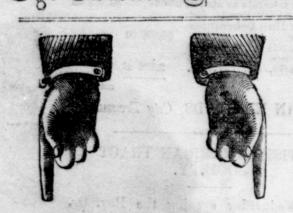
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NO. 25, WHOLE NUMBER 655

The Colonial Farmer



An Appeal to the Farmers of New Brunswick.

A Farmers' Provincial League has been organized, which at present embraces a representation of practical farmers from the old and populous Counties of King's, Westmorland, Queen's, Sunbury, and the younger, but fertile, County of Victoria. When the agitation commenced, which has resulted in the formation of the League, some Editors of City papers contemplated the movement with distrust, and hinted that farmers had County Leagues. better not do so much talking, but confine themselves more closely to the care of their farms. As the movement rolled onward from 'Old Sanbury,' and other County Leagues were formed, "the might that slumbers in a peasant's arm" was thought by Delegates each, to County Leagues. great difference will exist among the Government officials as something that might still be real, and when the Legislature was convened, we find that the principal paragraph of the Address set forth what the Government had done in connection with Agriculture, and an adroit allusion to the pleasure it gave them in hearing of the " more frequent association" of

Without caring whether the Government is pleased or otherwise with thi "more frequent association," it what we strenuously urge upon ou brethren of the plough, because mu , so of advantage to them social and politically.

Socially,-Because it leads to an interchange of thought, an acquaint anceship with each other, a free dis cussion of topics about which they are mutually interested, a more inti the resources in their hands, as mem bers of the body politic, and leading to a direct culture of social amenities and refinement which must tend to greater personal elevation.

Politically, - Because if we have grievances that need removal, they can be discussed and viewed from different sectional stand-points; and dissatisfaction that might otherwise vent itself by the fireside, could then shall fill the Chair. be aired and ventilated in a full council of free holders.

From our circumstances, we are the League. comparatively isolated to what the inhabitants of towns or villages are; ways. The newspaper occupies an important part as a medium for the interchange of opinion, and gives us the news of the day, and so far as it goes, it is well. But it is not like the electric spark that flashes out as eve meets with eye, and face with face. -not so the voice. There are no and expenditures. cordial hand-shakes, as the wrapper falls off the paper. The warm greeting and the kindly remembrance, are with the living man-not the printed page; and so we urge upon farmers tion of five members of the League made the formation of County Leagues to strengthen and support the County ones. Try them. If you think our ted to them, reporting their proceedings saving only that which flies the Leagues have not sufficient to commend them to your trial even-meet and discuss the matter. Have a talk over it. Show City Editors that you before the first day of October, in each has, be sure it will pay. If you have can talk as well as work-that if you have the muscle to do, you have the mind to direct,-and you mean to

To the young men who are tilling our farms, and sometimes long for more excitement, we say-go in for the League. Take a breathing spell er's Leagues, said that in his opinion. between the labors of the seasons. Meet and compare notes. Let there be a healthful, mental attrition upon subjects that concern the multiplex industries of the farm. The recreation one cow) as she did not suit me, prowill be fruitful in good results, and posing to purchase one having a strain give you a more exalted idea of the of improved blood, and having heard dignity of labour.

ject of conversation when you meet, and urge an extension of them in the Parishes, so that their ramifications shall lay hold of and permeate the course.

R. E. M'LEOD, Prest. P. F. Leagues.

Constitution of the Provincial Farmers' League.

hat was adopted at the recent meetinformation of farmers generally :-

posed of the President, Vice-President, milk pail, no reference being had to Secretary and Treasurer, together with four Delegates elected by the several the butter producing qualities of the

he different Counties, be and the same of Devon cows, although generally re declared County Leagues, and that County Leagues formed in other Counties

The Officers of the County Leagues to be elected by the members of said Leagues until such times as the Parish Leagues may be formed, when they may send Blank to be filled by County League.]

OBJECTS.

1st. To promote a closer union of the

knowledge of practical and scientific Agriculture. 3. To devise means for the better de velopment of our Agricultural resources.

