

cully in sitting down and montally erecting and equipping a creamery, running it for 15 or 20 years, and then rolling on the accumulated profits. Practically, there are many difficulties to overcome, which, until our farmers understand the advantages of the creamery system better than they do, would make it a risky speculation. But when once these difficulties are surmounted, I believe the creamery could be run on this system with profit and to the satisfaction of patron, operator and consumer. In New Brunswick we have intervaes, islands and marshes where the fertility of the soil is maintained by an alluvial deposit, and which yield heavy crops of hay, followed by a luxuriant growth of pasturage. We suffer little from extremes of climate. Our markets are good, for first-class butter will bring at any time 25 cts. per pound. And yet, with all these advantages, the creamery is almost a foreign element with us. We have resources, but they are undeveloped; we have possibilities, which have yet to become realities.—A. B. Wilmot, Oromoto, N. B.

#### The Valley of the Tobique.

Major O. R. Arnold of Sussex, N. B. was appointed game warden some time ago by the government, and in discharge of his duties left home on the 16th of last February in the Tobique Valley, returning on the 21st of March. I had the pleasure of meeting him recently, and describing his trip he said he went up the Tobique River sixty-five miles, and covered most of the distance on snowshoes. The depth of the snow on the level ranges between 5 and 7 feet. The banks of the river are settled by farmers of the best class except at the mouth, where there is an Indian village under the care of Father O'Leary. The Danish settlement is above the Indian reserve and between the Tobique and Salmon rivers and is in a prosperous condition. On the other side of the river is the Scotch settlement, and along this is Birch Ridge. The last named place was cleared up by a Mr. Murton, an Englishman and his partner Mr. Sutherby. They are both wealthy men. At Red Rapids Mr. Chas. Roberts carries on farming operations on a large scale. His lands are very fertile. Last year he harvested 110 bushels of wheat and 80 bushels of peas, and from 800 to 1,000 bushels of oats,—besides being presented with 5 colts from as many brood mares. Mr. Roberts is the father of 12 children, and in this particular is an ideal settler. A great many of the farmers lumber all winter, and it was noticeable that those who do, are no

as prosperous as their brethren, who devote themselves entirely to agriculture the whole year. At the foot of Session Ridge a farmer by the name of Briggs resides. He has good houses, harness and sleds. The banks of the river are not overflowed like those of the St. John. The best farms are on the plateaux, between the intervaes and the hills. At the Ox-bow and Riley's brook are to be found very fine intervaes. Both the plateaux and intervaes were originally covered with forest,—They are now growing beautiful timothy hay. The soil is practically inexhaustible. He travelled on the river most of the way west, alone. All the responsible settlers were in favor of having the game protected. This did not include fish. No recent breakage of the law has occurred. In 1871 over 200 moose were slaughtered in one place for the sake of their hides. One can sell all he raises without searching for a market. The lumbermen go to your very door to purchase supplies. The one great drawback is occasional frost, which is injurious to the grain. When at Nictau he was the guest of Mr. W. H. Miller, who has a farm consisting of between 300 and 400 acres, and raised 700 bushels of oats last year. Mr. Miller is supplied with all the modern agricultural implements and is advancing rapidly on the road to wealth.

The major is not a young man, but it is doubtful if the average "young man" could have taken the same trip, under similar circumstances, and looked as well upon his return.—TREBLE.

#### DRAFT AND TROTTING STALLIONS.

##### A Description of Some Choice Stock on P. E. Island.

While on P. E. Island a short time ago I had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Heartz's stock farm situated two miles from Charlottetown. Mr. Heartz commenced a few years ago breeding a few horses for pleasure and now has sixty-four on hand. With the exception of Duroc, an imported Percheron and two mares, they were all raised by himself. Duroc is a magnificent specimen of the draught stallion, weighing over one ton, and as nimble on his feet as one could wish. He is in color a dappled grey, was bought in New York, together with two mares, out of a lot of one hundred and forty stallions after landing from France. Duroc is leaving on the Island a class of large horses hard to find elsewhere. One of his colts last fall was sold to go to the United States for \$3000; another to head a stock farm in British Columbia for \$1000. On the farm are two pure bred stallions, five years of age, that weigh over 1700 lbs.

each. They have the best of feet with good cordy legs and plenty of action, so hard to find in a horse of their weight. Mr. Heartz does not stop at raising Percherons, but has a number of trotting stock, many of them one and two years old, sired by Preceptor, he by Nutwood, 218½, dam by Faucoast, 221½. They are, without exception, large, mostly chestnut, with that big slashing gait so much admired by horsemen. One, a filly standard bred by Preceptor, dam by All Right, is to be sent to Highlawn farm, Leo, Mass., to be bred to Alcantara, 223, sire of 21 trotters to beat 2,30 in 1890, at a service fee of \$250. Among the lot are two standard bred stallions, four and five years old, by Hernando out of All Right mares, both bright bays with black points. The writer has seen most of the trotting stallions in the provinces and for style, action and the general appearance considers them second to none.

At Summerside through the kindness of J. A. Gourlie v.s. we were shown Administrator 2,29, who although twenty-eight years old this spring has as much vim as a four year old. One advantage Administrator has over most of the trotting stallions is size, he being large with plenty of bone and muscle. Hernando 2891, was next shown. He is of good size with a coat as fine and glossy as silk, and a perfect disposition which he imparts to his colts. Hernando was sired by the Great Almont 33, whose descendants number more than three hundred horses with records from 2,12½ to 2,50. Hernando was not only a trotter, as his record of 2,37½ on a slow half mile track shows, but is getting them as well. Bessie Clay, as a two-year-old, holds the champion record of 2,54 on a maritime track. Almont Hilkes as a two year old last season obtained his record of 2,50½ in a third head. Hernando seems to make his best nick with All Right mares, but perhaps he has had more of that breed to his cover than any other, and when fillies by such fashionable horses as Administration, Preceptor, Crayton, Physician, Parkside, etc. are bred to him, the produce can not well help but be trotters.

Crayton 4346, by Onward 2,25½, sire of thirty two with records from 2,17, to 2,30 was next seen, he is rather on the under-size, being pluggy built, Crayton's dam was by Hero of Thorndale sire of Bob Johnson 2,18½ and Alice Taylor 2,30. Crayton's breeding comes from the best speed producing channels to be found in the United States. His owner Mr. Noonan tells me he is to be retired from the stud early in the season to be trained in a fast record from which his style of go-