THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. III. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1881. NO. 14

FELLOWS'

Leeming's Essence

WILL CURE

SPAVINS, RINGBONES,

Curbs, Splints, Sprains,

Swellings,

AND

STIFF JOINTS on Horses.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, in the County of York, on **Saturday**, the 3rd day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand, which Joseph Smith had on the 13th day of June last, past of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, being the rear of the lot on which one Thomas Miles resides, (or lately resided,) and which was conveyed to him by a deed from James A. Myles Jr, and bounded as follows: on the front by the old Miramichi road, so called, that is before the road was altered on that lot; on the south-east by the line between said land and land owned and lately occupied by the widow of the late Stephen Peabody; on the notrh-east by the rear or base line of said land; on the north-west by land owned and occupied by Stephen Pugh; containing 240 acres, more or less, and being same land deeded to said Joseph Smith by Thomas Myles by deed dated 29th October, A. D. 1870, recorded in York Record-, 14th June 1879, and by said Joseph Smith deeded same day of registry to his son, William Albert Smith, also all other the land of the said Joseph Smith, or in which he may be in any way interested in the County of York; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, the same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Frances E. Winslow, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Hansard, deceased, against Joseph Smith.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, Aug. 23, 1881.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Possession given immediately.

THAT valuable Farm in Kingsclear, about two miles from Fredericton, situate on both sides of the Old Road, known as "THE SIMMONDS FARM," owned by the undersigned. In connection with the Farm we will sell or rent, Horses, Carriages, Cattle, and Farming utensils.

For further information apply to

FRASER & WINSLOW.

April 7.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

IN—

FREDERICTON,

—IS AT—

C. N. CLARK'S,

AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

Fredericton, September 22, 1881.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on **SATURDAY**, the tenth day of December next, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and five o'clock P. M., "All the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, either at law or in equity which George Gilmour had on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1878, of, in, to, or out of, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, being the lower half of Lot No. 4, granted to James James, in the second tier of lots west from Cardigan road, and thence running by the magnet south eighty eight degrees thirty minutes east 72 chains of four poles each; thence north one degree thirty minutes east 45 chains; thence north eighty eight degrees thirty minutes west 72 chains; thence south one degree thirty minutes west 45 chains to the place of beginning, containing 250 acres more or less, the same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of York, at the suit of David Richards against the said George Gilmour.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Fredericton, Sept. 5, 1881.

DISPEPTICS

SUFFER NO LONGER

Read the following statement:—

ALYESFORD, N. S. Feb. 7, 1877.

Mr. CALEB OATES, Dear Sir:—

This is to certify that I have been troubled with the Dyspepsia for about two years, and have taken almost every kind of medicine within my reach that has been prescribed for the disease, but could find no relief. I took one bottle of your

BITTERS,

and one bottle of your

INVIGORATING SYRUP,

which effected a complete cure. You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers.

I am respectfully yours,
MRS. W. H. GRAVES.

Sworn to before me, LIACOM S. TUPPER.
F'ton, Oct. 27

St. Jacobs' Oil.

JUST RECEIVED:—

A LARGE quantity of the celebrated

GERMAN REMEDY,

ST. JACOBS' OIL,

a sure cure for

Rheumatism, Etc.,

AT

GEO. H. DAVIS'

Corner Queen and Regent Sts.

Fredericton, Nov. 24, 1881.

FARM REGISTER

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE having directed the Secretary to keep a REGISTER OF FARMS and other Real Estate in this Province of which the owners may be desirous of making sale, Parties wishing to avail themselves of this Registry are requested to address the Secretary, at Fredericton, giving the following particulars:

Locality;
Extent, and Description of Soil;
Acreage under cultivation and condition of fences;
Buildings and general or special advantages;
Price and terms of payment and when possession will be given.

This Register will be open for inspection by all persons desirous of referring to it without charge.

JULIUS L. INCHES,
Secretary.

