Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1888. VOL. IX., NO. 33

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

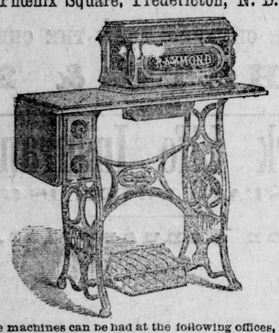
CALL AND SEE THE

NEW "RAYMOND,"

With Large Improved Arm, at

D. M'CATHERIN'S SALES ROOM.

Phœnix Square, Fredericton, N. B.



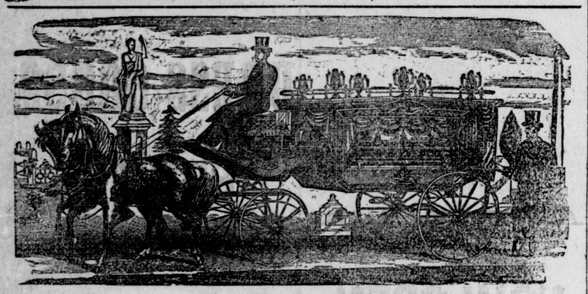
These machines can be had at the following offices, viz:—

Fredericton, N.B., Newcastle, Miramichi, N.B., Chatham, Mirmichi, N. B., Bathurst Gloucester Co., N. B., Campleton, Restigouche Co., N. B., St. Stephen, N. B.

Agents wanted for P. E. Island and Nova Scotia.

D. McCATHERIN,
Manager for Maritime Provinces

Address all communications P. O. Box 162, Fredericton, N. B.



A. L. F. VANWART, UNDERTAKER!

COFFINS and CASKETS of all sizes and prices in Wood, Cloth, Walnut and Metallic Robes, and Brown Habits of superior make and quality, constantly on hand.

Particular attention given to laying out and preserving bodies from discoloring.

Parties ordering Caskets by telegram, can have the same shipped by first train. Can be found day or night at Warerooms, or at Longs Hotel.

Opp. Edgecombe & Sons' Carriage Factory, York Street,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, January 18, 1888

REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES, French Coach Horses.

We will be glad to see our friends and acquaintances and those with whom we have been in correspondence, in fact any and all who are in search of first-class PERCHERONS and FRENCH COACHERS, to look over them. We have an exceptionally fine lot, and our stud is so large that all may be pleased. We offer the largest number and greatest variety to select from. All our imported stock is selected by MR. FARNUM himself personally in France, and he accepts nothing but the best Horses of the most approved breeding.

Our Home-bred Stock is all the progeny of selected sires and dams of the best form and most desirable breeding. We guarantee our stock. Sell on easy terms, and at low prices. We will be glad to answer all correspondence promptly; but we would strongly advise persons contemplating the purchase of a Horse or Mare, Percheron or French Coach, to get on the train and come and see us. *Catalogues Free by Mail.*

Savage & Farnum,

Proprietors of ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS, Address all communications to Detroit, Mich.] GROSSE ISLE, WAYNE CO., MICHIGAN.

1888. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE 1888.

Warranted Seed. I have founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seed directly from the grower. Raising a large proportion of my seed enables me to warrant its freshness and purity, as see my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888, FREE for every son and daughter of Adam. It is liberally illustrated with engravings made directly from photographs of vegetables grown on my seed farms. Besides an immense variety of standard seed, you will find in it some valuable new vegetables not found in any other catalogue. As the original introducer of the Eclipse Beet, Burbank and Early Ohio Potatoes, Hubbard Squash, Deephead Cabbage, Cory Corn, and a score of other valuable vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

JUST RECEIVED:

NEW RAISINS.	NEW FRUIT	PURE SPICES.
Valencias,	Apples,	Allspice,
Valencia Layers,	several varieties,	Cinnamon,
London Layers,	Oranges,	Cloves,
New Currants,	Choice Florida's,	Mace,
Citron Peel,	Lemons,	Nutmegs
Lemon Peel,	Grapes,	AND
Orange Peel,	Figs,	Mixed Spices,

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

CHOICE TEAS,

in 12 lb. Caddies, and all in Original Packages. For sale at LOWEST PRICES.