2. To create a greater desire for the

quiring statistical information thereof, and to secure a proper recognition of our interests in the Legislature.

4. To establish County and District

5. To increase the comfort, and enhance the beauty of our homes, thereby making farm life more acceptable to our families

6. To work in harmony with all existing calculation on this basis-thousands Agricultural Societies, and kindred insti- of dollars are lost to the country tutions, cultivating an honest rivalry for annually by this one leak.

7. To foster mutual understanding, and operation, by meeting, talking, buying ogether, and in generally acting for our protection and advancement, as asso-

8. We propose to avoid Litigation as mate knowledge of their numbers, and League, striving to secure harmony, and the merit of saving and sowing extra good will, and make our League perpetual. Faithful adherance to these principles

will ensure our moral, mutual, social and

OFFICERS.

1. The Officers shall consist of a President, one Vice-President for each County, Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of two members varietles displayed were Hallet's elect shall form a Board of Directors.

2. The President shall preside at all

meetings of the Provincial League; in case of his absence a Vice-President 3. The Chairman shall preserve order.

and shall put all motions and decide all

record in a book kept for that purpose, growing at once. all minutes, resolutions, decisions, or other proceedings of the League, entering This of course cannot be reached resolutions; and shall notice reports, memorials and other papers submitted, of their contents. He shall attend to all correspondence in connection with the

the President, countersigned by the and after care. Secretary, out of moneys which may come The page falls dull on the mind's eye into his hands, and shall submit, at the

> at such time and place as the Board of pay you to take your grain to some Directors may decide upon.

order of the President, or on the requisi-

8. The Board of Directors may be sumwhere none exist; and District ones moned tomeet at any time, and place, (as it by selecting a wide barn floor, and provided by the previous section) and may deal with such matters as may be submitto the next regular meeting.

> 9. County Leagues are hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of the Provincial League, the sum of fifteen cents per year, for each regular member, on or double or treble what it heretofere

For the Colonial Farmer. The "Cow Question."

MR. EDITOR, -- A neighbor of min n the course of conversation a short time since, in alluding to the ground that should be taken up by the Farmno subject needed more looking after than the "Cow Question," and to illustrate his meaning he related the following: - Said he, last spring I sold my cow (he is a miller and keeps but a good deal said in favor of Ayrshires, concluded to try that breed. He To our friends, already Leaguers, bought one with a fair allowance of

of our Farmers to the immense differ- on an equality with him. ence (cosidered in the aggregate) there In the disposition of grains thus

less in quantity than that produced to miserable runts, which get a preby cows of other breeds, will make a much larger per centage of butter, cow for cow, Jerseys only excepted. But let the breed be what it may, a individuals composing it, and the aim and object of this paper, is to urge upon our farmers the necessity of thinning out inefficient animals, and replacing them so far as practical, with the best to be obtained. It was an oft-repeated truism that it costs as much to feed an indifferent cow as i does a good one, but to illustrate a little further, put it this way. A good cow will yield something near 180 lbs butter, per season, many will de even better, while from observation and experience the writer is satisfied

J. E. F.

Sowing Extra Seeds.

A discussion was lately held at one much as possible, by arbitration in the of the English Farmer's Clubs, upon seeds. One gentleman present showed heads of wheat, of the year 1870, containing eleven rows on a side; those of 1871, with twelve rows; those of 1873 containing fourteen rows; and those of 1874 with fifteen rows; sixteen rows had not been reached. The from each County; who with the Officers Red, Hunter's White, and Hallet's Pedigree Golden Drop, and the exhibitor said: " On my poor clay this extra grain produced six quarters and seven quarters per acre." or from 48 to 56 bushels. There was also shown a sample which has been kept in a questions of order, subject to an appeal to bag since last August, and you see 105 heads growing on one root, on 4. The Secretary of the Board shall duly which more than 8,000 grains were

therein all accepted reports, orders and with our system of cultivation unless in exceptional years and with extra either by their titles, or a brief description cultivation, but—and we have often called attention to the fact—we can League, and make an annual report of nearly, if not quite double our yield by carefully selecting our seed and 5. The Treasurer shall pay all orders paying proper attention to the sowing

