Pettis of the Gypsum Prince rerold watch.
Lygonia, Capt Whelpley, Calais,
ew York, with lumber and laths,
off City Island, and reports Jan
twenty-five miles S E of Chatwas struck by a N W gale and
sard about 175,000 laths from deck
lown off about 82 miles southeast
Island. On Jan 39th passed a
buoy adrift 50 miles S E of Block

ctric Light, Capt Babadan, at Feb 2 from Port Spain and Roads, reports Jan 9th, off Hat-ing a terrific N E gale, carried foretopgallant mast and jibboom is and rigging attached. In clearthe wreckage the captain and two www.sustained slight injuries. A' n of strong gales from N N w were experienced throughout the luring which seas boarded the

JOHN DYE WORKS PRINCESS STREET

and Gentlemen's Clothing ANSED or DYED at Short Notice.

BRACKET

HY WIFE CANCER

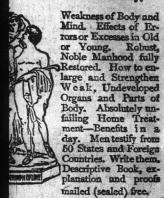
can be CURED without pain by practising physician, in from one ceks? No knife or arsenical plas-Over twenty years' practice in the treatment and removal of Cancers, enables us to guarantee a sure n.nt cure. Consultation free at y mail. Pleasant home accommole being treated, if desired. Terms Address THE ORIGINAL CANA, 90 Bryant street, Malden, Mass. 1536

APPLE TREES

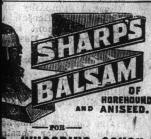
Walbridge, Haas, Ben is, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

dersigned not being in a position for or deliver personally the trees a, wishes to sell the whole lot out-nursery is located in Stanley, it will be to the advantage of any hing to set out a lot of trees to terms by the hundred. Circum-er which I have no control have se trees upon my hands, and they posed of at a barrain. HENRY T. PARLEE,

DR FAILING MANHOOD. ral and Nervous Debility



MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.



WHOOPING COUGH, UGHS AND GOLDS. 40 YEARS IN USE. CENTS PER BOTTLE. ONG & CO., PROPRIETORS. SAINT JOHN * &

ATEFUL—COMFORTING. S'S COCOA BREAKFAST—SUPPER, BREAKFAST—SUPPER, norough knowledge of the natural govern the operations of digentrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected Epps has provided for our break-upper a delicately flavored bevermay save us many heavy doctors by the judicious use of such ariest that a constitution may be built up until strong enough to retendency to disease. Hundreds of adles are floating around us ready wherever there is a weak point scape many a fatal shaft by keepers well fortified with pure blood berly nourished frame."—Civil Seren.

RELARD

Tubs and Pails.

Evaporated Apples, 50 lb. Boxes.

HARRISON & CO.

CATALOGUE OF

Seeds, Pretty Flowers, and farm Réquisites issued in Canada TO FREE WRITE US teele, Briggs Seed Co. BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. Gifkins, General Passenger Agent of the D A R.,

Promises a Magnificent Bay Service and Better Connection Than Ever With Halifax.

dous success, and sincerely hope that it will not be spoiled through the ac-Gratifying Testimony to St. John's Worth as Canada's Great Winter Port A Permanent Court of International Arbitration General Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of trade was held on Tuesday, 4th inst. President Fisher was in the chair and there were present: W. H. Thorne, Ald. Geo. H. Waring, T. H. lin, W. M. Jarvis, W. F. Hatheway, H. Harvey, Robert Cruikshank, Mayor Thomas McAvity, W. C. establishment of a permanent court of international arbitration for the Pitfield and I. W. Northrup.

A number of communications were

read, of which the following statement United States and Great Britain;

will give a fair idea:
Hon. W. B. Ives, the minister of Board of Trade heartly endorse the trade and commerce, informed the board through Mr. Hazen, M. P., that the estimates showed that all the steamship subsidies in which it was interested had been proposed to par-liament to be voted this year. Mr. Creed, the secretary of the Halifax board of trade, wrote inquiring

relative to port charges at St. John. A letter from the Austro-Hugarian consulate at Montreal sent notices with regard to the forthcoming national Hungarian millenium exhibition and celebration to be held at Budapest in parliament by Mr. Muloch reducing this year.

the legal rate of interest from 6 to 4 per cent. He did not think such a Senator Dever sent the board fifty copies of Hansard containing his bill should be passed, as great losses speech in the senate setting forth St. John's advantages as a winter port. Letters were submitted from the members for St. John and Senator Dever relative to matters which the board had asked them to urge upon the making of contracts at 7 or 8 or the government.