Office for Agriculture, F'ton, May, 1881

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and five o'clock in the afternoon, "All the right, title and interest which Michael Shannon has or ever had, either in law or equity, of, in and to all that certain peice or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, being part of the lands granted to the Governor and Trustees of the College of New Brunswick, by Letters Patent under the great seal of said Province, known and described as being the south-western half of lot number 32 in the fourth tier or range of Pasture Lots, and beginning at a marked stake in the centre of said lot 32, to the north-west side of Maryland Road, thence running by the magnet south 45° west along the said Road twelve chains of four poles each and 50 links, or until it meets a reserved road between the fourth and fifth tiers of lots, north 45° west along the said reserved road ten chains, thence north 45°, east 12 chains and 50 links, thence south 45° east ten chains to the place of beginning, containing 12½ acres more or less." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances to same belonging, the same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of German M. Cossitt and Newton Cossitt against the said Michael Shannon.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, Nov. 21, A. D, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS,

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Quaco Works," will be received until Thursday, the 8th December next, inclusively, for the construction of a Breakwater on the western side of Quaco Harbor, Saint John County, N. B., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Department, at Saint John, N. B., where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent* of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 12th Nov., 1881.

NAILS. NAILS.

75 KEGS Cut Nails; 2 Boxes Cut Tacks; 1 case Gun Powder, in ¼, ½ and 1 pound cans; 1 case Thumb Latches and Hat and Coat Hooks;
1 case Wrought Iron Butt Hinges;
2 rolls Leather Belting;
7 doz. Narrow Axes;
1 case Copper Rivets and Burrs;
3 cases Apple Parers;
2 cases General Hardware.
Just to Hand.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Fredericton, Nov. 3

Cutlery, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP "CASPIAN," VIA HALIFAX;

1 CASK Table Cutlery; 1 case Pocket Knives
1 cask Cow Ties and Halter Chains;
1 cask Horse Bells and Chain Traces;
1 cask Pad Locks, Trunk Locks, Till Locks, Drawer Locks, and Cupboard Locks.

For sale low by

JAMES S. NEILL.

Nov. 17

NAILS. NAILS.

Just Received and in Stock:

200 KEGS Cut Nails.

For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Nov. 17

HARDWARE.

12 DOZ. Apple Parers, Corers, and Slicers; 2 doz. Potatoe Parers—new thing;
2 barrels T Hinges—assorted;
20 boxes Clinch Nails;
1 cask Barn Door Hinges;
41 kegs Horse Shoes—asorted;
1 case Eureka Clothes Wringers;
6 doz. Wheel Heads.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Agriculture.

On Cultivated Waste Land.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

The system of cultivating waste lands, in this country, seems to me to be very injurious to the soil. The farmer generally cuts down his lumber and leaves the refuse upon the lands; the next thing he does, in the dry season, is to set fire to the refuse, which burns up all the decomposed leaves and grass which have added to the richness of the soil for many years past. After this erroneous fire has passed over the land, there is little left but stumps and stones, and after the land is robbed of its richness, although it has been cultivated, it is unable to produce either in quality and and quantity as it would have done otherwise. I have had experience in cultivating woodlands, and my system is as follows:

1st. To cut down the wood and have it removed for whatever purpose it may be designed for, I then get the refuse laid into large heaps, and have it burned; the reason for collecting the refuse into large heaps and burning it, is to prevent the land from being destroyed by the fire passing over it.

2nd. To drain the land, which costs about $25 per acre; then if incapable of being ploughed on account of the stumps and stones, I let it to a contractor to trench, which can be done for $30 per acre. After being trenched, I allow the land from 20 to 30 barrels of lime per acre. I generally follow with a crop of oats, and the year following with potatoes and turnips, and the third year, sow it away with wheat or barley, and the usual quantities of rye, grass and clover.

If the gentlemen farming on the banks of the River St. John would adopt this system, they would find farming more remunerative; and fewer starved looking cattle would be found grazing along the roadsides in the Parish of Kingsclear.

Yours truly,
AGRICOLA.

Kingsclear, Nov. 8, 1881

The "Maine" and "Maritime Farmer."

