FEEDING SOWS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture Co.-heets Many Prevalent Though Incorrect Notions on This Subject.

Prof. Rebertson's report says: The netion is held by many farmers that a breeding sow should be kept thin, and practically half-starved. That is a mission. But in order that the work may be gractically hair-starved. That is a mis-take. There is no time in the life of a sow when she requires suitable feed and good quarters more than when she is carrying and nourishing hellyoung. She should be kept in a fair condition of fiesh, caused to take plenty of exercise, and left to sleep in shelter on a dry sandy soil or earthen floor, with a small quantity of bedding.

Some sows are so ill-nourished and others are so excessively fat, that their young pigs when farrowed are too weakly to live. Sometimes sows are deprived, especially during the winter season, of access to mineral matter. It is a good plan to stack a quantity of sods in the autumn and to throw a sod six or eight inches square by two or three inches thick to every sow every day. A treatment like that helps to keep sows in such good health that they drop well-nourished

and therefore well-born pigs.

Ten days or a fortnight before the sow
is due to farrow she should be put into the pen and fed there mornings and nights. During the day she may be allowed cut to take exercise with the rest ef the herd. For three days before the farrowing she should be kept in the pen continuously. In that way she comes to recognize and is not afraid of her attendant. She should be allowed plenty of bedding for the making of her nest. A sow carries her young from 112 to 116

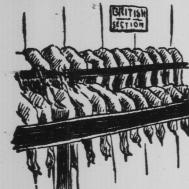
sow carries her young from 112 to 116
days.

Sometimes a sow will attempt to eat
her young. That is usually because she
has been badly nourished or is in illhealth. If she has had an allowance of
enough of sods ef earth every day, or
access to a mixture of salt and wood
ashes, that will usually prevent any
inclination to eat her pigs. There is the
instinct of motherhood for protecting her instinct of motherhood for protecting her young. If a stranger goes into the pen where the sow is lying with her new litter, tries to remove them and makes them squeal, the sow mother will be apt to seize anything—a young pig as likely as anything else. It is a good plan to let the sow become used to the appearance and even to the clothes and voice of her attendant. One has hardly ever known of a sow running on a pasture field, eating her pigs. It is a good plan to give a sow an allowance of roots daily during the winter.

Every care should be exercised to pre vent the sow from becoming constipated before or after she has farrowed; and for three or four days after she has farrowed should be fed very sparingly. There is danger of milk-fever until the young are able to take all the milk which she can give. It is a good plan to have the young pigs so hungry the third day as to be squealing for more milk. Immediately teeth are laid off two inches apart, and after the young have been born the sow should receive a drink of warm water, with a handful of shorts or bran stirred in it. A litter of young pigs will increase in weight at the rate of from two to four pounds a day. Consequently, after they pounds a day. Consequently, after they are a week old the sow should be fed in such a way as to promote the production of milk. During cold weather it will be found profitable to give the sow- her feed in a warm condition, at a temperature anywhere from 20 to 90 degrees. Skimmilk, butter-milk, shorts, bran, ground cats, with a small quantity of oil cake, make excellent feeds. The shorts and grain may be steamed with advantage.

Milk should not be added to them until

English Dressed Poultry. Some English dressed poultry (turkeys, ducks, etc.) at the cattle club show, Smithfield, Eng., is well brought out in the illustration. The British consumer sticks loyally to his demand for home grown poultry, and the result is that theusands of French, Italian, Canadian



ENGLISH DRESSED POULTRY.

method are: Killing by wringing the meck, not by chopping or sticking; feathers are left on the neck for a few inches from the head, also a few feathers en tail and tips of wings; the breast bone is sometimes broken down by pressing it to one side with the thumbs, and the wings are twisted to the back of the bird. These points should be observed in pre-

A "Starter" in Dairying. What is a "starter?" It is in reality a culture or growth of large numbers of bacteria, and a "starter" is a good or a bad one just as it contains the bacteria which brings about desirable or undesirable changes. As the efficacy of the "starter" depends upon the bacteria it contains it shows the necessity for the pareful selection of the material to be further necessity for care in carrying on the "starter" from day to day to prevent the entrance of contaminating bacterial forms. - From Prof. Robertson's report.

King of Insect Eaters. The king bird is an insect eater, and has the reputation of being fond of honey bees, but out of 281 stomachs only 14 contained bees, 50 bees in all, of which 40 were drones and four workers, with the other six broken so that they could not be distinguished. They had fed mostly on beetles, the June beetle, the click er snapping beetle, whose larva is the wire worm, weevils, robber flies, which prey upon the honey bee, wasps, cut worms and grasshoppers, beside such fruits as elderberries, dogwood berries

HINTS ABOUT MULCHING.