Let us now see how we may make Annual Meeting, accounts of the receipts a beginning in this direction, and that at little extra cost. If you have 6. The Annual Meeting shall be called not got a good fanning mill, it will one who has a mill that will separate 7. Special Meetings shall be called by the large lump grain from the smaller and shrivelled ones. After having cleaned the grain so far as you can thus, you may still further improve casting the grain from side to side farthest, which will be the plumpest and heaviest.

If the seed thus obtained cost you any doubts, sow the inferior grain side by side with the other for a series of years and note the results. Keep a correct account, and you will find that the inferior grain will constantly bring you in debt while the plump grain getting better and better each year, pays you better and better. Get pure seed to begin with, of whatsoever kind it may be, and thereafter not only keep it pure, but continue to improve it year by year by selection.

We have heretofore spoken of the means of improving seed corn. Every time the corn is re-sorted you wil still be able to pick out particular ears better than the others. If these be carefully saved whether it makes a peck, a bushel, or more, and it is planted by itself, you will get returns we say, keep up an unflagging interest that blood. He gave her a good range therefrom far better than from the

in your Leagues. Make them a sub- of pasture, and she only did indifferent- ordinary plantings, and the longer ly well. Sometime in September, he you continue this course the easier it concluded she did not suit, sold her, will be to sort and save thereafter. and bought a common scrub, turned her This pedigree grain, whether corn, into the same pasture, and he assured wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax or other me that during the month of October, seeds, when it becomes known, may farmers' minds, as the blood every- with nothing in the shape of feed but be sold for five times the price of where permeates the system, carrying what she grubbed out of that pasture, ordinary seed, and then the buyer a healthful and vigorous vitality in its she gave more milk and made more may make money. But in buying butter than did the Grade Ayrshire at from the most careful seed savers be any time during the summer months. sure you do not insist on getting his I am not seeking to make a point best. It will be labor in vain. Money against Ayrshire cattle, nor was he, cannot buy it. Why? It is the result but I am seeking to draw the attention of years of labor, and would put you

The following is the Constitution is betwixt cows. Every farmer and carefully selected neglect in cultivadairyman will tell you that some cows tion must not be allowed, else the ing of the Provincial Farmers' League will not pay for their keep-and of deterioration will be much more rapid held in this City. We publish it for the course good farmers turn such into than its previous advancement. We beef-but taking these extra poor must not sow carefully selected wheat animals out of the question, there still in illy prepared or weedy land. The This organization shall be known as the exists a difference between those that resulting plants will of course be PROVINCIAL FARMERS' LEAGUE OF NEW are considered good, fair milkers. stronger than those from ordinary The standard by which the excellence seed, and for this reason they must be The Provincial League shall be com- of cows is generally averaged is the supplied with good soil and culture to

No person would pay large prices milk. The writer has had brought for improved stock, and then expect That the Leagues, now established in under his notice the fact that the milk them to grow and thrive upon the carious living during winter at the lea of some straw stack. By no means. Good stock require good feeding, and so with improved grains. Indeed good cultivation is the first and chief means of improvement. Good feeding and careful selection have made short- facts. Put not a single dollar away horns the cattle, par excellence beef. for one of them, to be given after you The same rule will apply with equal are gone-while there is a school force to grain.

Careful selection of the best root in Put it where the Sheriff cannot Europe has increased the sugar yield it from them, or the money changers there from five up to even ten per get it through their ignorance. Put cent. of sugar. Now five per cent. it in the mind, in the brain, and when will not pay the expense of manufac- you are gone, they will rise up and ture; seven per cent. will, and leave a bless you. But above all, don't say large profit. It costs no more to work "we have got along without education, than one yielding a small per cent. we are," that would be a disgrace to a very large per centage of our cows So with grain. The cultivation costs the age in which we live, an insult to do not yield over one half the quantity no more where forty bushels per acre intelligence, a slander upon common named above. Any one can make a is realized than where only twenty suse. bushels is reaped.