One of the best agricultural papers published in the United States, is our friend, if we may venture to claim it as such, the *Maine Farmer*. It has equals, but, no superiors, in the *New Enyland Farmer, Country Gentleman, American Cultivator,* and *Massachusetts Ploughman*, the two former of which preceeded it in time of publication, the first under its present name, the second under the name of the *Genesee Farmer*, with which *Buels Cultivator* was afterwards consolidated. Forty-nine years ago, 1832, a few enterprising persons in the town of Winthrop, interested in the cause of agriculture, and in the improvement of husbandry in Kennebec and the State, issued a modest sheet, styled the *Kennebec Farmer* which after a few issues was rechristened the *Maine Farmer*, After several changes of location, from Winthrop to Hallowell. from Hallowell back to Winthrop, its office of publication was finally settled in Augusta, when its struggles for existence came to an end, and it commenced its career of assured success. The *Maine Farmer* has grown with the growth of agriculture and Mechanics Arts in the State of Maine, and throughout the vast republic, during the last wonderful, half a century, and it keeps up with the times. We now notice the *Maine Farmer*, specially because, with the last week, it entered on its fiftieth year; its last issue, Nov. 24, being marked Vol. L, No. 1. When the same date comes round again, it will have attained its jubilee year. We congratulate our contemporary on having attained so honorable an age, and wish it continued and improving success.

The career of the *Maine Farmer*, from rather small beginnings, until it has reached the proud position of being the acknowledged organ of the farmers of Maine, and from which position it cannot now well be shaken, is encouraging. We must admit, that in journals exclusively devoted to the agricultural interest, Maine and several of the other States are ahead of New Brunswick and the other Provinces of the Dominion. We must admit the rapid and wonderful growth of the Republic, in all interests that affect human life. But still the Dominion is growing fast, and its agricultural prospects are very promising. The *Maritime Farmer* has now, we are bold to say, got a hold on the farmers of New Brunswick. It may in the course of years change its name, (like some of our American contemporaries), and it will in shorter or longer time come under different editorial management, but we may confidently hope that it will extend and improve with the improvement of agricultural practice and knowledge in the Province. When the *Maritime Farmer* attains its fiftieth year, the world will be well on in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Imagination drops powerless and dizzied in attempting to ascend a height from which a view of all the vast changes and improvements that will take place between this time and that distant era in this Province and throughout the Dominion, can be gained.

Caponizing fowls is practiced to a great extent in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Its effect upon the fowls is that they grow one-third beyond their otherwise natural size, fatten more easily and rapidly on less food, and their flesh is finer quality, the price they command in the market being 50 per cent, higher than that of ordinary fewls of the same age.

The Beet.

We have received the *Sugar Beet*, published in Philadelphia. It contains information concerning the progress and extent of the cultivation of the beet, and the manufacture of sugar in Europe, United States and Canada, with many useful hints and suggestions regarding its culture and manufacture. The receipt of this serial reminds us that the agricultural portion of the Province was, not long ago, stirred over the growing of beets, and raising a factory to convert them into sugar. But the Sugar Beet and Amber Cane craze have passed off, and farmers generally, we suppose, have now quite sound and sane ideas on these matters. With regard to the Amber Cane and sorghum, it may now, positively, be stated that their culture here could not have produced any profitable results. In the Northern States of America it is generally acknowledged that they are not plants qualified to produce home sugars, though excellent results may be obtained from them in the South. With regard to the Sugar Beet, we certainly can not be so positive, looking at what is being done (not to mention Europe) in the Eastern and Western States, and in Canada, especially in Quebec. The failure of the sugar factory in Portland produced a bad impression here, but that failure was owing to the fact that the company had not a sufficient quantity of beets to go upon, and because the farmers of Maine, not having much faith in the project, did not cultivate them extensively enough. We venture to say that a Beet Sugar factory could be established and run in this Province, if all the conditions necessary for success were observed. These conditions are, first, no attempt should be made to work a factory on a small scale; second, machinery should not be ordered until there is a good sum of cash, (say $200,000 in the hands of the treasurer of the company) when there is, the machinery should be ordered one year from the time the factory is to commence working; third, a factory should not be located until the value of the neighboring soil for beet raising is tested; fourth, the factory should not be built until the company is assured of having at least a five year contract for beets; fifth, the manufacture of sugar should not be attempted far from the centre of demand, as the cost of transportation would, in that case, most probably, be greater than the profits; sixth, plenty of water and fuel are all essential, (in this province, a factory would not fail for lack of these two essentials, at anyrate); seventh, rigid economy should not be practiced in purchasing machinery, or in selecting the requisite scientific skill for she erecting or working of the same, as "money judiciously invested pays high interest"; eighth, only one known experienced technical manager of the factory should be employed; ninth, officers and business managers, etc., of acompany should not be permitted to direct the working of a complex technical industry of which they are ignorant.