S. L. MORRISON,

Corner York and Queen Street.

A GRAND DISPLAY

—OF—

Boots and Shoes

—AT—

LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE.

No. 210 Queen St., Fredericton.

Fredericton, December 14, 1887

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 2 well-known Farms in Maugerville, Sunbury County. Will also sell on the premises:—

1 Pair Horses and Harness;
2 Setts Single Harness, Mowing Machine;
A number of Cows and Young Stock, Sheep;
Horse Rake, Plows and Harrows;
Cultivators, Grain Cradle;
Farm Implements of various kinds;
Carpenters' Tools, Shoemaker's Tools;
1 Farm Wagon, 2 Pleasure Wagons;
1 Horse Cart, Wheelbarrow, Sleds;
Sleighs, Pob Sled, Chains of all kinds;
A quantity of Hay, Grain and Straw;
Household Furniture, Beds and Bedding;
Bedsteads, Chairs and Tables, etc.;
Close Stove, 1 Cooking Stove;
1 Farmers Boiler;
A quantity of Seasoned Lumber;
For sale Plank, Ash, Butternut and Pine;
A quantity of Shingles;

Also, a great many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which if not sold before the 1st day of May next, will then be sold at Public Auction.

THOS. H. PERLEY.

Maugerville, Feb. 1

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,

CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

Man'f'r of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

PHŒNIX

Ask your Grocer for "Phœnix" Flour, it is unrivalled for Bread.

For Sale Wholesale by

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, February 15

GILLETT'S POWDERED LYE

TRADE MARK

99 PER CENT

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists,

E. W. GILLETT, - TORONTO AND CHICAGO.

"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE

FERRY'S SEEDS

D. M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world. D. M. FERRY & CO'S Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1888 will be mailed FREE TO ALL applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower SEEDS should send for it. Address

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR STEELE BROS. & CO.'S **SEEDS**

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE. ADDRESS

STEELE BROS & CO. TORONTO, ONT.

Recorded Percheron and French Coach Horses.

Two importations this year. Nearly 200 of these popular breeds on hand. Every animal recorded with extended pedigree in their respective stud books. Choicest breeding and individual excellence combined. Coach stallions all purchased before the French Government made its selection. Do not buy coarse, logy horses unsuited [illegible] to your section, but come and see [illegible] large fine horses with the best of action. They will cost you no more. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

JOHN W. AKIN, Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

GREAT RUSH!

New 5 and 10 Cent Store,

Queen St., Fredericton.

JUST OPENED:

A large Stock of New Goods consisting of: Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, Hardware, Jewelry, Soaps, Pictures, Tops and thousand of Useful and Fancy Articles, at

5 and 10 Cents Each.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

Cabbage Seeds, Tomato Seeds, Flower Seeds.

Just receiving Seeds required for early cultivation. To arrive shortly:—

1 Car Load Timothy, Clover, Turnip and other Seeds.

J. M. Wiley, Druggist and Seedsman,

196 Queen Street, Fredericton.

April 4

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, his FARM situated on the south east side of Keswick Ridge, three miles from Keswick Station on the N. B. Railway, and twelve miles from Fredericton, containing three hundred and fifty acres, divided in two separate lots (by a lot sixty rods in width.) The buildings consists of two large Dwelling Hous s, finished throughout, four large Barns, two Hog Houses, Carriage House, Woodshed, Hen House, and other outbuildings, all in good repair. There are one hundred and seventy-five acres of cleared land, well fenced with cedar, and water through the summer in every field from six to ten acres. There is not five acres of broken land from front to rear. Soil second to none in the Province. Also, a young orchard of grafted fruit trees, and an old one of natural growth. Wintered thirty head of cattle, five horses, besides sheep. I will sell the whole property together or in separate lots.