Wheat Bran is Nutritions.

chemists have long believed that wheat bran contains much material for making animal blood and flesh. The analysis of wheat bran and flour, tist of Philadelphia, presents these yields 75 pounds of flour and 20 pounds of bran. The flour holds in it the tissue-making elements-gluten, albumen, etc.-1.65, of phosphates and other salts, 0.70 -total 2.35 per cent. The bran contains of tissue-making 7.05-total 10.15 per cent. The bran is therefore, fourfold more nutritious than flour, or being but one fourth as flour, it has in fact as much real value, as a food, as flour itself. Wheat flour from the mill consists mainly of starch, the blood-flesh-and-bone forming materials or elements of the grain are rejected in the bran because of the ignorant opinions of other generations. wheat bran constitutes a decidedly an early age; and this end is attrined plaster, would not produce much effect important article of food, whether for

It is a well established fact that bran is more easily digested than flour, but this does not prove that it is a healthier bread. Such facts as these are apt to be too lightly regarded, but they are entitled to the confidence of the people, because chemis try has now advanced so far that the primary life-sustaining elements of all food is as well known as any kind facts and make experiments in the manner of preparing bran as a food for stock. The fact that most animals refute such fallacious a notion. are fond of wheat bran is pretty good evidence of its value.-The instincts which nature plants in animals are

THINKING.—The Country Gentleman very truthfully says that it is only within a recent period-at least as compared with epoch of positive assertion, thirty or forty years agothat we have found out in farming how completely truth too broadly asserted becomes falsehood, with how many qualifications and limitations theories must be hedged about, and what folly it is to lay down any single dogma for the universal acceptation of all. And, as a natural consequence in our agricultural literature, the tendency is no longer to pronounce apon this or that practice as right or wrong in itself, but to elicit from those who are successful the modes by which and the circumstances under which success was reached, and then to leave each reader to indge for himcourse of action would suit his own ful not to overdo the thing. If we case, and wherein it might be hazard- must have ponderous bulls and cows ous to his interests What we ask, in at our fairs and exhibitions, let us a word, is the experience of otherswhat we wish to teach, that each

Fair Play for the Farmer.

BY MRS. S. M. SMITH. n every side new foes arise, r old in modern armor, ing above ring, like Alps on Alps, Frown still upon the farmer. vain he, single-handed, strives To cope with powers united. r dreams the wrongs of centuries Will, of themselves, be righted.

hat wonder if at last those wrongs Have roused each man and woman? hat wonder if they learn to use urn back the enginery of wrong Again on its possessors; et, God forbid that the oppressed

Become in turn oppressors. hough a grand army we enlist, And don defensive armor, he only conquest we pursue Is "Fair play for the farmer."

our ring endangers no man's rights; No war of plunder wages; ts influence yet shall bless mankind Through all the coming ages. he wisdom that men slowly gain They lose not in an hour;

took us centuries to learn To find in union power. and centuries of advancing growth Ere sons and daughters of the soil Forget their dear-bought lesson.

Scarcely our feet have entered pon the road that leads to heights Where Toil's full hopes are centred; and the bent form, erect, clear-eyed, Honor once more its Maker.

FIRMERS, mechanics, merchant give your sons a moral and intellectual education as well as an education of where they could learn, spend it there. a crop containing a large per cent. and our children are no better than