These conditions, the *Sugar Beet* states, have been proved to be necessary, from observation of the working of factories in Europe, and of the failures of factories, from neglect of one, more, or all of them, in Massachusetts, Maine, the West, and California.

Roman Husbandry.

The genius of Rome was eminently practical. Seneca's remark, "Wheresoever the Roman conquers he inhabits," is happily descriptive of her policy; and Gibbon's, of its fruits, "Domestic peace and union were the natural consequences of the moderate and comprehensive policy embraced by the Romans." Such a people naturally excelled in all the practical arts of life, and Roman polity, discipline, roads, masonry, aqueducts and agriculture were celebrated the world over. Rural economy held from the earliest time a distinguished place in the estimation of her people, and was honored and fostered by the ablest generals, philosophers and statesmen of the nation. Every school-boy knows how Cincinnatus preferred the plow to the sword, and that Fabricius and Dentatus were equally renowned as commanders of armies and proprietors of five-acre farms.—*Prof. J. M. McBryde, in The Journal of A. A. A.*

Seeds in Fruits and Vegetables.

In 1879, I was strongly impressed with the apparent relation between the abundance of seed and the quality of the fruit in the case of the Christmas melon. Of the crop of this year, I tasted many hundred melons, keeping the seed only of those which were of very superior flavor and quality. Where the quality was very superior, the quantity of seed was small; where the quality was not up to the standard, the seed were in greater abundance; where the quality was very inferoir, the seed were very numerous. I have not yet collected sufficient material for the thorough discussion of the relation between quality and seeding, but such observations as I have thus far obtained seem to indicate that such a relation exists; and as our fruits and vegetables gain in certain respects, this gain is counterbalanced by a loss elsewhere.—*A. A. A. Journal.*

All the sugar beets grown in the neighborhood of Oswego will be fed to cattle. A similar utilization was made last year. Does not this look as if the farmers in that locality were entirely satisfied with the results obtained on previous occasions?

Subscribe for the FARMER, only one dollar a year.

Uses of Large Farms.

