GEN. BOOTH IN

A Hearty Welcome Extended by Citizens on to criticise and give publicity to de-His Arrival.

The Address of the Veteran Head of the Salvation Army of the World in Centenary Church.

Lt. Governor McClelan Presided and Among Those on the Platform Were Chief Justice Tuck and Mayor Robertson.

world, arrived in the city at fifteen minutes to two o'clock on thate 18th from New York, Accomhim were Commissione Nichol, editor of the War Cry, and uperintendent of all the army pub-ications; Col. Lawlor and Adjutant Devlin, private secretary. The party were met at Vanceboro by Major Pugmire and Mrs. Pugmire, heads of the Salvation army in the maritime provinces.

Long before the train was due recple began to assemble at the station, and soon a very large crowd was in attendance. Shortly after one o'clock Staff Capt. Gage of St. John, Adjutant Gazil's of Yarmouth Adjustant Creich. ton of Fredericton, Busten Hendricks of Windsor, Emsign Crichton of Springhili, Adjutant Magee of Newcastle, and about one hundred field officers left No. 1 barracks. Charlotte street, and marched to the station. They were accompanied by a band

When the train arrived the car containing General Booth and party stopped outside of the station. A short time elapsed before the general appeared in sight. When he stepped off the platform and came in view from around the corner of the station he was given a great evation by the Salvationists assembled in front and by many of the other spectators. He walked alone and advanced to the centre of a ring that was formed, where he briefly addressed the gathering. Before he had concluded some one called out: "God bless the general." Immediately there was a great uproar; beating of drums and shouting of voices. General Booth acknowledged the salute and then moved towards his couch. He entered it and was followed by Joseph Bullock, at whose residence he will be a guest while in the city, and two other officers. The other officers and band in attendance followed behind, marching up Dock, King and Germain streets to No. 1 barracks on Charlotte street. Col. Nichol is the guest of Thomas Bullock, and Col. Lawtor and Adjut-ant Devlin will stay at the anny

Last night Centenary church, the unditortum of which is undoubtedly the largest in the city, was filled as perhaps it rever was before, when General Boota was formally welcomed to this city and Canada.

Carada, but the splendid gaththat awaited his appearance on the platform of Centenary that night could not but have impressed upon him the interest that is manifest in this country in the work the army is doing to win souls to Christ. On the platform, a large temporary one erected specially for the occasion, were representative citizens, profes sional and ousiness men, who occupy of the material and spiritual affairs of this city and province.

On the platform with General Booth were His Honor Lieut. Gov. McCleian, Robertson, Rev. John Read, Rev. Dr. Carey, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Bruce, Rev. R. W. Weddall, Rev. Mr. Halse, Rev. Job Shenton, Dr. J. V. Ends. M. P., Silas Alward, M. P. P., Salvation Army in the maritime provinces, and Staff Capt. Gage of the

Col. Nichol opened the meeting by announcing the hymn, "There is a fountain filled with blood," which was sing to the band accompaniment, af-ter which the same officer led in prayer. A solo was then sung by one of the

Gov. McClelan, upon rising to intro-duce General Booth was greeted with rrolonged applause. They were there, his honor said, to hear and to learn more of the workings of the Salva-tion Army from the great general him-self, whose great army had penetrat-ed the darkest and most desolute portions of the earth in the great work of salvation. The army is truly cosunfunied on every shore in its aggressive fight against the powers of evil nd in an endeavor to rescue the falhumanity and to alleviate distr truly a friend of all, and an enemy of none, acting upon the principles and laboring under the Prince of Peace. In on, his honor said Mr. Booth required no introduction, his name, familiar as the language we speak.
General Booth, when he advanced

to the front of the platform, was given a tremendous reception, that last-General Booth has changed but little since his last visit to St. John. He perhaps walks a little older and with tht stoop, but he still retains great vigor, however, and when he began speaking his voice, while a litof the large edifice.

