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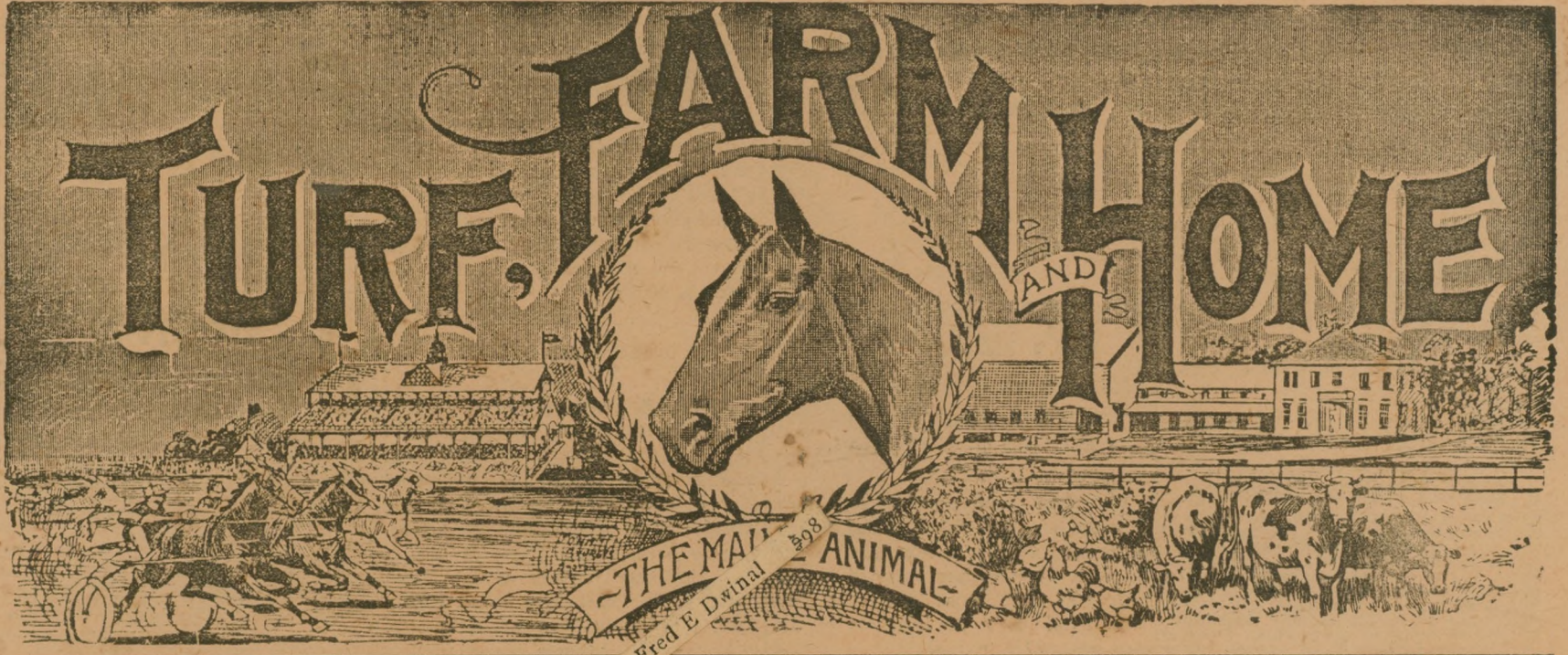
5-10-1899

**Turf, Farm and Home- Vol. 21, No. 46 - May 10, 1899**

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VOL. XXI.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1899.

NO. 46

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

The department of chemistry at the University of Maine has recently added to its equipment a number of valuable pieces of apparatus, several of which were specially imported from Germany. Among these are a 1-16 h. p. hot air engine for driving stirring and shaking apparatus; Blair's stirring apparatus for iron analysis; two Schiff's micrometers; a Jewell still; a Pulfrich's refractometer, made by Max Wohl, Bonn, for determining refractive indices of liquids, which will indicate to the fourth decimal; Hite's apparatus for determining molecular weights, and Beckman's apparatus for both freezing and boiling methods; a saccharometer made by Reichert of Vienna; a Ruhmkorff coil made by Wohl, which will emit a four-inch spark; and a set of eight Auschnitt normal thermometers, reading from 15 degrees to 600 degrees Centigrade.