Work Should Be Done When the Ground Freezes Hard Enough to Bear Up a Wagon.

While it is best to mulch small fruits applied can but be determined by the season. But in order that the work may be done at the right time it will be best to have the material at hand, ready when

the conditions are suitable.

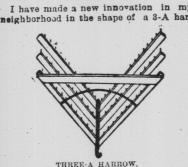
When the ground freezes hard enough to bear up a wagon is the time when mulch should be applied. The object is to maintain as even a temperature as possible around the roots and in this way as fully as possible avoid the injurious effects of thawing and freezing.
With strawberries care must be taken

not to cover too deeply, especially over the crown of the plant, for there is risk of smothering the plant.
With raspberries, blackberries, currants

and gosseberries all the space between the rows as well as between the rlants in the row can be covered with some good mulching material. With young trees a space four feet in diameter around the stem of the tree should be covered.

Straw, swale, hay, bagasse, out corn fodder, or any kind of coarse litter may be used. Coarse manure can in many cases be used to good advantage, specially when, in addition to a mulch, a fertilizer is needed, as the rain, melting snow, thawing and freezing, will carry the soluble portions into the soil. The objection to using it on small fruits is that usually fresh manure contains too many

I have made a new innovation in my



row, having 58 %-inch teeth, and taking a sweep of nine feet. To this I hitch counting the width of the teeth, no clod over 14-inch in diameter can pass through This is as far ahead of the old few-toothed braces bolt an inch thick plank across from side to side, and then have the Llacksmith make from wagon tire a good hook and circular brace. As to draft, I find three horses can take this tool as easily as two horses can take a double A harrow, and do three times the amount of pulverizing. If a farmer in the west is a ne'er-do-well he is spoken of as a "one horse" farmer. If we succeed we must learn to be "three horse" farmers or go out of the business.—J. S Morrison, in Practical Farmer.

The Size of Eggs. The grade of egg which is in good demand is one weighing 15 pounds per great hundred, that is 15 pounds per ten dozens, which is equal to two ounces per egg, or one and a half pounds per doz-A small quantity imported into en. A small quantity imported into has done, says Great Britain from France go as high as be of interest. 17 pounds per great hundred. For every The French half pound which eggs weigh less than 15 pounds per great hundred, the value s lessened by about one cent per dozen. One egg shipper of great experience in Canada informs me that he has found the albumen in large eggs to be thicker than that in small eggs. Another says that in his experience 90 per cent. of the stale or bad eggs have been small eggs with white shells. Eggs should be graded as to size, says Prof. Robertson in his report for 1897. A higher value will be obtained for a given quantity of eggs graded into three sizes, large, medium and small, than if they are sent with the sizes mixed promiscuously.

A Safe Estimate. A year has 365 days, and a hen or laying pullet utilizes 100 days in moulting, and American fowls are regularly palmed eff as best English. A story is related of a man who went to a prominent English market to buy a Norfolk turkey, and he was offered an Italian hird. One of was offered an Italian bird, one of a consignment which, in the course of his efficial duties, passed under his notice many hours before when judging the state of the course of his exceptions as individuals, and do not comprise the breed. One would be fortunate if 100 hens laid 100 eggs per hen during a year, as everything depends on exhibits at a poultry show.

The chief peculiarities of the English over-fat hens and very inferior hens. It is a good hen that will lay four eggs a week for 265 days (about 38 weeks), or 152 eggs and where one hen may do this many others will not. An average of 120 eggs a year for a large flock is a good one.-P. H. Jacobs, in Orange Judd

Farmer. Making Snow Paths Good winter walks about the farm buildings are as important as good summer walks. A handy plow for the snow



A GOOD SNOW PLOW. is shown herewith, the construction being plainly shown in the cut. The center-board, it will be noticed, runs lower than the sides. This keeps the plow from running first to one side and then to the other. The flaring top boards greatly assist in making a clean cut path.

American Agriculturist,

For the Dairyman. Pure air is necessary to the formation of pure milk.

Take off the horns. They are useless and dangerous. When the cow kicks the man we do something to prevent her repeating it.
When the man kicks the dow we do nothing. Ought to tie his feet fast to-

WEANING PIGS.