For terms and further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM INCH.

P. S.—Post Office address, Upper Keswick Ridge, Bright, York Co., N. B.

Possession given as soon as possible after sale.

April 4—3m.

DISSOLVED BONES,

—AND—

Superphosphate of Lime,

Are manufactured purely from animal origin, are rich in ammonia, and highly soluble in Phosphate of Lime.

THOMAS REID,

Chemical Manure Works,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

OFFICIAL ANALYSIS:

Soluble Phosphoric Acid	1.25	per cent.	
Reverted do do	6.62	do	do
Insoluble do do	4.48	do	do
Total do Available	7.87	do	do
Ammonia	4.25	do	do

WM. HIMSWORTH, *Secretary.*

—FOR SALE BY—

J. W. TABOR, Fredericton.

March 14—3m.

GUANO.

Soluble Pacific Guano.

The Best Fertilizer in the Market.

Endorsed by all the leading Farmers.

—FOR SALE BY—

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

AGENTS,

155 and 159 Queen Street.

March 21

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engraving, MAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Wells & Richardson Co., Agents, 64 Mc. Gill Street Montreal.

NASAL BALM

CURES HAY FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, COLD IN THE HEAD, HOARSENESS, ROSE COLD, HEADACHE. TRADE MARK

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

It Cures CATARRH, Cold in Head, HAY FEVER, and Droppings from Nasal passages into the throat and excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Sold by Druggists, or sent pre-paid on receipt of price, 50c. and $1. Address

EASY TO USE.

FULFORD & Co., Brockville, Ont.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

ROSSMORE, L. O. L. No. 21,

Meets at Foresters Hall, St. Marys Ferry, on the first and third THURSDAY of each month, at 7.30 P. M.

Visiting Brethren cordially welcomed.

ROBT. COOHRAN, *W. M.*, T. FANCUTT, *Rec.-Sec'y.*

February 1

Miscellaneous.

The Crumpled-Horned Cow.

When I was a lad on the farm,
And not such a rake as I'm now,
I loved a sweet maiden,
With auburn hair laden,
And a calm and beautiful brow.

I remember an evening in June,
It comes like a kiss to me now;
Her dress was the oddest,
As she sat there, so modest,
A-milking the crumpled-horned cow.

I leaped o'er the milking-yard fence,
The blushes ran red o'er her brow;
"Oh, do not come near me,
For, Johnny, I fear me,
You'll startle the crumple-horned cow."

But I dared to do anything then,
My pulses beat faster than now,
I told her my tale,
Then bang! went the pail,
And away went the crumpled-horned cow.

She saw the spilt milk with dismay,
But I kissed back the curls from her brow,
Our first start in life,
When I made her my wife,
Was that elegant crumpled-horned cow.

Charity covereth a multitude of skins.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is warranted to cure the most distressing Cough.

The late Sultan of Zanzibar leaves 27 wives and 232 children.

HAVE YOU SEEN the Perfume, "Lotus of the Nile?" It is perfectly lovely.

Silence is called golden because it costs so very much at times to buy it.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty-five cents to try it and be convinced.

Old maids know what a miss spent life means.

P. M. Markell, West Jeddore, N. S., writes:—"I wish to inform you of the wonderful qualities of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.* I had a horse so lame that he could scarcely walk; the trouble was in the knee; and two or three applications completely cured him."

It was before Washington went into politics that he "could not tell a lie." The record is silent after that.

A Person

Unable to sleep in bed, unable to work, unable to take ordinary exercise from the effects of Asthma until using Southern Asthma Cure. A sample package relieved, three packages permanently cured.

There are said to be several Gipsies in New York City who are worth upward of $100,000 apiece. A prominent Chicago clergyman is of Gipsy parentage, and there are as many as 60 eminent professional people in Canada whose parents belonged to the dark skinned Bohemian race.

14,000,000 in One Day.