We turn now from the dry details of description, which set forth after some feeble manner the extent and practical uses of the great farms we have considered. Whether he be political economist or poet, practical farmer or philantropist, there is hardly any man who will not recognize that in this spot more than, perhaps, in any other on the continent, we have the concentration and crystalization of a century of labor and of thought. For there has never been a much poorer farming country than that which extends along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Delaware, and it is to the glory of agriculture and to industry that, in defiance of natural obstacles, exactly here should have been wrought out to its fullest success the problem of how to obtain the largest and most valuable return from the least susceptible land. It is to display by the force of contrast, to the greatest extent possible, the nature of the promise of the past that I have set forth the scenic resources, the romantic episodes, and the historic events of this valley—in direct opposition, one might say, with the practical achievements of which it is now the scene. Atlantic coast farming had reached that point, not very many years ago, when the best advice to be given to the energetic and adventurous young man of this part of the country, by the sage and philosopher, Horace Greely, was "Go West!" He went West, and the millions of acres of land placed under tillage through the exercise of his best qualities attest to the solidity and judgement of the advice, But, as one result of this, there has come upon us that possible bane which accompanies grandeur of resources—the desire for extent, rather than excellence in results. We have come to think that a farm of 50,000 acres is the *summum bonum* for the farmer. By this means close and skillful and scientific farming was in danger of being lost to us. The hundreds of thousands of square miles and the millions of cattle seemed likely to swamp us with their stupendous capacity to answer to the absolute necessities of men. It was a temptation—I am prepared to admit always is a temptation when we have opportunities for showy success, without the burden of the necessity for accurate and close toil. But the old saying, that he is a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, does not appear to recognize, after the modern fashion, that breadth of scope and perfection and comprehensiveness of result should be mainly sought. It was a temptation, and it is therefore the more creditable to the man who out of mediocrity brings excellence, and with scanty encouragement achieves purposes which in the end become vital in the good they do to humanity. It required such a man as Mr. Havemeyer to show what could be done where he happened to be, by using large resources with discrimination, and adopting all methods which should in the wisest judgement tend to produce absolutely the best results. It required such a man as Mr. Mills to establish the fact that 120 head of horned cattle and twelve horses could be kept for seven months on the product of thirteen acres of land at $15 a head, when the average had been $80 a head for twenty head of cattle on 100 acres of land. Mr. Mills, with his silo and ensilage, and Havemeyer, with his model farm, including the silo, have solved the problem of the agriculture of the future. In the matter of ensilage, for instance, it only takes a little thought and a litte foresight to discern what a grand result must grow from its general encouragement amongst farmers. Generslly spread over the Eastern States, for instance, this method of feeding cattle would very soon result in augmenting to an enormous extent the value of the Eastern States themselves, and it is therefore to be seen that while this part of the country is without the boundless prairies and savannas of the West, and consequently unequal to the production of grain to any important extent, it has the capacity, if it will only employ the skill, to engage to the fullest extent in that kind of farming which is the most important to crowded populations. It is one of the magnificent conclusions of our splendid system of railroad transportation that we can sustain our grainfields on the outskirts of our civilization, and thus leave room for the cultivation and growth of products which not only will not bear transportation, but which are required on the instant to answer the immediate necessities of a vast and growing people. Dairy farming is, in fact, a necessary concomitant of life amid large populations. Our great cities and towns must have their milk, their butter, their cheese, and their eggs, just as they must have their garden truck, easily accessible and ready to be deposited at their doors constantly, and in unfailing quantities. To effect this in a thickly settled country, it is easy to see that the farms must be comparatively small, and utilized to the fullest capacity of their acreage.—*Francis D. Moulton, in The Journal of the American Agriculturist Association for October.*

Condition of Farmers in England.

Foreign competition has affected English farmers, during the bad seasons, chiefly in this way—it has kept down the price of bread. Our crops have been small in volume and low in quality during the last five years, and these matters, along with low prices, have done all or nearly all the mischief. It is not foreign competition which the British farmer has to fear, but rather bad seasons and an ill-conditioned climate. The Earl of Leicester declared to me, during a visit paid to his estate in Norfolk a month or two ago, that neither he nor his tenantry would fear American competition if only we had good seasons in this country. This opinion is shared by many farmers, though probably not by many land-owners, in other parts of the country. On the other hand it must be said that great numbers of English farmers, probably the majority of them, are now in favor of Protection. They consider that free trade has been tried and found wanting in this country. They point to America, for whose fiscal regulations they are beginning to have a feeling of envy and admiration, and say: "Here is a great country which does not believe in free trade; for thirty years we have been piping to her, and she does not dance; is it reasonable to suppose that we English have a monopoly of the common sense of the world and that our system of international commerce is the best that is possible? No; we will go back to the traditions of our fathers, and the people shall pay more for their loaf, We will put a tax on American corn, in the way that America puts a duty on our manufactured goods, and so shall reciprocal relations be maintained." And so on; under which it is clear that America is educating England.—*Prof. J. P. Sheldon.*

Cattle Quarantine at Point Levis.