Pamparod Animale

This subject deserves to be discused and acted upon more extensively by our preeders than has hitherto been ought to be taken up by a pen abler food. And, my friends, depend upon than ours. The enermous and rapidly it, there is more in cultivation than increasing demand for meat which in manuring. Turn up your soil to characterizes the food markets of the light and air, knock it to pieces these days, has reacted in a remarkable and reduce it to powder. If it is a manner upon the nature of the animals | cold clay, use a subsoil plow at first elements, 3.10; salts, phosphates, etc., that supply it. Formerly the animals then turn up a little at a time—an that furnished pork, mutton and beef inch or so-and let it freeze and thaw were allowed to attain the age of and areate. Follow this up, and in three years and upward before they time you can plow beam-deep, and were considered to be ripe for the turn up a soil that will grow a paying butcher; but now sheep and pigs are crop. Fall plowing, taking advantage perfectly matured at the early age of Nature's process of disintegration of one year and two-vear-old oxen furnish a large quota of our roast beef. The so-called improvement of much. Dependupon it, the pulveriz- might as well be sealed in with the stock is simply the forcing of them ing process is the true one. Your walls for any purpose they have but According to this high authority into an unnatural degree of fatness at sulphate of lime, which you call to let in the light. They are never by dexterous selection and crossing of breeds, by avoidance of cold, diminishing as much as possible their muscular activity, and, lastly and chiefly, by overfeeding them with grain and concentrated aliments.

Every one knows that a man so obese as to be unable to walk cannot be in a healthy state; yet many feed ers of stock look upon the monstrously fat bulls and cows of prize celebrity as mormal types of the bovine tribe. It requires but little argument to breeding of those varieties of animals which exhibits the greatest disposition to fatten, and to arrive early at maturity; but the forcing of individual animals into an unnatural state of obesity, except for purely experimental purposes, is a practice which cannot be too strongly deprecated. If breeders content themselves with handing over to the butcher their huge living blocks of fat the matter would not. perhaps, be very serious; but unfortunately it is generally the practice to turn them to account as sires and dams. Were such a one as we a judge at a cattle show, we certainly should disqualify every extremely fat animal entered for competition among the breeding stock. Unless parents are healthy and vigorous, their progeny are almost certain to be unhealthy and weakly; and it is inconceivable that an extremely obese bull, and an unnaturally fat cow, could be the progenitors of healthy offsprings.

We should by all means improve self to how great an extent a similar our live stock, but we should be carecoudemn to speedy immolation those unhappy victims to a most absurd

fashion; but in the name of common 20 cents. This small amount of oilsense let us leave the perpetuation of meal should not be omitted, as it will the species to individuals in a normal generally prevent constipation, and state whose hearts are not hypertro- assist in the digestion of other food. phied, and whose lungs are capable of It is much better to regulate the effectively performing the function of bowels of the horse with food than respiration .- Prairie Farmer.

Plant Food.

all food for plants or animals must be Rye or barley meal may be substituted in a soluble form—so fine that it would for a part of the oats. readily dissolve-or it has no practical same, the best masticated meal is the work horse. one which will do the most good. The best pulverized soil, other things being only a little exercise, 16 pounds of the same, is the one which will produce the best crops. It is the opinion few roots or a little oil-meal, will keep of some that fertility can be kept up them in fine condition and good by pulverization alone without one health. Such horses may also be iota of manure. I have no doubt that the principle is correct; and that each locality can be made to continuously grow certain kinds of crops, to which it is naturally adapted, by simply reducing the soil to powder and letting in the rain, air and light. But in the great upheaval which made continents, portions of the earth's crust were turned up edgewise, presenting to our view different layers or deposits. In one place we find lime stone, in another granite, in another enalk, in another slate, and so on. Of course each of these is different from the rest, and will not furnish the mineral food for all kinds of plants.

we must add the ingredient demanded by freezing and thawing and soaking in snow water, will assist you very houses in every town whose windows vegetation if applied in chunks

A Horse with a Silver Throat.

it is ground the better."-Anon.

instead of being ground-and the finer

account of a horse with a silver threat belonging to the Cincinnati Omnibus out." A house that is never aired has Company, but was 'wind-broken.' and on that account had grown almost stale odors of cooked meats, boiled useless. It was a pity, and a loss as well vegetables, especially cabbages and doubt it is desirable to encourage the sell-so it was determined by Myers, literally reek in their hiding places. the veterinary surgeon, to try an Who has not wished sometimes to a "kill or cure" remedy. So, two doors some frosty night until in the animal's throat, and inserted a ladies come sweeping into church silver tube in the windpipe to facilitate with their velvets and silks, said breathing, leaving a sort of artificia! velvets and silks giving unmistakable nostril at the point of insertion. The evidence of having been housed in device works like a charm, the terrible just such shut up chambers. Oh, what wheezing has ceased, the insertion has a tale that odor of pork and cabbage healed up beautifully, and the horse tells about that lady's style of househis full allowance. The silver throat children tell the same story of un-