Prof. Robertson of Ottawo wrote stating the willingness of himself and mr. Gilbert to address a meeting in on. the board of trade rooms on Thursday next, as already announced in the Sun. Mr. Chesley, M. P., sent down from Ottawa a letter from Hon. J. A. Ouimet, minister of public works, stating that he had received a memorial asking that certain work be done to the channel leading to St. John harbor. Mr. Ouimet said the chief engineer would look into the matter at once. The Middleton and Kentville, N. S., boards of trade asked the board to board was a recongized useful take steps in the direction of securing powerful body, and by the affiliation a daily mail service between St. John with it of the various trade associaa daily mail service between St. John and Digity by the bay steamer. It tions the usefulness and strength of was explained that the council of the both must obviously be very greatly board were in favor of working for increased. Communications address

W. H. Thorne said that Mr. Sutherland, the manager of the Dominion forming such, will h Atlantic railway, was going to Ottawa fullest attention.

to urge the granting of a subside. It was proposed to give a good service from this out.

Let was adopted.

John J. Barry was proposed to give a good service from this out. "That this board petition the dom-

passengers could go on board at Hali-

fax at night so as to avoid getting up

early in the morning. The company expected to get a good subsidy. The

Monticello used to make 194 trips /a year. The Prince Rupert would make 313 trips, plus the double service in

the summer. The company would be greatly pleased to have the board's assistance in getting the subsidy.

the freight and passenger rates. He would like to know what subsidy the

greatly interested.

board later.

freight for her.

ompany expected, St. John was

ee Mr. Sutherland before making any

Mr. Thorne thought it best to ask the

government to grant the company a

subsidy without naming any sum.

The president and Mr. Hatheway

uggested that Messrs. Sutherland and

Gifkins could meet the council of the

W. M. Jarvis seconded Mr. Thorne's

resolution, which passed.

It was then arranged that Messrs.

Sutherland and Gifkins should appear before the council on Thursday at

The Union Furniture and Merchan

dise company of Bass River, N. S., asked that effors be made to get the steamer Hiawatha to call at that place. They promised considerable

W. F. Hatheway spoke strongly in

favor of arranging for the steamer to stop there and moved that the matter be referred to the subsidy committee, they the

they to report to the council, who

Thomas McAvity was of the opinion that if it could be arranged the str. Hawatha should call at Bass River.

statement as to that matter.

W. F. Hatheway was glad to hear

tnere would be no advance in

Gifkins said he would like to

ter port of Canada. Western people inion government to grant a subsidy expressing their satisfaction Dominion Atlantic railway for with the use of the port. He met a a daily steam service between St. John gentleman from the west who came and Digby, the service to be a daily down here to engage space at our one, carrying mails and freight and next exhibition. This gentleman said St. John was recognized as the best P. Gifkins, general passenger agent port to ship cattle from. Another of the D. A. R., was sent for, and on pleasing thing was that St. John was his arrival he was given a warm greeting. In answer to questions put to him by the president, Mr. Gilkins stated that Mr. Sutherland, the manager of the railway, would arrive here today. It was intended as soon as the Prince Rupert was ready to the proper saw that St. John was the property was ready to prince Rupert was ready to put her on the route between St. John and Digby. She would make daily trips, and during the summer months she would make two trips every day. Mr. per centre for the maritime provinces. Robt. Cruikshank made some remarks as to the making up of statements showing the exports via St. John. It was stated that copies of the Sun and Telegraph showing the dis-patch with which the goods came out in the Lake Ontario were forwarded would make two trips every usy. Into Sutherland asked 'nim to see some of the St. John merchants with a view of getting them to support the company in their efforts to secure a subsidy were sent to the members of parliawhich would place them in a position to give the best possible service. He assured the board that the rates of freight would not be higher than those

ment by the secretary.