Over 14,000,000 bushels of wheat were recently sold in New York city in a single day. What a monument of magnificent bread this would make if properly reduced to flour and made into snowy, sweet, palatable loaves with Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder. It is sold by all Grocers.

As a commercial traveller for a Lynn, Mass., house, stepped off a Burlington train at Omaha the other day, a sparrow flew blindly into his right eye, and the sharp bill penetrating the eyeball, it was ruined. The sparrow itself was blind, having had its eyes plucked out in a fight a short time previous.

IF A FEW GRAINS OF COMMON SENSE could be infused into the thick noddles of those who perpetually and alternately irritate and weaken their stomachs and bowels with drastic purgatives, they would use the highly accredited and healthful laxative and tonic, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which causes "good digestion to wait on appetite, and health on both."

A patent has been granted in England for the manufacture of vinegar from tomatoes. The fruit when ripe, or nearly so, is reduced to a pulp and steeped in water for twenty-four hours. The resulting liquor is drawn off, sugar added, and the whole allowed to ferment.

In mirthful measures, warm and free,
I sing, dear maid, and sing for thee!

But I think I would be performing a greater service to you and your sex by singing, not in measured rythm but by setting out some strong truths in simple prose. If you or any of your female friends are suffering from ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, or unnatural discharges, use Dr. Pierce's Favorite prescription, which is sure to eradicate these complaints in a short time. It is the only medicide for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

A new candle has been brought out which extinguishes itself in an hour. This it does by means of a tiny extinguisher of tin which is fastened in the wax by wires, and which effectually performs its task. It is only necessary to remove this diminutive extinguisher when its work is done, and the candle is again ready to burn another hour.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents.—I was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINIMENT, after trying all other remedies for 2 years.

GEORGE TINGLEY.

Albert Co., N. B.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents.—I had a valuable colt so bad with mange, I feared I would lose it. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured him like magic.

CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

Dalhousie.

A rich Philadelphia woman, noted for her wealth and eccentricity, having exhausted her finger space in displaying her jewels, wears a ring on one of her thumbs. Strange as this appears, it is only going back to an old fashion. Two or three hundred years ago it was the fashion to wear a ring on the thumb, and the signet ring was worn on the thumb by the nobility at a time when the fingers were devoid of ornament.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.—Feb. 1, 1y

Agriculture

The Necessity for and Use of Manure.

If continued drafts are made from a bank deposit with no additions being made, it will in time become exhausted. The soil is the farmers bank deposit of fertility from which he expects to make drafts for the production of such crops as he puts under cultivation, and so if he makes no addition to his bank of fertility, it must suffer exhaustion just in the ratio to the demand upon it. Without going into the discussion of the exact composition of manures, it is sufficient to say that all are composed of certain mineral elements being drawn from the soil are the chief agents in causing diminished fertility. Now, if all plants obtain their mineral elements from the soil, if they were restored to the soil their would be no loss, but a healthy maintenance of fertility. But crops are grown for a different purpose, viz., for sustenance of man and animals, and upon which is their dependence for the substance that enter into their structure, and which are necessary for their continued existence; so, of what there is consumed by man and animals, there is a demand made for carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, besides a small percentage of the mineral elements. We see, then, that a portion of vegetable substance is held for the support and growth of the animal system, while the balance is voided as excrementitious matter, a considerable proportion composing what is denominated manure. Of the solids in vegetable substance a comparatively small proportion is retained in the animal system, and so in reality there would be no great loss if all the excrementitious matter resulting from the use of vegetable substance could be saved; the trouble is, that while vegetable matter is largely consumed by man, animals too become the food of man, and in the cities and villages the excrementitious portions are lost to the soil from which the vegetable life sprang. It is therefore the duty of every farmer to practice the strictest economy in the savings of all fertilizing matter that accumulates, that it may be mixed with animal manure and applied where most needed. We sometimes fail in our conception of manure; we do not take in the idea that everything of the vegetable or animal kind is so much fertility when reduced to a suitable condition; bones when whole, although of little use to growing crops, if reduced to a fine powder, are so acted upon by the moisture of the soil as to become largely available as plant-food, and it is this condition of availability that renders a fertilizer of greater or less value or is more or less effectual in its action upon growing plants. So in the case of purely mineral or chemical fertilizers—their value depends upon their solubility. Substances possess different degrees of solubility. In one case it may be very rapid, while in another it may be very slow. In the case of most manures there is a sufficiently rapid action in this line for all ordinary requirements. But in order to hasten the activity of coarse substance, as well as manures themselves, decomposition becomes necessary. There is a double advantage where decomposition is carried through in an economical manner; it is rendered more soluble and rendered more thoroughly pulverized, so as to admit of a more even application. For the above reasons some farmers prefer to carry a year's stock of manure in order that it may be manipulated and decomposed before used, believing that an advantage accrues therefrom. But this is questionable, since the mechanical effect produced in some soils by the decomposition of manure is of the greatest advantage. Manures should be used liberally wherever needed, not only to cultivated crops, but to grass or mowing lands. Unless the practice is followed of taking up every few years, it is well to appropiate a portion of the more thoroughly pulverized portion of manure to mowing fields, where its effects will be very marked, and a large addition made to the hay yield. The motto of every farmer should be to make all the manure possible.