After the applause subsided the gen-

General Booth of London, Eng., head | the reception and said that he had a pleasant memory of nes two previous visits to this city and particularly of his second one. He hoped that they had proved profitable ones, as he like wise wished this visit to be a help to those who are working for the good of sakind and the glory of Christ. His ption was a good opening of his moments of labor. The appreciation of good men and women was always a cheer, and while the Master says to whose whose who chastise, he did not know what to say to those who had so royaly welcomed him. He accepted the greeting not only as an expression of good will to him, but as an appreciation of the marvelous work which the Salvation Army has been permitted to do in Christ's name in its 32 years of dife. It was not a remarkably long time for a religious lody to be in existence, but much has been done by God through it. God has ed their efforts. If he did not believe that he would not be where he was. He therefore took the recognition they had bestowed upon him as a recognition of the work of his people. He was sorry that his daughter, the field commissioner of Canada, was absent through serious sickness, though she hoped to be able to get here Thursday. He knew it was great trial to her to be unable to greet her faither and her general upon his arrival, and he felt sure that the prayers of all present were with him for her full recovery. As to himself, he had not exalted himself, he was put in the position he occupied and bowed himself alt the feet of God. It was with no egotism that he would remark that the Salvation Army justily eserved the recognition that had just been bestowed upon them. got plienty of persecutions and comtempt, From the first unfurling of their flag persecution had been hurled upon them and continues, so that they eemed to live in it, so they could well appreciate the proper recognition of mankind they so well deserved. Of course they could not look for compliments from certain classes who comidered the army their enemy. The people were those who trade and profit upon the vice of men and wom whom the army are trying to enlist under its flag. The army was the nemy of their commerce. Not always they regarded as the friends of these slaves whom they sought in the slums and saloons, making them, as it were, a kind of outer church court to sell the War Crys and hold service. They could not therefore for a very kindly welcome. These people don't like it because of their gnorance and prejudice. They can't understand Gen. Booth, they can't make him out, they don't know o find him. They look for him among the fools, but he is not a fool-(loud applause)—among the rogues and the general, rising to his full height, he is among the good men and wome of the Salvation army trying to do good to mankind. The Jews did not understand Christ else they would not have crucified Him, so many people in their ignorance reject God and are going to held. Where is the responsibility? People can't find time. This was an age of speed and rush in souls. On the other hand there were those who did welcome the army, and there were two or three grounds that ne intended touching upon why it should be welcomed. One because of the character of the work. At the last great day all will be judged because of their works, and on this ground he wished them to investigate the Salvation army, not their creed, though he held high the importance of truth, but of their works. They worked for the poor. They might some time in the future change their field, but now they were working for the lost and nost neely. By the most needy he poorest chance. It was their aim to help the helpless, the hopeless, the riendless and the desolate, among hose who seemed as it were shut out from an opportunity. What they gether, body, soul and spirit. He was not contending the Salvation army was perfection, but that it was improving. It was not an every day In wars there are always value army are waging they many blows. Theirs was not some, but a real war with the world. the flesh and the devil, and so they and there, but as a whole it was a stead on ward march. Today their

oldiers were in every

lums of all large cities the beat of

to face the foe than ever, and battling

as it were at the very gates of helf

are to be found, said the general, my

recious people working for the sal-vation of the world. Continuing, he

said he would make a partial com-

day with the army three years ago.