Feed for Horses.

pounds hay, 8 pounds oats, 4 pounds fine wheat-bran, and 2 pound oil-meal, Girls who live in those close, shut-up per day, costing, at present prices, 30 rooms, can hardly be tolerated in any cents; but frequently not more than circle - Hall's Journal of Health.

with medicine. If the oil-meal does not keep the bowels sufficiently free, use occasionally a little steeped flaxseed. This is much safer than linseed "Let is be understood clearly that oil, as that is liable to be adulterated.

For draft work with a walking gait, value. No matter how much fertiliz- whether on the farm or in the city, ing material you have in your soil or the best ration is corn and eats, or may put on it, if it is not soluble, corn and barley ground together, and plants will not feed on it. They can- mixed with moistened cut hay. In not digest it. So it is with your own this case, 10 pounds hay, 10 pounds dinner. No matter how nice the of the mixed meal, and 1 pound of material may be, if it is not cooked the oil-meal, or 8 pounds of the meal and masticated so that it can be di- with 4 of fine bran, costing, in most gested it will do you no good. You places, not over 25 cents per day. A may eat to bursting and yet starve to few potatoes, carrots, beets or parsnips death. All other things being the are excellent for the health of the

Fer horses not at work, or having early cut hay, 4 pounds oats, with a kept on clover and timothy hay, without grain, if that is cheaper; but no animal should be kept throughout the winter on dry food alone. Variety of food should be provided, as far as this can be done with economy.-Live

Measuring by the Eye. Years ago, says a correspondent the Boston Transcript, when we wen to school in a little weather-beaten school-house, what exciting contests there used to be over the teacher's favorite exercise of having the scholars estimate with the eve the size and If, therefore, we grow such as are not weight of different objects in the room natural to our farms, no matter how He would hold up his cane, and have well we prepare the soil mechanically, each one tell how long he thought it was, and it was a lucky child that by the plant which our soil lacks. In could come within half a foot of the this is involved the whole philosophy right length. He would measure an of manuring. We should know what urohin and then have the scholars try our soil contains and what our crops to reproduce the measure on the wall. require, and then supply the lacking, He would mark off an inch or a foot being careful to have enough of each or a vard in some conspicuous place, material in a soluble condition to and then see how near a vbody could done. Space forbids us, in this depart- furnish food for a crop. If we have come to chalking the same length and other kindred sciences have a ment of our paper, to give more than in our seil what is necessary, it is upon the black board. And it was by Dr. Bubbell, a noted pharmaceu- a few general remarks, though it is a folly and waste to be putting in fer- astonishing bow wide astray one subject upon which a small-sized tilizers, when by proper cultivation would go. The fact is, our eyes defacts. One hundred pounds of wheat volumn might be written, and which we can convert the soil into plant ceive us ridiculously even upon the commonest things. At first thought, which slould you say was the taller, a three year-old child or a flour barrel? And could anything but actual footer? There is an old saying that a child two years old is half as tall as he ever will be; and after a few experiments in measuring one can easily

OPEN YOUR WINDOWS .- There

good sense in this. There are some

ter it is cold: in Summer the flies stray n, or if they are netted the dust sift through the nets. Now you can tell a person who inhabits such chambers when you pass him in the street, there is such a smell about his clething. The Cincinnati Commercial has this You long for a sniff of cologne, or hartshorn, or burnt feathers, or some-'He was a kindly, hardworking beast, thing of the sort to "take the taste every nook and corner filled with enions, which, as the week goes by, s doing his full day's work, and eats keeping! The very garments of the for it; but what excuse is there for

the morning when you are ready to

and wealth in such a policy. It helps

and to make others love your presence.