Mr. Hatheway said J. A. Cantlie, expresident of the Maritime Board of Trade, had written him congratulating charged on the Monticello. Passenger rates would remain the same. The St. John on her success as a winter service between Digby and Halifax port. Mr. Cantlie referred to the loss would be better than ever before. Pas-sengers leaving Halifax early in the labor troubles, and said he hoped St. John would not meet with a similar morning would reach here at 1 p. m.

The train which would carry these passengers would consist of combined sleeper and parlor cars and buffet. The fate. The board then adjourned."

VENEZUELA QUESTION.

The Matter Will Come up in the British Commens at the Earliest Moment.

London, Feb. 5.-The Chronicle an nounces that the liberals will chal-lenge the government at the earliest ment in parliament on the abandonment of the Armenians.
"It is believed," the Chronicle con-

tinues, "that Mr. Balfour, the conser-

vative leader, will then make unex-

pected revelations concerning the ac tion of previous individuals and the government on the Armenian question. The liberals regard the Veneaffair as too important to be adjourned after the adoption of the mously in favor of arbitration with the United States, and it is believed a motion to this effect will secure wide support. Sir Vernon Harcourt, the other liberal leader in parliament, who has acre. studied the case, fully shares Hon. John Morley's view that no que is more fit for arbitration than this." London, Feb. 5.-The Berlin corres pondent of the Standard reports that the Venezuela consul at Stuttgart has written to the Frankfurter Zeitung that America is interested in preventing the British occupation of Venezuelan territory because the owner of the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Amazon.

THE MERINO SHEEP.

S. Freeze of Doaktown wrote inquiring as to the shipment of lumber to the West Indies. The following letter was read from Mr. Hazen, M. P.: ABLE SHEEP IN AMERICA.

Mr. Hatheway's resolution was pas-

you, as soon as I can, a copy of the

service is becoming such a tremen

tion of any of our own people.

The resolutions passed by the Rochester, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce

were then read. They have already

T. H. Hall moved the following reso-

lution: Referring to the resolutions forwarded to this board by the Ro-

on Jan. 23rd, regarding the proposa

made by the Hon. Chas. A. Towne

directing the committee on foreign

affairs of the house of representatives in the congress of the United States

to report on the practicability of the

settlement of controversies between

the peoples and governments of the

purpose of such resolutions, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded

to the Rochester Chamber of Com-

The resolution passed by an unani-

The president stated that a commit-

tee had been appointed to confer with

the local government relative to the

providing of a cold storage warehouse

President Fisher said his attention had been called to the bill introduced

W. M. Jarvis said no law could fix

the rate of interest. It proposed that

the legal rate should be cut down from

even a higher percentage. The change

however, would result in many diffi-

be desirable to have any such change. It would affect the whole mercantile

'It was decided to carry out the rec-

petition be made against the enact-ment of the bill.

A report was handed in relative to

trade associations, showing the advantage of having such adjuncts. The

to the board by associations already

formed, or by parties desirous of

mmendation of the society that a

mous vote.

at this port.

would result therefrom,

appeared in the Sun.

I herewith enclose you a copy of the last contract entered into with the "Wonderful" as a Mutton Maker-Weigh-Furness line of steamers, I will send ntract with the Beaver line. I am delighted to see that the winter port

> The accompanying engraving portrays Wonderful, No. 700, which is to-day the most remarkable sheep in America, If the sheep were present, the reader would look him over carefully and continually ask himself, "Is not this the best sheep I ever saw?"
>
> Thousands saw Wonderful at the World's Fair, and went away satisfied that America, like France, had a mutton Merino sheep in every sense worthy of the name. The Dickinson sheep is a thoroughbred from the Humphrey importation of 1802, a full cousin the the world-wide famous Atwood Merino sheep of Vermont, which as a wool sheep will forever remain withou a rival. It is believed that Wonderful a rival. It is believed that Wonderful will remain the champion of a mutton and wool sheep as "Sweepstakes" has long been as a breeder of wool-bearing sheep. The name Dickinson was proudly and generously given by Mr. James McDowell, who for sixty-four years gave his time and best abilities to its development—first as Mr. Dickinson's trained and confidential shepherd, and ater on as the proprietor of a wisely selected flock, at Mr. Dickinson's kindly suggestion some time before his death. This fine strain of Merino sheep has