The baccalaureate sermon at the University of Maine is to be delivered this year by the Rev. Seth C. Beach, pastor of the Unitarian church in Bangor. Mr. Beach was born in Marion, N. Y., graduated from Union college in 1863, and from the Harvard Divinity school in 1866. He has been in Bangor since 1891. Mr. Beach was located in Augusta from 1867-69; in Dedham, Mass., 1875-88, and was superintendent of missionary work in northern New York for the American Unitarian association, from 1888-91. Two years ago the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., LL. D., editor of the Christian Advocate, and four years ago by the Rev. Martyn Summerbell, D. D., pastor of the Free Will Baptist church in Lewiston, and a member of the faculty of the Cobb Divinity school.

Edward J. Blake, C. E. University of Maine, 1879, formerly of North Bridgton, Maine, has been promoted from chief engineer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., a position he has held for some years, to consulting engineer of the same road.

Between fifteen hundred and two thousand trees and shrubs have recently been planted on the campus of the University of Maine. Extensive improvements are to be made in grading the grounds about the athletic field and during the summer considerable work will be done on the cinder track, including the addition of a 220 yards straightaway.

The theses of the seniors in the course in electrical engineering at the University of Maine show a wide range of subjects. They are as follows: Eben Pierce Bassett, Bangor,

and Hall Farrington Hoxie, Waterville, Tests of two 25 h. p. Thomson-Houston Railway Motors; Harold Hayward Clark, Ellsworth and Herman Henry Oswald, Philadelphia Pa., Design and Construction of 1 h. p. Induction Motor; Mars' all Buckland Downing, Dover, and William Bradley Morell, Amherst, Mass., Design and Construction of a Three Phase Dynamo; Irving Harry Drew, Bar Harbor, and Charles Eilert Blackwell Madison, Design and Construction of Storage Cells of the Zinc Lead Type, Archer Lewis Grover, Bethel, and Edwin St. Elmo Mosher, Presque Isle, Design for Wiring Proposed Engineering Building for the U. of M.; George Woodman Hersey, Design for the Equipment of a Proposed Power House for the U. of M. at Stillwater Falls; William Wallace Haney, Eastport, and Edward Everett Palmer, So. Bridgton, Test of the U. of M. Lighting Plant; John Wilson Brown, Brimfield, Mass., and Rufus Houdlette Carleton, Cedar Grove, Test on Resistance of Ground Return of the B. O. & O. St. Ry., Harry Sanford Heyer, Friendship, Comparison of Various Methods of Testing Motors.

Prof. H. M. Estabrooke, of the University of Maine, delivered a lecture Friday before the students of the Lee

Normal Academy, on Elements of Good Citizenship.

