a free circulation of air under them, so that they will not be damp, and there is no place for rats or other enemies to find

Eggs From Fat Hens. All the experiments show that eggs from very fat hens will not hatch well. This is not always because the eggs are not fertile, for very often the process of batching will be started all right, but the embryo will die sooner or later, sometimes as early as the third day and at others not until fully formed and ready to leave the shell. The lack of vitality in the eggs from a flock of very fat hens is no doubt due to lack of vigor in the hen, which is transmitted to the embryo in the shell .- Farmers' Review.

It is not necessary to have as many nests in the henhouse as there are hens,

Have Enough Nests.

but it is better to have too many than not enough, and three nests are not too Our Grades many for four or five hens. If there are less than this, several will lay in one nest, and often in the struggle for two or three to get in it at one time eggs will be broken, not only causing the loss of the broken ones, but daubing the others, and perhaps teaching the hens to eat their eggs, and thus causing FLOUR. greater loss.

How to Reduce Flesh.

no better way of reducing their flesh than to change the character of the rations. It is not often the quantity of food that fattens, but the character of it, and to give more clover and green foods and to substitute bran and oats for the heavier grains will do much, though omitting a meal or giving less for a few days might assist and also help to give them a better appetite for the unaccustomed food. ---* ~~

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