THE CHAMPION SHEEP OF THE WORLD

been bred carefully, never going outside of the flock for a ram for 72 years, and being always under the direction of a McDowell. This is indeed a proud record, and Mr. H. G. McDowell is in every way a worthy successor to a wise and patriarchal shepherd father It is no empty claim that the Dickinson Merino is a mutton sheep. Wonderful at his best, before he was three years old, weighed 250 pounds, and sheared 46 pounds of wool at three years old that was good enough to capture, the prize as a single fleece at Chicago at the World's Fair in 1893. Ewes of this breed at two years old weigh 175 pounds and rams 200 pounds, often much more, as in the case of Wonderful. The reader will notice the width of carcass indicated by the distance between both fore and from this out.

After some informal talk Mr. Thorne moved the following resolution:

John J. Barry was elected a member of the board.

The president referred briefly to the stand St. John was talk to the vigorous style indicated in the vigorous style ind is not necessary to tell the experienced sheep raiser that these sheep can live out of doors like other Merino sheep, that they are prolific and have flock qualities of the very best order. There is a charming uniformity in these sheep which have set the pattern most admirthe future, and it is claimed there is no better delaine wool grower in existence.—American Agriculturist.

Brief Farm Notes. Persons with limited means who eneavor to make farming a success, and who seek farms for that purpose, should not overlook the fact that it is unsafe to invest all of the capital in the land. It costs almost as much as the farm sometimes to stock it and procure the necessary implements and vehicles for operating the farm. Nearly all debts made by farmers are due to lack of capital to conduct operations, which places mortgages in the way.

After a farmer has become familia with the work on the farm there will be another opportunity for him to learn, and that is in selling his pro The heaviest loss to farmers is in the sacrifice they make in selling their crops. They give no thought to the best markets, and where to find them, but wait until their crops are harvested, and time becomes short. A study of market reports in winter, as well as correspondence with those who handle farm produce, would save meny dollars when the goods are ready for sale.

The best results in early maturity and in the products derived from and in the products derived from stock are secured when the ration is balanced, good shelter provided and regular feeding practiced. It matters not how much hay, fodder or corn may be on hand, it will pay to use bran, middlings, linseed meal, ensilage and cotton-seed meal. The cost of the extra foods is nothing if the gain in weight and product is increased.

A comparison of corn and clover for reducing pork, made by an experienced Wisconsin farmer, is more favor-able to clover than to corn. Allowing raisesd as a mere side issue upon the 50 bushels of corn per acre, estimat address. Thereafter the house will be ing 12 pounds of pork from every ing 12 pounds of pork from every bushel of corn, it gives 600 pounds of adress, so as to secure a full debate pork per acre. On the clover side, he on Venezuela. The liberals are unaniestimates that one acre will pasture estimates that one acre will pasture eight hogs of 100 pounds each, from spring to fall, and that they would gain 100 pounds each, without any other food, making 800 pounds per

My Lady Sleeps.

The young Dutch maiden, Maria Cyetskens, who now lies asleep at Stevensworth, has beaten the record in the annals of somnolence. On Dec. 5 she had been asleep for 220 days. The doctors, who visit her in great num-bers, are agreed that there is no delan territ, ry because the owner of the meuth of the Orinoco com nands the ception in the case. Her parents are whole tasin of the Orinoco and the of excellent repute, and it has never whole tasin of the Orinoco and the of excellent repute, and it has never whole Lasin of the Orinoco and the occurred to them to make any finan-cial profit out of the abnormal state of their daughter. As to the cause of the prolonged sleep the doctors dif-ter.—Graphic.

GROOMING COWS.

ENGRAVING OF THE MOST REMARK. The Daily Use of a Stiff Brush Will Greatly Benefit the Dairy Herd.