Before doing so he would say that had

they done nothing else in that time

land, in the

but perfect their consolidation and maintain the ground then occupied it would have been a great thing. They had held their ground and maintained it. Here the general devoted a few minutes to the press. The newspapers of the United States were ever ready to say good of the army. The press of Canada, he was happy to say, was just the reverse of this, preferring to may good instead of bad. Going back eral said that in 1894 their flag floated in forty countries. Today it was to be seen in forty-five. Connected with the army were 3,266 societies in 1895 ongside 5,873 at present, an increase of 2,609. Then there were 11,385 leading officers, today there was enrolled 13,096. The local, unpaid, officers number now 44,000 as compared to 35,-000 dm 1895. Today 31,500 outdoor meetings are held, and when the army first began these meetings were only held in the summer season. Today the army season is all the year round, for while a sinner will stand and listen a Salvation army soldier or officer who would not stay and pray was a sham. Seventy-two thousand meetings are held every week, attended by 5,500,000 people. They have 60 training homes for officers and 140 schools; publish 51 newspapers and magazines in 18 different languages. Forty-two of these publications were weekly and nine monthly, and they had a circulation of 5,000,000 copies per annum, almost effect in hours of darkness and in a million a week, and all sold. They have 415 schools of instruction, dis tinct spiritually from the others, managed by 14,000 officers. These included food depots and shelters, where 200,000 are fed daily and 11,000 lay down to sleep each night. There are 69 homes for girls, and through these there pass yearly 45,300 girls. Some ask what becomes of these girls, repel the idea of saving them. To them he would say "that God is able to save to the uttermost all them that come unto Him." After three years' oversight of these girls it has been found that 75 per cent. are walking in the paths of virtue, and it only costs \$13 to save a girl. Many girls repay that money, and in London two houses are maintained by girls who were saved. Through these homes every year 2,190 criminals pass. The above was some proof the general said of what they had done They had created a mighty fighting force whose whole passion is to save the poor and lost, the sorrowful, and to ease the wounded heart and carry joy to the desolute home. What they accomplished had been the means of giving great stimulus to other organizations and had removed a mass prejudice. It was not done on the foundations of other bodies, nor by stealing the workers of other bodies. Who ever heard of anysuffering on account of the In conclusion, General Booth said, my people are true to our creed. Every child of God ought to fight for his King, his Father, and his Father's house. We want to see a mighty body

of man and women concentrated to fight the great battle, to make one mighty effort in the cause of Christ. the King. The collection was then taken destroyed. Sin is rebellion, and like after which Mayor Robertson briefly all rebellions should be put down. Sin sed the audience, and naved a vote of thanks to the general for the good work done and being done by the army in St. John. Rev. Dr. Carey In presenting thanks of the audience and people of St. John to Gen. Booth, His Honor Lieut. Gov. McClelan said he was sure it but voiced the sentiment of the people of the whole province. Gen. Booth briefly acknowledged th vote of thanks and said he would take it upon himself to move and sec and a vote of thanks to the lieutenant governor for his kind attendance

General Booth Wednesday morning ddressed the officers of the Salvation Army at No. 1 barracks on the history of the army and its work. There were present besides the local officers about 80 officers from all the outside districts, excepting Halifax and Cape Breton. In the afternoon General officers and soldiers.

The tour of America by General Booth and party is as follows: He will leave for Halifax on Friday morning at 7 o'clock and stay there Saturday and Sunday. On Monday he will go to Montreal, thence to Hamilton, Kingston, London, Toronto and Ottawa, where the governor general will preside at his meeting. He will go to Washington, and visit Pittsburg, Kansas and points on the road to California. From San Francisco he will travel north, stopping as different places until he read Seattle and Vancouver. After making a short stop in the west he will start for Chicago, Philiadelphia, Boston and New York, sailing from the latter place for London about middle of April.

A telegram was received Wednesday from Commissioner Eva Booth start ing she was too ill to come to St. John. but she would join the party in Mon-

Staff Captain Gage is to be remove from St. John to Toronto at the of the month. The meeting in the Institute that

night was another great tribute to the general, the Institute being packed, gallery, balconies and all. The meeting opened with a short service of song and prayer and a sel ection by the band. Col. Lawlor con-

ducted this part of the meeting. General Booth was greeted with loud applause when he stepped to the front of the stage, which lasted some time. General Booth said he was glad to be at such a meeting. The one in Centenary church was a gloriou meeting, but he felt more at home where he was. He had begun 52 years ago a work of saving souls, and his efforts in that direction had been unremitting ever since. In the vast audience before him, as in every conregation, there are two classes, those God and those against Him, and he would exhort those who were on the wrong side to come over. There would be three parties to the transaction, God, who is always ready himself, who would do his level best, and his hearers. God was not going to save any man except by that man's choice. In one of his

has neglected his health finally health it is no time for halfenemy that must be knocked out in the first round, or he is pretty sure