The following information is taken from the recent report relating to the cattle quarantine established by the Dominion Government at Levis. Some fifty men are constantly engaged on the works, and the expenditure of the Government upon them during the summer amounted to some $15,000. The extent of ground now enclosed as the quarantine station is close upon fifty acres. These figures serve to give some idea of the great interest manifested in this all-important matter by Hon. J. H. Pope, Compton, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, and himself a very large importer of choice cattle. Mr. Pope can appreciate the necessity for the strictest possible precautions being taken in a matter of this kind. Should cattle disease of an infectious nature be imported amongst Canadian stock, the consequences to a most important branch of our export trade would be most serious. Not a single precaution has therefore been overlooked by the Minister, and those serving under him, which could possibly insure the lasting success of their very desirable scheme. For his untiring successful efforts in this direction Mr. Pope is certainly entitled to the best thanks fo the community and of cattle dealers in particular. One of the most noticeable features in the present arrangement of the quarantine is the complete isolation afforded to the different lots of cattle confined within its several yards. The stables are exceedingly large, warm, and comfortable structures, each one of which is erected in the very middle of a spacious yard, two or three acres in extent, thus leaving ample space for the cattle to sufficiently exercise themselves. Each yard is completely isolated, and shut in by closely boarded fences six feet high, amply sufficient to prevent any contact between the animals. The whole of the arrangements of the quarantine, veterinary and otherwise, are under the superintendence of Dr. Couture, of Quebec. All last year the loss of cattle in quarantine was but one per cent., and this loss, trifling as it appears, was due altogether to natural causes. During the present year but two cattle have been lost out of 800, and three or four sheep out of 1,400 or 1,500.

Winter Care of Poultry.

The success of poultry keeping is very largely determined by the care bestowed upon the birds during the cold winter. During summer season, fowls which have a range will get along without much care, but when winter closes in and the ground is covered with snow, they are entirely dependent upon their keeper for everything. As to the best breed to keep, that like stock raising, depends much upon circumstances. and the object in view. For city and village purposes where the range is limited, and it is necessary to keep them yarded, the larger breeds like the Brahma, Plymouth Rock, &c., are the best. A picket fence three feet in height is sufficient to keep them, as we have proved by repeated trial. On the farm where the range is almost unlimited, other breeds may be more profitably kept. The Brahmas are persistent setters and with us have not proved remarkable layers. Their eggs are large, but so long as eggs are sold by the dozen, all the gain in keeping large hens where eggs for the market is the object. is with the purchaser of eggs.

But whatever breed is kept, the rules for winter treatment, apply to all alike. They should have well ventilated, well lighted quarters which must be kept clean, and not too cold. Hens as a rule, are warmly clad and will bear quite a low temperature without injury, but they must not be exposed to a draught of wind, and the temperature must not be low enough to freeze their combs. The hen house should be well protected towards the north, and have plenty of windows on the other sides. A flood of light let in through the windows even in a cold winter day, will warm up the quarters and make the inmates contented and even happy A henery should not be crowded. The close, debilitating air of an overcrowded hen house is sure to make mischief in a very short time. The excrement should be removed daily.

Having provided a warm house, with plenty of light and suitable ventilation, the next thing is to supply proper food at the proper time. Pure water at a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees should be supplied every morning. Hens require but little water, but that little is very essential, and great suffering is caused by any omission to supply it even for a day, if the fowls are in close confinement where they cannot reach the snow. A warm breakfast of mashed potatoes and corn meal stirred in, is always agreeable. Whole corn or grain will do well for the second meal as it furnishes material for the digestive organs to act upon during the long, cold nights. The food should be varied. Wheat, barley or oats may be alternated with corn, or each of these may be used in rotation. A supply of animal food of some kind should not be omitted. Scraps are eaten with great relish and supply fuel to keep up the animal heat. We do not think it well to keep a supply of food before the fowl all the time. It is better to feed twice a day, and give about what they will consume at one eating. Where the former method is practiced, they will eat too often and too much, and impaired digestion is the result. A certain amount of lime either in the form of bone meal or pulverized oyster shells, should be constantly supplied, and gravel should be within their reach at all times. Those who take proper care of their fowl during the inclement season, will find it profitable, and only those.—*Maine Farmer.*

Agricultural Education.