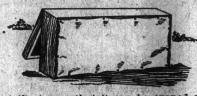
Taking one dairy herd with another throughout the country, it is the ex-ception rather than the rule to find the ed 250 Pounds Before He Was Throng cows regularly curried or groomed; in Years Old, and Sheared 46 Pounds of fact, many cows would wonder what had happened should they be given a good combing down. Horses are largely groomed to give them appears but the observing horsemen cannot have failed to notice the healthful be nefits derived from keeping the skins of their animals clean and comfort

Horse-grooming is no more import ant than is cow-grooming; and, in fact, the latter is the more important during the winter season, when the cows are milking, for the reason that comfort is an important factor in milk secretion. Not only that, but absolute cleanliness in the dairy cannot exis without regular cow carding. It is an abominable fact that some people never enter a bath-tub during the winter months, and the reason that more of them do not fall victims to lisease is largely due to the con friction of their clothing against the skin to rub off the effete material that is being continually exuded from the blood through the pores. The cow's clothing does not act thus, but rather inders the removal of the scurf and exudate, except she be fortunate enough to come in contact with the cide of a strawstack, which is this season a rare article.

The skin of an animal is an adtive excreting agent, through the pores of which a large quantity of used-up matter is eliminated, most of which, if not removed, will dry on the skin, covering and clogging the numerous pores, and thus loading the system with blood poison. By the daily use of a stiff brush or currycomb the skin is ept in healthy tone, the animals are rrendered comfortable if other conditions are right, and scurf, filth and falling hair is prevented from finding its way the milk pail. Very many dairymen now keep their cows tied continuously through the greater part of the winter, which makes regular and careful grooming oll the more necessary, and what is true of dairy cows applies also to other cattle.

Sheep vs. Dairy. This is the way a Dakota farmer This is the way a positive profitableness of puts the comparative profitableness of dairving: "My sheep rearing and dairying: "My neighbor last fall had seventeen ewes, and from these he this spring twenty-nine lambs. He lost lambs and one of the ewes, so now he has twenty-six lambs from seventeen ewes, and he had twenty-four sheep to shear altogether, the wool from which brought him \$10.40. Now, you can estimate those lambs at the low figure of \$1.50 each this fall. Last fall, when sheep were lowest I ever knew them to be in this country, I paid \$28.90 for sixteen spring lambs. Those twenty-six lambs at \$1.50 each would come to \$49; the wool from twenty-four sheep at \$10.40 makes a total of \$49.40: Now. those seventeen ewes were worth about what two ordinary cows were worth last fall, and it takes an awful good dairy to average \$25 or \$35 a cow. Besides, you have got to milk nine a day and feed twice. That flock ran out without anything whatever except a little feed in the severest cold weather. And what that farmer did with those twenty-four sheep there is no farmer in South Dakota but can do equally as well with from 100 to 150 sheep.-Farm, Stock and Home.

To Ventilate a Warm Cellar. The majority of cellars, perhaps, need provisions for keeping out the cold rather than letting it in. Still there are many that are much too warm for the proper keeping of fruit through the winter, and where such is the case ventilation must be had. The diagram shows an excellent way to secure' this. The usual deep window casing has a sash on the inside, hinged



at the top so that it can be opened or closed at will. Over the outside of the casing coarse cotton cloth is drawn and tacked. This keeps out snow and ter, but permits some circulation of air. With this arrangement the temperature of a naturally warm cellar can be very easily controlled during the winter, and fruit kept fresh and free from shriveling.

Keeping Sheep Too Warm. Many farmers would fatten a few sheep in the winter if they did not have an idea that a basement barn was essential to success in this business. The only advantage in a basement for sheep is that their fodder can be stored above and thrown down to them through a chute. As for the extra warmth of the basement it is well enough for other stock, but sheep do not need it. A shed which will exclude rain and snow is better for them than to be cooped up in a base-ment and lying on the pile of bedding which they are working into a manure pile, The barn basement is necessary for those who grow early lambs, but for other than breeding ewes it is no advantage.