A weak gestion and a disordered liver mean that a man is fighting the first round with death. Unless he manages to strike the knock-out blow, it means that death will come up in the second round in the guise of some serious malady. When a will come up in the second round in the guise of some serious malady. When a man's stomach is weak and his digestion is impaired, the life-giving elements of the food he takes are not assimilated into the blood. The blood gets thin and weak, and the body slowly starves. In the meantime the disordered liver and the sluggish bowels have forced into the blood all manner of Impurities. The body is hungry and eagerly consumes anything that the blood-stream carries to it. In place of healthy nutriment, it receives for food foul poisons that should have been excreted by the bowels. Continued, this system of starvation combined with poisoning, will wreck every organ in the body. Naturally, the weakest organ will give way first. If a man is naturally nervous, he will break down with nervous exhaustion or prostraman is naturally nervous, he will break down with nervous exhaustion or prostration. If he inherits weak lungs, the consequence will be consumption, bronchitis, asthma, or some disease of the air-passages. If he has a naturally sluggish liver, he will suffer from a serious bilious or malarial atsuffer from a serious bilious or malarial attack. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all disorders of the stomach, digestion and liver. It purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food that build new and healthy tissue. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder and nerve tonic. It cures on per cent of and nerve tonic. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. Thousands have testified to their recovery from this dread disease under this great medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

eetings a father took his son away: the lad wanted to go to the penitent bench. He did not believe there was such a person present, but there were who would take themselves though knowing what they should do. He then announced his text, 1st St. John 1, 8th and 9th: we say we have no sins we deceive ourselves, etc." The general then devoted several

minutes to the glorifying of the Epistle of St. John, which, he said, describes what sin is, Some people don't understand what sin looking only upon the more vulgar vices and crimes as such. The apostle tells us sin is breaking God's law, and is even plainer still, for he says: "All unrighteousness is sin." Again, the real character of sin is given, it is the devil. Again we are told of the universality of sin. that all men have sin, that is, have sinned some time or another, and we know that the wages of sin is death. The apostle also tells what God desires of us, the destruction of sim For this purpose and no other God manifested Himself to mankind in His Son. Sin is a poison and should be Some are nearly dead now, not know-ing whether they will last out the what will every sinner do? ent is the time to decide. Some people declare that they don't believe in hell and fire, but one thing is sure. if they don't get washed in the Blood of the Lamb they will be sinners for ever. If we confess our sins His faith is just to forgive us. We knew sin as an act, something done, that must either be pardoned or paid for, and all our sins are recorded in His book of memory. God will not only forgive sin, pardon the past, but will protec us against temptation. To get this pardon, to win this glorious heritage we have but to truly confess, meaning the confession of submission, to ac-

which closed with song and prayer. Purest and Best for Table and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

knowledge God and Jesus Christ, and

Gen. Booth then invitted all who

wished to confess their sins to some

to the penitent bench. Col. Lawlor

then assumed charge of the meeting

to proclaim such to the unbelieving.

A NEW NAME FOR INDIAN CORN.

lady realer of the Washington Post tells a pretty little story of an Englishman's new name for corn. An Englishman and his wife ear me in a cafe on the avenue day before yesterday. I knew they were English as soon as I saw his coat and her hair. Even if I had not things, I should have guessed their nationality from a name they gave to an American dish. The man was or-

he said to the waiter, "but bring me some flute corn of you have it." "Flute corn?" repeated the waiter, in surprise.

"Yes," said the Englishman.

"Why," went on the Englis "don't you have it? The sort of corn. you know, that one eats like playing the flute." And as a delicate euphemism for corn on the cob, I think "flute corn' can hardly be surpast.

Twinging Shooting Pain.

Mr. Wm. Dyson, Guelph, Ont., says 'My experiments with Doam's Kid Pills proves them to be a splendid medicine for any one troubled with backuche or urinary difficulties. had bad pains in my back, and shooting mins o'l over my body, together dizziness and Through the use of Doan's Kidney Pills I am now entirely cured and fee braced up and as young as ever I POULTRY RAISING.

The Paper Read by W. A. Jack at Hampton Farmers' Meeting.