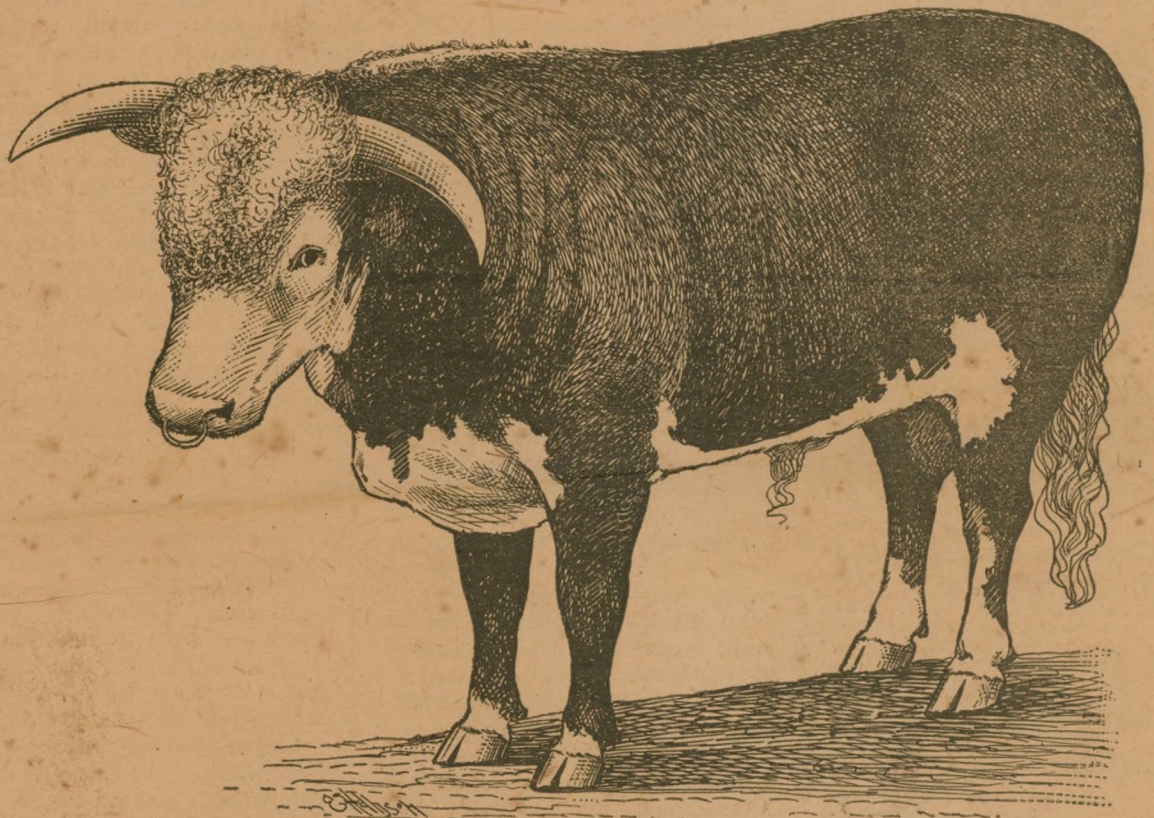
It is an encouraging indication of improved business conditions that the demand for engineers is greater than for many years. One of the younger members of the faculty at the University of Maine has resigned to accept a position with a large electrical company; graduates have been called for in mechanical and civil engineering; and a considerable number of students have left college temporarily, or for the remainder of the year to take railroad or other engineering work. The graduates seldom have difficulty in finding employment, and there are always some students who obtain technical work for their vacations, but the call has not often come so early in the year for so many men. The electrical course is a new one, but the graduates find openings, and at good advantage to themselves.

Mr. Will Miller of Auburn has just shipped to Mr. Newman, the general manager of the Portland Electric R. R. Co., an iron grey gelding that stands 16 hands, is a great knee actor, fine gaited and can show a 40 gait. This horse was purchased for Mr. Newman's private driving and it is believed that he has a prize.

Mr. J. J. Druery, the Augusta blacksmith, has a five-year-old bay gelding by Nelson's Wilkes, that is a very promising horse. This horse is a three quarter's brother to Little Miss and is believed to be equally as fast. He goes to A. M. Turner of Washington, who will train at Union this season for handling in a few days, but as he has never seen a track or had any work whatever, he will undoubtedly not be severely pushed this season, but will probably have a few slow races this fall. We question if Nelson's Wilkes has sired a better pattern of speed than this colt and we shall watch him with a good deal of interest as Mr. Turner begins to work him.

Don't forget the race June 10th at the No. Anson Trotting Park. The association opens the trotting and pacing season by giving 2.50 and 2.35 class, trot and pace, for \$100 in each class.

R. H. Union of Salem, Mass., arrived in this town last night for a few days' stay at Union Farm where he delights to inspect the finely bred stock under the care of the superintendent, Mr. Greenleaf. A young filly by Nelson 2.09 was one of the new arrivals that particularly interested Mr. Union and attracted not a little of his attention.



AN OCEAN VOYAGER.  
Leafwin, the thoroughbred Hereford Bull Imported by A. J. Libby of Embden, landed in Boston May 5th, after Three Trips Across the Ocean.

2010:233



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4. Liver Right.
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## EDITORIAL CHIT CHAT.