A New Business.
Prof. W. E. Britton, the modest but capable horticulturist of the Connecticut Experiment Station, advises a few young men of each township to obtain spraying outfits and make a business of spraying their neighbors' crops with sufficient frequency and thoroughness to insure against blights, rots and insects. No doubt it would pay. J. H. Hale favored such co-operative spraying, and thought fruit growers could afford to pay for it on a sliding scale. afford to pay for it on a sliding scale. Thus, if an apple orchard yielded 95 per cent. of perfect fruit, he might pay a certain amount per tree for the spraying, whereas, if it only yielded 25 per cent, of perfect fruit, the payment would be reduced in proportion. He believed that this would be a great ncentive, as the boys would work for the increased pay.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Seventeen Concise Rules For the Guidance of Road Masters-How to Malutain Telford and Macadam Highways in a State of Efficiency.

The L.A.W. and Good Roads Bulletin states that the Road Improvement Association of London, England, recently issued a circular containing seventeen rules for the guidance of roadmasters in keeping macadam and telford roads in proper repair, as follows: 1. Never allow a hollow, a rut or a puddle to remain on a road, but fill it up at once with chips from the stone done considerable, in recent years, to

3. Never put fresh stones on the road if, by cross-picking and a thorough use of the rake, the surface can be made smooth and kept at the proper strength and section.
4. Remember that the rake is the

most useful tool in your collection, and it should be kept at hand the whole year round.
5. Do not spread large patches of le over the whole width of the road, but coat the middle or horse

track first, and when this has wern in coat each of the sides in turn. 6. In moderately dry weather and on hard roads always pick up the old surface into ridges six inches apart, and remove all large and projecting stones

before applying a new coating.

7. Never spread stones more than one stone deep, but add a second layer when the first has worn in, if one coat. be not enough.

8. Never shoot stones on the road and crack them where they lie, or a smooth surface will be out of the ques

9. Never put a stone upon the road for repairing purposes that will not freely pass in every direction through inch ring, and remember that smaller stones should be used for patching and for all slight repairs. 10. Recollect that hard stones should be broken to finer gauge than soft, but that the two-inch gauge is the largest that should be used under any circumstances where no steam roller is 10. Recollect that hard stones should circumstances where no steam roller is

droppings, sods, or grass and other rubbish, when used for this purpose, will ruin the best road ever construct-

13. Remember that water-worn or rounded stones should never be used upon steep gradients, or they will fail 14. Never allow dust or mud to lie

on the surface of the roads, for either of these will double the cost of main-

in a few hours. ember that the middle of the road should always be a little higher

than the sides, so that rain may run into the side sutters at once.

17. Never allow the water tables, gutters and ditches to clog up, but keep them clear the whole year Every roadmaster and superviso should cut these rules out and paste them in his everyday hat. To make

a good road is one thing, and to keep it in good repair is quite another The fine roads in Europe are the re-

sult of a splendid repair system, where every defect is promptly corrected before it has time to cause serious damage to the highway. Keeping a Large Stock of Fowls. We have often been asked our opin-

ion about the keeping of fowls in large

numbers, and we have always dis-couraged the idea unless the poultry farmer was an experienced hand with fowls and had a certain amount of money to spare in making the experi-The number of poultry that can profitably be kept by one person depends upon the accommodation available for the purpose, the time at disposal for the feeding and cleaning of houses and yards and the expert knowledge of the person in charge Also there is the opportunity to sell the eggs and surplus stock at a fair price to be considered. With experience and suitable premises one man could attend to from 500 to 800 fowls, with a little assistance and make them pay well, but 99 out of 100 would make a failure of the attempt.

The Neat Woman Does not scorn to wear a veil in a

high wind. Does not economize on the manicure's services. Does not neglect the day of small

Does not regard the pin as a sub-

stitute for the needle. Does not wear shoes unblacked or run down at the heel. Does not allow her skirts to become frayed or her elbows worn.-New York

A Streicher. sald the "So he did't get a job ?" bass drummer to the first violinist. "Why didn't our boss take him?" "Because he wasn't any good. Why, the old man said he didn't have snap erough in him to play in a rubber band."-Truth.