An Instructive and Interesting Paper on the

The following paper was read by W. A. Jack of this city at the Hampton

farmers' meeting Wednesday: In undertaking to write this paper, I did so with feelings of very great uncertainty as to whether I was fully qualified to treat so important a subject. But from having had a number of years' experience in the management of poultry, I felt that at least I might make the attempt, hoping that some of my hearers will find something to interest and instruct them in my remarks, and from which it will be my endeavor to try and prove whether there is or is not money in hens. I propose to deal with the subject under the following heads, viz.: The Hen House; Feeding for Winter Eggs; The Breeds; Poultry and Eggs; The Market. THE HEN HOUSE.

In the construction of which great

care must be taken to make it suffi-

ciently warm that water will not freeze in it. This is one of the first inducements in winter laying, when the highest prices can be got for eggs. There should be double walls, the space filed in with sawdust or buckwheat hulls. Double sashes assist very much in keeping out the frost. If you use a board floor it should be double. I would advise the ground being used, if it is perfectly free from dampness. If the hen house is to stand separated from other buildings, I would advise the walls on the north side being at least twelve inches thlick, as that is where the cold strikes in. The windows should be so placed as to catch and admit all the sunshine that you can get, for fowls love to scratch, roll and bask in its rays. A ventilator is necessary, built from the ground or floor, extending a foot or more above the roof. In using the ground instead of a board floor, the arth should be turned over occasionally, or better still, if you can take it out and put it on your garden, replacing it by fresh loam, you will find that your vegetables will be greatly benefitted. In winter the bottom should be well covered with hay seed, of hay seed and straw; this gives the fowls plenty of scratching material. For it is highly important that they should be kept busy all the daytime.

The roosts for all breeds of fowls vant to be built low; high roosts are decidedly a mistake, for the fowls are very apt to hurt themselves in tumbling off, as they often do in their fight for what I have always supposed to be some very fancy spot. My own plan is to have a platform getting five, even ten cents, more

about a foot from the ground, on top of which are the nests. It is built I can produce my eggs during the fall are and winter months at a cost of a 1foot wide, fastened by hinges to the as well? And after paying fre nests. The top boards are from 21-2 to 3 feet wide, the whole being level or nearly so. By this arrangement you can lift the top and sides up to clean and whitewash undereath. The nests run along the front, leaving a dark passage in the back. The darkened nests are supposed to stop in a great measure the vile habit some hems have of eating their eggs, from lack of proper egg making materials. The entrance to the nests from the ends only.

The Nests-I like to have in the

form of separate boxes, 12x14 inches in size, with one side higher than the other, to prevent the layers fighting. By making them this way you can take them out and clean at any time. From four to six nests are quite enough for a dozen fowls. The roost is placed a foot above the top of the latform. A cedar pole from three to four inches thick would make a good one, especially as some insects the trouble the fowls are said to object to the smell of this wood. Notwith standing this fact, the roosts should be painted or wiped with a cloth saturated with a liquid lice killer, or araffine oil, the ends being lifted up and well dosed. This should be more frequently done in warm that cold weather; for the red mites, one of the pests of the hen house which then abound cannot stand this treatment.

The droppings should be collected every day and carefully saved, for a cannot afford to waste any nanure and this is of especial value As cleanliness is said to be next to Godfiness, it seems to me that it might

be applied in the hen house. In regard to the number of fowls to seep to advantage, that must be govned by the size of your house. a floor space of 12x24 feet, I should say between 25 and 30. That is if the ns are confined indoors all winter. If they have a barn or shed to scratch out in, then you might keep 40, alas a general thing small flocks do auch better than one great big one. While I believe in giving the fowls plenty of air and sunshine, I do not nsider it wise to let them out very cold days. If they are laying at the time, they are very likely to be put back. The same thing applies to moving laying stock. Keep the ale birds away from the laying stock, except in the breeding seas much longer. Road dust is the best thing for the hens to dust themselves in. Always keep a good supply in a box in the hen house for this purpose.