We often hear parents regretting that the boys and girls of today cannot be prevailed upon to remain at home, or even to take any interest in the affairs at home, even if they consent to remain. It is the question of the day, especially in rural districts, how to keep the boys at home. We recently visited a large farm and it almost seems as though we discovered the secret. We at least found out why the particular boy we met was willing and content to remain on the farm. In fact he wanted to stay, and was as contented and happy as the average lad thinks he would be if he could only live on the street and hang around the stores or shops.

It was a stock farm we visited and the stables were filled with fine horses. The boy was given the care of some of them and allowed to drive them under favorable conditions. He of course had to work, but he was not given all the drudgery of the place but was treated as a partner in the business, for he received a share from all the sales made. This made him interested in the prosperity of the stock. If it was in prosperous, thrifty condition it was more likely to sell readily and a ready sale meant a part of the purchase price for him. He had something to look forward to, and cheerfully and faithfully did he labor. There is no power on earth that will keep a bright, ambitious boy on the farm if he is not made to feel that it is for his interest to remain. Giving him all the disagreeable work and taking all the light and agreeable work to yourself will never pay in the end, as many a parent has found out when it was too late.

The other day a well known business man came to a small New England factory town and enquired if there was any stock for sale in the factory, the chief industry of the place. He was told that all the stock was worth par, and of late had been selling for \$1.05. He remarked that he would pay that price for all that he could get, and he quickly bought and paid for a majority of the stock of the company that owned and controlled the mill. When it was all turned over to him he told a company of citizens who had gathered to congratulate him on his purchase that he was no stranger to the town, for forty years before he had worked in the mill for the princely sum of \$2 per week, "and I earned the money" he added. "I kept on earning money and taking care of it and now own several larger mills than this, but

## J. W. THOMPSON, STARTING JUDGE.

Having had considerable experience and flattering success as an amateur in the past, I have decided to offer my services to Agricultural Societies and Trotting Associations as a starting judge, and am ready to make contracts for dates. Terms reasonable and will be made known on application. Address

**J. W. THOMPSON, Canton, Maine.**

thought I would like to own the mill that I first earned a dollar in."

The above is a very pretty piece of sentiment as well as being a true story, and it illustrates what can be accomplished by a live boy who works industriously, even at small wages, and saves his earnings. They are the boys who make the men of affairs in the world of today.

## SOME GOOD STOCK.

Wallace S. Pillsbury and C. C. Harvey, of Fort Fairfield recently bought of J. R. Murphy, mayor of Woodstock, two standard bred and registered mares, both granddaughters of the world-famous progenitor of speed, George Wilkes 2.22. One is also a granddaughter of Jay Gould 2.21 1/4 (sire of the great race mare Pixley 2.08 1/4, and grandsire of Robert J. 2.01 1/2) and the other a granddaughter of Harold (sire of Maud S. 2.08 1/4, and grandsire of Kremlin 2.07 1/4, Early Bird 2.10, Benzetta, four-year-old trotting race record 2.06 1/4, Estasy, two-year-old pacing record 2.10 1/2, and many others.) The mares in question are Caracole, and Province Bell 2.34 1/4. The latter is by Lumps 2.21, by George Wilkes; dam Ray Gould 2.28 1/2, by Jay Gould; second dam old Emeline, the famous dam of nine in the 2.30 list. Province Bell has a record half in 1.09 and has trotted it faster. She is now in foal to Pure Wilkes, 2.17 1/2, the racing stallion owned by Mr. J. R. Murphy of Woodstock. Caracole is by King Wilkes 2.22 1/4, by George Wilkes; dam Flutter, by Harold; second dam Tweedle, by Woodford Mambrino (grandsire of the great race horse Kremlin 2.07 1/4); third dam Tweedle Dum, by Pilot Jr., grandsire of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See 2.06 1/4. King Wilkes sire of Caracole, has six in the 2.15 list, among them being Rilma 2.09 1/2, and Philonides 2.11 1/4, whose grandsire like Caracole's is Harold.

Caracole was bought several years ago by Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, for \$2,000 and has raised for him three fine colts by Arion 2.07 1/4 and one by Bingen, five-year-old race record 2.06 1/4. She is again in foal by the great Arion, whose two-year-old record was 2.10 1/4, and who was bought at that age by Mr. Forbes, for \$125,000, the largest amount ever paid for a trotting horse.