In the very blaze of the burning fact that the children are eager to learn, yes, even grasping after knowledge when that knowledge is placed before them in a proper shape, let the writer ask this question: How many of the professors in our agricultural colleges write for the boys and girls? Is it because the boys and girls cannot be interested in the principles and facts taught in the school-room, and exemplified in the grain-fields and the dairy? Cannot the youths' department of every agricultural paper be made the most potent portion of the journal, by filling it with plain and simple matters of the farm life in such a way that every child who reads will be interested? With but slight experience in agricultural journalism, the fact seems clear to the writer that the children are eager to read on almost any subject, provided the thoughts are clothed in simple language. If the way is made easy the farmer's boy and girl will follow. Children respond very freely, when any proper attention is paid to their inquisitive natures. He who can answer a child's question in a simple, childlike way, is always held in high esteem by the youth, and, it may be said, will never lack for questions from them to answer. He can tell them of many interesting and wonderful things, and these are just the ones about which the children are anxious to know. If we are to have a truly educated farming class, that education must begin early in life; and there seems to be no more satisfactory way of reaching the children than through the "Youths' Department" of the farm and household journals. With these papers abounding in interesting and instructive matter, the thousands of farmers' boys and girls may at their firesides, oftentimes with their parents as readers, store their minds with knowledge that will make them love the farm and dignify the calling of the farmer. —*Byron D. Halsted, in The Journal of the American Agriculturist Association for October.*

How to Dress Turkeys.

A turkey-raiser who prides himself on sending to market the handsomest lot of turkeys in his town, for the holiday market, tells how he dresses his birds The turkeys are fed as usual the night before killing, and in the morning are driven up upon the barn floor as soon as they come from the roost, and are made secure. Their crops are empty, and they can be caught as they are wanted, Make a slip-noose of string-cord for each turkey, in an adjoining stable or shed, put the turkey's legs in the noose, and with a small-pointed knife stick the bird as near the head as possible. As soon as the bird is dead, strip off the feathers, pin-feathers and all. Cut the neck off as near the head as possible, remove the wings and draw the entrails before taking down. The turkey is hung up alive, and taken down ready for market, Lay the bird on his breast or side, upon a clean board to cool. Turkeys should be carefully handled in dressing, to avoid breaking the skin, for it ruos off very easily when they are warm. Remove all the pin-feathers, and pack the birds when sent to market, in clean straw, so that there will be no marks of blood upon them, Handsome, clean dressing ensures quick sales at good prices.

Agriculture for Girls.

France has an agricultural school for girls. One of the chief is near Rouen, which is said to have been begun with a capital of one franc, by a sister of charity and two little discharged prisoner girls' and to be now worth $100,000. This establishment has 300 girls from eight to eighteen years. The farm, entirely cultivated by them, is over 400 acres in extent. The staff of teachers consists of twenty five sisters. More than one medal of the French Agricultural Society has been awarded to this establishment at Darnetel, and the pupils are in great demand all over Normandy on account of their skill. They go out as stewards, gardeners, farm managers, dairywomen and laundresses. Each girl has, on leaving, an outfit and a small sum of money, earned in spare hours. If they want a home they can always return to Dornetel.—*Hearld of Health.*

To accommodate those who may wish to avail themselves of extended studies, operations and experiments in sugar-beet culture and the manufacture of sugar and alcohol from the beet, the Editors of this paper Robert Grimshaw Ph. D. and Lewis Ware, M. E. hold themselves in readiness to render, for a reasonable compensation, all kinds of expert service in the manner of analysis of soils, fertilizers and beets, designing, purchase and erection of single machines and complete establishments for any of the sugar beet industries. Correspondence in this connection is solicted.—*Sugar Beet.*

The American Dairyman says that wild peppermint, scattered around in corn cribs, etc., will keep the rats away.

Over 600 quarts of adulterated milk were condemned in Newark, N. J., on Saturday by the State Inspector.