FEEDING FOR WINTER EGGS. My plan is for the first meal. Eq. parts wheat bran or buckwheat bran, ground oats and barley, corn meal or buckwheat meal, sometimes heavy feed (middlings) a few teaspoonfuls of Bradley's meat meal, also one of nowered charcoal (that made from clover hay, out fine and scalded the night before, and a pinch of sait occasionally, some black pepper or ed as layers of large brown

"Sheridan's Condition Powder," mix well together, and pour enough boiling water on, that after a good stirring to tecomes a crumbly mass; allow it to stand a few minutes to partially cook, This should be fed in V shaped wooden troughs, giving only enough to sat-isfy. Too much causes laziness, and instead of going right to work scratching, they will more likely take to the roost, to perhaps sleep it off.
Feeding sloppy food or too much

bran or salt will produce indigestion. In feeding the morning mash, I make as much variety of it as I can, putting in three or four times a week a few handfulls of cut bone, and in other ways change it, or give heated grain, in very cold weather omitting the mash for that day. At noon I scatter a few handfulls of grain in chiaff or straw, this will keep them busy until the evening meal, which should be fed at least half an hour before dark, and should be a fairly liberal one of grain, my allowance being a moderate sized fist full per hen. Vary this by feeding alternately oats, buckwheat and wheat if you have it.

Cabbage I consider the very best green food for hens during the winter. If you have them, hang one up in the hen house. A dozen fowls will soon devour it; or put a turnip or mangle on a nail within reach. They require something of this sort during this

In my experience with pountry I have found that some breeds require different treatment from others. For instance, the Minorcas require more feed than the Leghorns to produce the same number of eggs. And in breeds such as Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and such like, care must be taken not to get them too fait, which would cause them to produce soft shelled eggs, or none. Double youked eggs is also caused by hens being too fat. At the same time it is possible to under feed, though the tendency is generally the other way. To be successful we m st learn to strike the happy med-

If you do not possess a "bone cutter," which in St. John costs from \$7.50 upwards, and cannot feed "cut bone," try and give your fowls meat in some form, table scraps, or a piece of liver (it would probably boiled) occasionally, or such like.

Then the fowls want a good sharp grit (gravel) to digest their food with I use "Mica Crystal Grit," which I import from the states, and am confident nothing is superior. But at the same time you can get gravel in your neighborhood that will answer the purpose It is in the matter of the feed where

think the farmer has an advantage over the city fancier. With the farmer, he raises, or can raise, nearly everything that his poultry require in the way of food, making a special point of wheat, which is one of the best grains for poultry. Then if there is a grist mill handy he can turn his grains into meal and bran. Of course there are advantages the city poultry man has, by being alongside of the market and selling a large part of his product direct to the cu and then selling direct to the gro It should give him a fair profit to add

to the income of his farm. But the poultry business has its ups and downs like any other busin Poultry, like all other living things are subject to different diseases whi can in a great measure be avoided by having comfortable quarters, and supplying the proper food. Bitter cold hen houses, damp quarters, and exposure to drafts, are each likely to oring on bronchial troubles, which, if not taken in time, may develop into roupe. I have found "Johnson's anodine liniment" very beneficial for cases of this sont. Or if the bird is very bad the axe is the quickest cure.

Never have sick hens with hat are well The fowls drink a great deal of water. See that they always have it fresh.

In cold weather it is as well to take the chill off it. THE BREEDS OF FOWLS. The breeds of fowl of the present lay are so numerous and of such an

endless variety (many being more for show than utility) that I will not attempt to mention any but those whose laying or table qualities are well known. I will begin with the Mediteranean. class, which are the greatest layers of white eggs, which includes the following breeds, viz., Leghorn (8 varieties), White and Black Minorcas, and Black Spanish.