Sheep Shearing by Machinery.

The United States Consul writing of the wool clip of the past year of Australasia, states that the exorbitant wages demanded by sheep shearers in Australia, together with the repeated strikes among them and the difficulty of supplying their places, have led to various attempts in Sydney and Melbourne to invent a process of shearing sheep by machinery. This was long believed impossible; the first difficulty was to control the animal while being shorn; the second was the construction of the apparatus for shearing it. These have been overcome by Mr. Woolseley of New South Wales. The idea suggested itself to him a few years ago, and it recently culminated in an invention which has been successfully employed last season at some of the principal wool warehouses of Sydney and Melbourne. At its first public trial a considerable number of sheep farmers and wool brokers were united in the opinion that the machine did the work which its inventor claimed for it. It is very simple in construction, being on the same principle as the cutter of a mowing or reaping machine; the knives are worked by means of rods within the handles, which in their turn are moved by a core within a long flexible tube, which is kept in a rotary shaft, and wheels driven by a stationary engine. The comb is in the form of a segment of a circle; about three inches in diameter, with eleven conical shaped teeth. Each machine is worked by a shearer, and as he forces the comb along the fleece of the animal the fleece is cut. One of the principal advantages of the machine is that it does not require a highly skilled person to work it, as any ordinary farm laborer could be taught to use it in a couple of days. It takes off the whole fleece at one cut, and leaves the skin absolutely intact. It does little or no injury to the sheep, whereas by the ordinary method sheep are often fatally injured. The machine can be run either with a steam or a gas engine or by ordinary horse-power, and it does not readily get out of order. All the parts are interchangeable, and the cutter will shear without sharpening for a long time. In every sheep shorn by this machine there is a saving of from 4 to 12 ounces of wool. It is objected that the machine cuts the wool too close to the back, as the sheep presents a uniform pink color from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. If desired, however, the machine can leave one-eighth to one-tenth of an inch of wool by simply changing its adjustment. In no instance has there been any double cutting, every fibre of the fleece being of its full natural length, nor are there any ribs left in the skin or any tufts of uncut wool.

Turkey Raising.

While some farmers wives are successful in raising turkeys, others fail so entirely that many inexperienced persons are deterred from attempting it, on account of the supposed difficulty in attaining success. But this is an error; for, if properly conducted turkey raising is as easily managed as any department of the poultry business, and much more profitable.