Caracole and Province Bell will be bred this season to Pure Wilkes 2.17 1/2, by Red Wilkes, by George Wilkes.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Somerset Agricultural Society May 5th it was voted to have a 2.50 class trot and pace, purse \$100 for the June meeting, Saturday the 17th.

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## OUR SHERMAN LETTER.

Sherman, Me., April 29, 1899.

Mr. Editor.—I feel as though I ought to write a little now and then for the Turf, and should enjoy doing so if there was more to write about in the horse line. We have had a very cold winter in this section, but the spring will be earlier by at least ten days than last year. I was sick with the gripe in the winter and so did not feel like writing.

I saw a piece in the Turf in regard to fitting horses for sale and I feel like endorsing every word the writer said. I sold my driving horse a few days ago and wished to replace him with another. I went to look at some finely bred ones owned by H. G. Sleeper, of this town. He had two, a filly and a gelding. They were beauties and well bred, being by Glenarm; dam by Olindo, by Olympus; second dam by Ames Knox. I asked the owner to lead them out so I could look at them. He handed me a bridle and said I could if I wanted to but his life was not insured. I then asked the hired man to lead them out; he also declined, but they were turned out in the yard and what I could tell by seeing them there I liked them very much. The man wants to sell badly, and I wanted to buy, but when they could not be led out in the floor with safety, what inducement is there for one to buy? Horse raisers must put their goods in the most attractive form in order to sell, and if those colts had been broken I should have been willing to pay a good sum. As it is I shall start Monday, May 1st down to Bangor and see what I can do around there. I sold a fine horse simply by having him broken so he could show what there was in him. He was said to be the best broken horse in town, but if he had been like those I spoke of above, there would have been no sale.

I noticed in the Turf of the 26th that the Coachers at Boston did not carry off all the prizes; the trotting bred ones were in it in spite of the craze for high steppers. It may be all right for a horse to paw the air if they have only a few miles to go each day, but if I was going to buy a road horse I should rather they would use their energy in getting ahead than trying to see how high they could climb, but I think the high stepping craze, like lots of other idiotic notions, will have its day and then be quietly laid away to enjoy the sleep that knows no waking.

I have lately sold my horse. He stood 16-1, weighed between 13 and 14 hundred and could trot better than 2.40, upheaded, and a gentleman who rode behind him said he was the best



## Dyspepsia

The first symptom is usually distress after eating; this is followed by nausea, loss of appetite, headache, pain in the side, constipation, flatulence, dizziness, partial blindness, or palpitation of the heart, often erroneously supposed to be a very dangerous heart disease. These troubles induce mental depression and general bad health. A miserable existence is the result of an ordinary dyspepsia that has been neglected, or that other remedies have failed to cure. One Semit Tablet taken regularly after each meal will cure dyspepsia.



Biliousness is caused by inaction of the liver. When the bowels do not have a natural daily movement the liver becomes engorged, congested, and inflamed, and the bile instead of being properly excreted, is taken up by the blood. The internal organs suffer from an acute inflammation, there are griping pains in the abdomen, headaches, and dizziness. These bilious attacks finally result in a condition where the skin becomes sallow and yellowish, rough and itchy. One Semit Tablet after meals will clear the complexion and cure

## Biliousness

walking horse he ever sat behind. Now I want to buy one to take his place, and I find that if I get one that is as good as he I shall have to pay about twice as much as I got for the one I had. There are lots of chances to buy but they hold them more than a pair will bring in Boston market. Every man has got just the horse I want (let them tell the story) and the perfect horse never was foaled till the one the man wants to sell came along.

I think the present demand for horses will stimulate the farmers to go in to breeding more extensively, and probably about the time the colts are old enough to sell the bottom will drop out of the market, and they will have stock on their hands that won't sell for enough to pay for raising.

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## A NOTED BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Something like a year ago we published in these columns a list of a few of the broodmares to be found at Edgewood Farm, No. Grafton, Mass., and stated that Mr. Inches, the proprietor, had selected these mares for the purpose of breeding his stallions Electwood 14074 and Pedlar 2.18½ to them, believing that the results would prove the superiority of the stallions as sires of extreme speed.