The Common Practice Has a Tendency to Stunt the Pigs-A Better

the pigs to suckle until they are six weeks old; then they are suddenly weaned, and one or two pigs are left to keep the sow's udder from inflammation.
That course has a tendency to stunt the rhat course has a tendency to sunt the pigs which are taken away, says Prof. Robertson's report, and when a pig is once stunted in its growth it hardly over recovers what it lost. A pig should be left to suck not less than eight weeks. They should have learned to eat with their mother. By throwing a handful of

Breed of Cattle. The illustration below is of much interest, showing, as it does, a fine example of a breed of cattle but little known in this country. It is that of Countess de St. Nobert 918, belonging to what is known as the "French-Canadian" cattle. This cow has not been tested, but her owner states that she will give 48 pounds of rich milk. Her formation is so peculiarly that of the dairy breed, and gives such a promise of good performance, that



FRENCH-CANADIAN COW, COUNTESS DE ST. NOBERT, 918. a few words on her breed, and what it has done, says Hoard's Dairyman, may

The French-Canadian is the direct descendant of cows sent over by the French Government 800 years ago. They have an average weight of 800 to 1,000 pounds, of a light fawn color, and of the true dairy form. That they are hardy is proved by the fact that for 300 years the were able to keep up their ability to produce a heavy yield of rich milk, although subject to much neglect in a cold climate. Animals of this breed have lately tested

as high as 291/2 pounds of milk, containing 8.6 per cent. of butter fat. A breed of cattle with such possibilities is evidently a valuable addition to our dairy

Selecting a Brood Sow.

In selecting a breeding sow, one should be chosen which has been thrifty and vigorous in growing. A long body, a deep chest, and strong legs, are good points. It is not a good plan to shoose the prettiest pigs of the litter before they have been weaned. When the pigs have been weaned and fed for a month or two, then the sow from the litter which shows the greatest improvement will generally be the best sow for breeding purposes. It is important that the sow should be one of a quiet disposition and that she should be a good milker. In nursing a litter of 8 or 10 young pigs, the milking sow is called upon to furnish nearly as much solids in her milk per day as are given by an ordinary cow.

It is a bad practice to breed from immature sows. If a course of breeding

from immature sows be continued, the nimals will degenerate in size and in Boars and sows should not be used for breeding until at least eight or ten months old. They can be kept to advantage until they are six or seven years old. The danger of sows becoming useless before they are of that age results from improper treatment in feeding, want of exercise, and wet or cold sleepfeeding, ing quarters. That causes the animals to go off their feet. But if a sow is well preserved, she will usually give the best litters of pigs and nurse them best from the time she is 2 years to 6 years old.— From the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Good Milking Is an Art. Almost anybody can milk a cow, bu there are few who can do it as it should be done. It is an art, and the man who can do it properly is worth more to the dairyman than any other help. The art of milking is to draw it out steadily, quickly (by no means hurriedly) and completely. Scarcely any two cows are exactly alike in disposition and in the character or nature of their teats and udder. Some are hard to milk, and have lively and very nervous.

B. & F. SOCIETY.

SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD THURSDAY.

St. Andrew's church held a large congregation Thursday night when the 79th anniversary of the Auxilliary Bible Soclety of New Brunswick was observed.

set standed in its growth it hardly over a standed have learned to eat its deadly. He was not a standed in the power of the proof of this expoort of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of the part of the standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of the part of the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the practice of the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the practice of the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the practice of the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the practice of the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the practice of the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the practice of the proof of their standard growth as a mail cover in the practice of the proof of the part was a mail cover in the practice of the proof of the proof of the part was a mail cover in the practice of the proof of the proof of the proof of the proof of the part was a mail cover in the practice of the proof of the proof of the part was a mail cover in the practice of the p

A Fine Example of the French-Canadian year just closed, it is felt there is room for much increased effort and zeal, and friends and supporters are asked for increased sympathy and assistance, especially the ministers within the terri-

The report says the general agent, Mr Mackelvie, has done good work, and Miss Wesley, the Bible woman, has been indefatigable. Negotiations are pending for placing an additional Bible woman in the service so that the whole city may be covered. During the year the depository was removed to King street, being now in charge of Mesers E G Nelson & Co, the situation being more central than Mr. Clawson also read his report as

treasurer, giving the following account of ordinary income for the year ending ion at annual meeting......