To begin, there is no such thing as luck, as many people profess to think, in successfully raising turkeys. Care and attention, with knowledge, is alone necessary. It is very important to have the best stock from which to raise, in order to be successful. Small, late or inferior hens and immature goblers produce weak, indifferent offspring that usually die as soon as hatched. Hens should be large and strong, and if two or three years old it is best. The gobbler should never be under three years old, and should be selected with an eye to his size and color. After being mated, if the hen is kept up for a short time and provided with a suitable nest, she will lay wherever desired. When the danger of chilly weather is over eggs may be left in the nest. A good-sized hen will cover eighteen or twenty eggs. Turkeys should not set in cold weather, as the eggs chill easily, and it is not well to have them hatch too early, though of either extremes too early to too late turkeys is preferable. Many poultry raisers set turkey eggs under chicken hens. Experience has shown the common hens to be much the best mothers, though the young turkeys do not seem to grow as rapidly as when raised by turkey hens, owing to the more extended range with the latter. When little turkeys first come out of the shell they should not be disturbed or fed for twenty-four hours or more. Then they should be placed in a coop. The first food given them should be hard-boiled eggs chopped, milk curds and wheat bread crumbs. A very little cooked meat may be given every day. Young turkeys should never be fed raw food. Very frequently it is necessary to feed them eight or ten times a day, and upon regularity in this depends more than anything else the success of the turkey raiser. The little turkeys are very dainty and delicate in their appetite, and eat so little at one time that if not frequently fed, grow weak and die. Dampness is fatal to young turkeys, and it is very necessary to keep them dry and comfortable for the first six or eight weeks. A sick turkey is almost sure to die, but sometimes care, if given in time, will restore them. If chilled by exposure to dew, or by being caught in a shower of rain, a warm bath and a drop of ginger will revive them. For gapes they may be treated as chickens. After they are feathered and have thrown out the red on their heads they are usually hardy, and may be allowed almost unlimited range. To have turkeys early for the market they must be pushed from the first, by being well fed on grain and cooked food.

Green Peas for the Table.

Farmers, of all others, should have a succession of the choicest vegetables. If they fail in this, as so many do, they do not improve their privileges as they ought and might just about as well live in the crowded city as on the farm. The green pea season on most farms is shortened too much, and on some it never comes at all. To have peas four or five weeks requires three varieties. Two early and one late should be sown, and with two or more plantings of these. For the very earliest a smooth, early variety may be planted, as these are more hardy than the sweeter wrinkled sorts. Then a week or ten days later plant the early wrinkled sorts like Little Gem, and at the same time Champion of England. This last, is a tall, late variety, and the three plantings will keep a succession for fully three weeks. A second planting of both the early and late varieties may be made ten days later, and these will generally escape mildew. If planted after the soil becomes heated the mildew attacks the vine and ruins it before the peas are large enough to use.

Early Rose Potatoes.

Undoubtedly we have had many so-called new varieties of potatoes which were really only the Early Rose reproduced from the seed, says an exchange. The old Early Rose has so far degenerated that it is now considered a poor yielder, though on its first introduction it was one of the most prolific varieties grown, often yielding over 200 bushels per acre. Now, when a rose colored potato yields like this, it is considered a proof that it is a new variety. As compared with the degenerate Early Rose, it is; but if nothing more than the Early Rose reproduced from seed, it may be well worthy of cultivation, for that variety in its day was hard to beat.

The consumption of mutton is increasing in the United States, and it has become profitable to farmers to supply the demand.

Fighting Horses.

TERRIBLE COMBATS BETWEEN POWERFUL STALLIONS IN A WESTERN RANCH.