Bad Slip. "How did it happen you got defeated?" asked the friend. "I thought you had the horny handed farmers dead to "I did," said the late candidate, "but I forgot myself and ate pie with fork."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

All the Same Thing. sor-The ancients used palm as an emblem of capture and victory.
Smart Student—I suppose that's why the moderns use them so extensively

at weddings.

THE BLACK TURKEY.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE LONDON ROAD It Is a Loug-Established Variety. But Not Very Popular.

All of our turkeys are descendants of the wild bird. The wild turkey in plumage is almost indentical with our bronze variety. It is, therefore, quite probable that the black turkey was produced from the domesticated wild, either by continuously selecting the blackest specimens, those showing the least tendency towards bands, or that through melanism a black specimen or specimens sported from the common kind, and became the foundation of this variety. The black is a long-es-tablished variety. In certain parts of England it was, until quite recently, up at once with chips from the stone heap.

2. Always use chips for patching and for all repairs during the summer sea
black fowls are handsome, American prejudice to the contrary notwith-standing. Black plumage means black teak and legs, or approximately so, with white skin. Black is the most lustrous plumage we have. In the sun-light the greens and purples are ex-tremely beautiful. But black in this country, owing to unreasoning prejudice, is not a popular color. Only one black variety of fowls is widely popular-the Langshan. The Minorca



"PURE-BLOODED" BLACK TURKEYS.

black ought to be popular, for its wear-ers are usually hardy and always beautiful. So, with this prejudice in view, we need not wonder that black turkeys black turkey should be black throughcircumstances where no steam roller is employed.

11. Never be without your ring gauge; remember Macadam's advice, that any stone you cannot easily put into your mouth should be broken smaller.

12. Use chips, if possible, for binding newly-laid stones together, and remember that road sweepings, horse droppings, sods, or grass and other rubbish, when used for this purpose, predict how many generations it will take to obliterate it wholly.—American

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Make the shelter sufficiently warm, so that the hogs will not bed too closely

at the first shower, and that mud forms a wet blanket which will keep the road in a fifthy condition for weeks at a time, instead of allowing it to which its friends especially claim good. which its friends especially claim good merit as both beef and milk production or as a double-purpose cow. It is of medium size, some specimens being quite large, solid red in color, of course hornless. The breeders in the home countles have had decidedly different ideas in mind, and specimens of the breed frequently differ much in form, size and dairy quality. As a breed the cows give a good quantity of milk above the average in percentage fat.

A great many people have woefully, exaggerated ideas about the profit from fowls. If they have been successful with a small flock, nothing is more natural than to figure out how greatly their profits would be increased. There is much fallacy underlying this notion. There are comparatively few men who have the executive ability to keep a large lot of fowls free from disease and in just the condition to produce eggs when eggs are in great demand. In all farm operations close attention to details is essential to success. In the management of chickens and hens there is nothing except de-

tails. It does not pay to be in a hurry to turn off a cow for fattening because she will not breed. Milk her as long as possible and give her plenty of good feed. If the cow is a really good one, she will more than pay the cost of keeping through the winter, and will bring a higher price in spring than if sold now. A farrow cow to provide milk for family use is often a great convenience on farms where all the cows are bred to drop their calves in the spring. The feed should be made as succulent as possible, so as to encourage milk producing rather than fattening until nearly spring, when the ning in of other cows will make the milk from the farrow cow of less importance.

A Hint to Bean Growers.

Plow deeply, make the soil rich, and plant as early as possible to snap beans in rows two feet apart. At the second hoeing plant lima beans between the rows, so as to make the hills four feet apart each way. By the time the snap beans have yielded two pickings, the limas will want all the ground. Then pull the snap beans and use them, with all the weeds, as a mulch for the limas. This will insure the latter against the bad effects of drouth, and also bring the limas into the latest market, when they fetch the highest price, besides getting double service from the land. Limas grown by this system yielded more and better berries the past year than when grown alone equally good culture. In raising other crops, it will be possible to grow an early crop for market, and also as

She Heard Them O'er and O'er. "Have you formulated a plan of engagement proposals, Maude, for leap "No, Kate; but I have all the old rags by heart."—Exchange.

An Indignity. "Why is Miss Proper's picture so se

"The photographer asked her to look