\$3,295 64 This showed a net decrease of \$89 04 over the previous year. Then there were the following items of special in-

Riverside, Albert Co, per Holl X 100 00
MoClelean 100 00 Johnston branch, per C F Cody 8 8 86
Miss Emily I Kinnear, subscription 10 00
Miss Isabella E Kinnear 10 00
St Stephen's church, city 42 05
Keuben Ebbett, city 1 50
Coburg street Christian church, city 12 00
St Andrew's church, city 77 25
St David's church city 77 25
St John's Presbyterian church, city 17 25
Reformed Presbyterian church, city 12 00
William Peters, city 2 00
Mr. Clawson also read an interesting

report from the Bible woman, Miss

Bible Society in Queen Victoria street, London, Eng. There he heard Rev Dr Wright, one of the leading men of the society's executive, lecture. He spoke of the Bible, how it came to us in English, and Rev Mr Gates recounted how he told of the efforts originating in the 7th century to have the Bible in Anglo-Saxon language. Then as one died another arose language. Then, as one died another arose to take up the work, and so on through Egbert, Bede, Alfred the Great, Wycliffe, Tindale, William Coverdale, and John Rodgers, the latter's work really uniting that of the two just before mentioned, and giving the Bible to us today. Rev Mr Gates also quoted some figures, as given above, and spoke earnestly for the furtherance of the society's work. He moved that the report of this auxilliary be printed and issued under the direction.

dent, who is this year resigning on account of changing his place of residence, referred in feeling terms to his connexion with the society, he having been one of the original committee of the branch, organized nearly 40 years ago, and so far as he knew he was the only surviv-ing member of the committee appointed at that time. Samuel Patterson, of Shanklin, who for the last eight years has efficiently filled the office of secre-tary, was elected president, and John March, of Fairfield, was appointed secreary in Mr Patterson's place. Owing to a heavy snow squall in the

former part of the evening, the attendince was unusually small.

Death of C. A. Palmer.

The death occurred Saturday morning, after a brief illness of Mr C A Palmer at his residence, Hampton. Mr. Palmer, was the only son of the Hon AL Palmer, formerly judge in equity, and was born in Dorchester 47 years ago and was educated at Mount Allison. He afterwards took a law course at Harvard and after graduating there studied with and after graduating there studied with his father. He was admitted as an attorney in 1876, and the year following became a barrister. He built up a very large practice and his services were widely sought after especially in marine insurance and shipping cases as he had a wide and practical knowledge of this branch and at one time was much interested in shipping. youngest daughter of the late Mr. Geo. P. Sancton, and his widow and two sons survive him. He was a member of Centenary Methodist church and of the quarterly board and finance committees of the church management.

of the church management. Mr. Palmer was a member of Valentine Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the order will attend the

Farming at Iloilo.

MADRID.Jan. 8-Advices were received here today from a leading merchant at Iloilo to the effect that agricultural oper-Wesley.

Rev GO Gates then made an interesting address, in which is told of visiting the headquarters of the British and Foreign

liolio and on the island of Negros.

HEIRS TO MILLIONS.

MUCH INTEREST ATTACHES TO THE ENGAGEMENT OF YOUNG VANDERBILT

AND MISS FAIB.

New York, Jan 3-Great interest attaches to the engagement of Willie K. Vanderbilt, jr., the heir to the Vander-

rides like a Diana, swims like a mermaid and dances like Terpsichore. Among her and dances like Terpsichore. Among her intimate friends she enjoys all sorts of pranks of an innocent and harmless variety, which indicates a complete abtence of vanity or pose. She is, in fact, a natural, healthy, unaffected unspoiled young lady who has not suffered from adulation, admiration, sycophancy and all the other evils which come with wealth and station. wealth and station.

Miss Fair, like her sister, Mrs. Oelrichs, is a Roman Catholic, and a very decided one at that. The Vanderbilts are Low Church Episcopalians. This matter of faith and the faith of the children which may come is the only bone of contention in the family. It is rumored that Willie K. will become a Catholic.

(S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.) Ten thousand men obeyed his lightest word 5 He pressed a button at his desk, and lo! Men who for years had struggled on and on Awoke to find their dreams of riches gone,

He spoke, and markets rose forthwith or fel 1 He governed all that mighty wealth wi buy! Fame, honor, power, homage he posse And yesterday you would have called him

But millionaires and paupers have to die The shouting in the market still goes on, Though whispering servants tiptoe through his hall:

How poor was I beside him yesterday— How rich, today, beside his pulseless clay— Make fast the lid and let the curtains fall.

Gimm Won Bicycle Race.

Naw York, Jan 7-Louis Gimm of Pitteburg, was tonight declared the win-ner of the 24-hour bicycle race that was begun in Madison quare Garden at 10 o'clock last night. He finished a wheel's length shead of Pierce, Turville was third, Fredericks fourth and Lawson fith. Gimm rode 450 miles in the 24 hours, seven miles behind the record made by Pierce in the recent six day race at the Garden. The final score was as follows: Gimm, Fredericks, Pierce, Turville, 450 miles Lawson, 449 6; Julius, 437-8; Hale, 433,4 Miller, 422 6.