Theodore Roosevelt is contributing papers on ranch life to the *Century*, which is from his own experience. He says:—"Some horses, of course, are almost incurably vicious, and must be conquered by main force. One pleasing brute on my ranch will at times rush at a man open mouthed like a wolf, and it is a regular trick of the range stallions. In a great many localities there are wild horses to be found, which, although invariably of domestic descent, being either themselves runaways from some ranch or Indian outfit, or else claiming such for their sires and dames, yet are quite as wild as the antelope on whose domain they have intruded. Ranchmen run in these wild horses whenever possible, and they are but little more difficult to break than the so-called 'tame' animals. But the wild stallions are, whenever possible, shot; both because of their propensity for driving off the ranch mares, and because their incurable viciousness makes them always unsafe companions for other horses still more than for men. A wild stallion fears no beast but the grizzly, and will not always flinch from an encounter with it; yet it is a curious fact that a jack will almost always kill one in a fair fight. The particulars of a fight of this sort were related to me by a cattle man who was engaged in bringing out blooded stock from the East. Among the animals under his charge were two great stallions, one grey and one black, and a fine jackass, not much over half the size of either of the former.

"The animals were kept in separate pens, but one day both horses got into the same enclosure, next to the jack-pen, and began to fight as only enraged stallions can, striking like boxers with their fore feet, and biting with their teeth. The gray was getting the best of it; but while clenched with his antagonist in one tussel they rolled against the jack-pen, breaking it in. No sooner was the jack at liberty than, with ears laid back and mouth wide open, he made straight for the two horses, who had for the moment separated. The gray turned to meet him, rearing on his hind legs and striking at him with his forefeet; but the jack slipped in, and in a minute grasped his antagonist by the throat with his wide open jaws, and then held on like a bull-dog, all four feet planted stiffly in the soil. The stallion made tremendous efforts to shake him off; he would whirl round and kick him, but for that the jack was too short; then he would rise up, lifting the jack off the ground, and strike at him with his forefeet, but all that he gained by this was to skin his foe's front legs, with out making him lose his hold. Twice they fell, and twice the stallion rose, by main strength dragging the jack with him, but all in vain. Meanwhile the black horse attacked both combatants with perfect impartiality, striking and kicking them with his hoofs, while his teeth, as they slipped off the tough hides, met with a snap like that of a bear trap. Undoubtedly the jack would have killed at least one of the horses had not the men come up, and with no small difficulty they separated the maddened brutes."

The Farther Northwest.

AN IMMENSE TERRITORY OF FERTILE LAND AWAITING SETTLEMENT.

It will be a good while before the world comes to realize how immense are the regions of the British Northwest. They include vast districts of fertile land, suitable for colonization even north of the 55th parallel and east of the Rockies. Such a tract is the Peace River basin, comprising an area of 31,550 square miles. The Peace river traverses the Athabasca territory in a north-easterly direction, until it empties into Lake Athabasca. The soil in the river valley and the plateau bordering upon it is, for the most part, a fine silt, and its fertility is very great. The land is partly prairie and partly wooded. The total area of land with soil well suited to agriculture is not less than 26,000 square miles, "The luxuriance of the natural vegetation on these prairies," says Dr. Dawson, "is truly wonderful, and indicates not alone the fertility of the soil, but the occurrence of a sufficient rainfall."

The isotherms, it would seem, are more favorable to this part of the British Northwest than to other parts of the Dominion. At any rate it is claimed that the season in the Peace river country is long enough for the ripening of wheat, oats, barley and the ordinary root crops and vegetables. The principal drawback is late and early frosts. The snow disappears early and cultivation begins about the end of April. Horses almost invariably winter out well without requiring to be fed.

Evidently the North America continent has yet some land in store for occupancy by future generations When the mills of Minneapolis receive part of their wheat supply from the fields lying from one to two thousand miles north of the Falls of St. Anthony, the tender southern newcomers to the metropolis of the Northwest will probably not grumble so much about the climate. In the meantime the disciples of Malthus can take matters a little more easy. As the human race multiplies, the earth seems to grow also. It has yet some fields and resources left waiting for coming generations.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Were it not for large receipts of potatoes from abroad, the prices for that staple article of food in the United States would probably now be too high for ordinary purses.

Guernsey cattle are larger than the Jerseys, less delicately formed and organized, and instead of the deer like colors which prevail among the Jerseys they are reddish or yellowish fawn, with considerable white.