The Old Farm Gate.

BY EUGENE J. HALL. The old farm gate hangs, sagging down, On rusty hinges, bent and brown;

Its latch is gone, and here and there It shows rude traces of despair. The old farm gate has seen, each year,

The blossom bloom and disappear; The bright green leaves of Spring unfold And turn to Autumn's red and gold. The children have upon it clung,

And in and out with rapture swung, When their young hearts were good and pure, When hope was fair and faith was sure. Beside that gate have lovers true Told the story, always new;

Have made their vows; have dreamed of bliss, And sealed each promise with a kiss. The old farm gate has opened wide To welcome home the new-made bride. When Lilacs bloomed and locusts fair With their sweet fragrance filled the air. That gate, with rusty weight and chain, Has closed upon the solemn train

That bore her lifeless form away. Upon a dreary Autumn day. The lichens gray and mosses green Upon its rotting posts are seen; nitials, carved with youthful skill, Long years ago, are on it still.

Yet, dear to me above all things. Is that old gate, now sagging down,

THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS,-One hundred years ago it was unknown. to-day it has no superior. And as we enter upon our centennial year, it is with pride we refer to it. We mean when we say the agricultural press, those who write for the benefit of the tiller of the soil, and those papers published in the interest of the farmer. The farmer to-day has access to a literature as pure, as elevating and instructive for his calling, as any other profession. This is the more wonderful, when we remember that fifty years ago " book farming," or science applied to agriculture, was sneered at by ninety-nine of every hundred farmers in the land. Now weekly papers on his table, is going to the wall, " or west." It is a truism, he cannot grow nor sell and compete with the well-read, well-posted farmer, It is plain to us that in the future this press. The portals of science just begin to reveal the wonderful storehouse of nature to the tiller of the soil. Memistry just begins to shed its light on the first great occupation of man. Entomology, botany storehouse of knowledge so full of interest to the tiller of the soil, that though the next centennial may seem a great way off, they will not have scarcely began to unfold their wonders. when our second centennial shall herald its coming with bells and cannon. See what has already been measurement convince you that the done in perfecting animals, fruits. flowers and vegetables! And yet no one can deny that we have but just entered this field of progress. It needs no prophetic vision to assure the farmer that his mission is coming to the front, and that the agricultural press has but just begun its career. Onward to duty, is the watchword .-

Japanese Oddities.

A. S. Moss, Chautauqua Farmer.

The Japanese turkeys do not quite come up to those of their kind in America. Their flesh does not become so succulent and tender upon a diet of rice as upon meal and corn. The Japanese have an odd name for this bird, signifying the "seven colored face," from the changing hues of the gobler's gills. In the same way their name for the crab, the animal that walks "several ways." Speaking of the curious names reminds me of what the coolies say about chestnuts and sweet potatoes. These poor fellows who perform the most toilsome and prolonged tasks for a mere pittance. who "bear the burden and the heat of the day" in the fullest sense of the expression, have a hearty appreciation of good food. Toiling as they do for daily wages that would not purchase the food of a child in our country. cheap food is the necessity of their lives. Hence it is that they feed largely upon sweet potatoes, the cheapest of all edibles in Japan. Chestnuts, which are known as " nine mile nuts," while not excessively dear, are generally beyond the means of the coolies. But they delight to fancy that sweet potatoes are almost as good as chestnuts as they accordingly dub food," which makes it only half a mile short of the chestnut. A man who ese miles (about twenty-two and onehalf English miles) in a day, while he and one half (wenty-one and onestairs, throw open your fourth English miles,) hence the take apart the clothing of names. Notwishstanding what seems to keep away the doctors with their their endurance and strength are long bills. It helps to make your truly wonderful. I have ridden sixty eves sparkle and your cheeks glow, miles between sun and sun in a jynrickisha drawn by two coolies, and the day after, I went about forty miles more with the same men. At the