The Hamburghs are also rem layers, but their eggs are inclined to be sound. This breed are also non-set

The breeds producing brown eggs nolude Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. These are layers, table birds, roasters, and make good moth ers. Standard weights—Cockerel, ibs.; pullet, 61-2 lbs.; cock, 91-2 lbs. den, 71-2 lbs. The White, Silver, Golden, Buff and Black Wyandottes ar not so well known in the province as the Rocks, but they will be. They are also all round fowi. They are espethe St. John market wants, as the young birds with proper feeding maure early. I have some hens of the White variety that produce eggs 21-2 erel, 71-2 lbs.; publet, 5-1-2 lbs.; cock 81-2 lbs.; hen, 61-2 lbs. |The Javas I don't think much of: the Black

Asiatic class—Brown egg layers and sable birds—Light Brahmas lay probably the largest brown egg of any breed. The birds grow to a large size to do it. They are too heavy for good mothers. Standard weights: Cock, 12 lbs.; hem, 9 1-2 lbs.; cockerel, 10 lbs.; hough not so popular, is a good var 7 lbs. In the Cochins, there are the Buff, Partridge, Black and White. They are fair layers of medium sized I have had Buffs that made good mothers. Standard weights: Cock, 11 lbs.; hen, 81-2 lbs.; cockerel, 9 lbs.; pullet, 7 lbs. The Black, and White Langshans are very much prais

ard weights: Co ibs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; The Dorkings, though in England than here, prized there for their and are said to be fa egg of good size. Sta ite Dorking-Cock, 6 lbs.; cockerel, 61-2 lb ndard weights: Sil -Cock, 8 lbs., hen, erel, 7 lbs.; pullet, 51weightis: Colored Do lbs.; hea, 7 lbs.; cocke

Let 6 The In turkeys, the Bronz popular bird of this o mer in New Bruns turkeys should either lety in its purity or Whelir common sto weights: Adult cock, a gock, 32 lbs.; hen, 20 Mbs.; pullet, 15 lbs. DUCKS

In ducks the Pekin the favorite. They are large egg, and I this many of them. Stan Adult drake, 8 lbs.; adu young drake, 7 lbs.;

The Aylesbury, whos known, while weighing in the Pekin, is not least on this side of the and weights: Adult dre duck, 8 lbs.; young dra duck. 7 lbs.

The Rouen is a goo menny friends. Stand Adult drake, 9 lbs.; adı young drake, 8 lbs.; GEESE.

In geese I shall just breeds, viz., Toulouse Standard weights: A The.; adult goose, 20 lb der, 18 lbs.; young good weights are the same, tells pretty plainly wha ket birds they would On the marsh lands of Hampton there are for raising any number geese. Geese are very grass lands, but on th dows by the river the

long roots that it would for the birds to pull th destmy them. POULTRY AND Stormonth's English as the meaning of po breeds, generally reare or their eggs.

I will deal with the which you have in Rocks, Wyandettes, Br. Langshams and Dorldin thoroughbreeds. From a large buyer the St. John market' I the prices he paid du of last year, beginning March, fowl, 55 to 900. flow, 75 to 90c. per pa 75 to 80c. per pair; turk flow, 75 to 80c. per (June 19th, 60c.; June

pair); July, fowl, 70c.

ducks, 75c. to \$1 per p to 80c. per pair; Aug 70c. per pair; ducks. St. John market last ye 19th June, and cons the next lot on the 30th per pair, The chicken must have been pretty bring this price, when 30th brought \$1 per pain those months the St. Joi hungry for spring c apeak, and for the night ces could have been go market realize that you a chicken that is run over the fields. All ov there must be hunds doing this every year. everybody is sending. ting the chickens in pr forwarding a few pairs every week and securin

The chickens pair were in good con early chickens were for Boston broilers are in from five to six weeks a good price. Of cours through a special con You can do it with h those of you who feel up this branch of pou Co-operative Farmer v sistance you may re

oilers, although as or a large poultry buyer, will buy chickens the Leghorns and birds distinctly egg machin never make good table that will bring the pr breeds will. But you on Brahmas, Plymou like and get good wir

In the Minorcas you large white egg and a with a white skin, My advice would mers who keep scrub neither one thing or th utally get clear of it Poultry is distinctly po though many of our seem to know it. This stand still. If St. John it must effect the who The St. John mark

from 90c. to \$1 per pe mot get them. Kings county leads all ties of the province in trunkeys she raises an

The best turkeys th York market at Tha from Rhode Island, and per pound. Those from for 17c. Would carmers in New Bru more turkeys than t The largest table bird of poultry bring the and for the farmer to an increase of profit

EGGS Eggs form a very uses, be it winter