The first lot of foals produced from these mares are now coming into their yearling form and they are a choice lot indeed, and when old enough to be put in training we believe they will every one of them do credit to the Edgewood Farm stallions.

The writer recently visited Edgewood Farm and in the absence of the proprietor was shown the stock by Mr. Moody, the intelligent and painstaking superintendent. While all the stock looked well, we were particularly pleased with the good size and rugged appearance of the yearlings. The stock at this place always looks well, but this spring it is unusually sleek in appearance, even to the broodmares, that on too many farms are liable to get the go by.

Among the good yearlings that especially attracted our attention might be mentioned a good chestnut colt by Pedlar, out of Calera by Pancoast. This is such a fine individual that he will be kept entire and we predict for him a brilliant future, also a half brother out of Daisy Lambert. In the adjoining stall we found a filly by Pedlar, out of Jessamine, she by Alclayone out of Jessie Alma, by Allectus. Another filly by Pedlar out of Wedgewood's Daughter. Another is a brown colt by Chetto out of Lark and a chestnut filly by Chetto out of Kathleen, she by Fearnought Jr. The brown filly by Stranger out of Juno Wilkes has all the indication of a great mare, and she is prized as highly as any on the farm. Another is a brown colt by Binnacle, out of the good mare Roseland. A colt by Pedlar out of the mare Kalka by Kremlin, second dam by Kentucky Prince is marked as a prize and we have no doubt but what he will prove one.

Leaving the yearlings we come to some very choice two-year-olds but have only space to mention a gelding by Electwood, dam Kathleen and a filly by Binnacle out of Roseland.

Three-year-olds that especially attracted our attention was a filly by Electwood, dam Duett by Princeps, a gelding, also by Electwood, out of Lola by Patron 2.14¼. There was also a good Electwood four-year-old seen, out of a thoroughbred mare, that was very attractive.

We think that we cannot do better than to refer once more to the great band of brood mares still to be found at Edgewood and we believe that with such a showing and with such grand stallions as are still kept there, the future of the farm is insured. In looking over the brood mares we were reminded of what was said to us in Boston recently by a Massachusetts

breeder, who is well acquainted with the breeding interests in Maine. He remarked that Maine was breeding some good horses but what she needed was not more well bred stallions, but more and better brood mares of the right type. What Maine lacks in this respect Mr. Inches has most certainly supplied himself with to a very remarkable degree. Run over the list please, and see if you have recently seen a finer lot of matrons.

Juno Wilkes, by Victor Wilkes; dam Nellie Lambert by Daniel Lambert. Nellie Lambert has six in the list and she herself is in the great brood mare list.

Diligencia is a bay mare, foaled in '93, by Expedition 2.15¼, he by Electioneer; dam Cady Russell, by Harold, own sister to Maud S. The dam of Diligencia was Nutula, sister to Nutwood. She is now five years old and is heavy in foal to Pedlar.

Daisy Lambert 2.23¼ is a chestnut mare, foaled in '85, by Motion; first dam Dolly, by Ethan Allen. She produced to Pedlar last year and is again in foal by him.

Lark, by Binnacle, is a bay mare out of Linnet by Lancaster. She has produced some of the best foals on the farm and is a mare of great promise. She is now in foal to Pedlar.

Calera, by Pancoast, is a brown mare that produced a fine foal last year by Pedlar and was bred back to him; 1st dam Czarina (dam of Candidate 2.16½) by Jay Gould; 2d dam Thornetta (dam of Patti 2.24) by Gen. Knox; 3d dam Lady Thorn 2.18.

Wedgewood's Daughter, by Wedgewood; dam by Richwood, he by Hambletonian 10, is a mare of great promise and is in foal to Pedlar.

Elsbeth 2.27¼ is a pacer by Pedlar; first dam Lula M. by Dauntless, dam of William Penn 2.17¼. This mare is in foal to Electwood and there is great anticipation of the produce.

Bobolink is by Fallis 2.23½, out of the good mare Lark, and she is in foal to Pedlar.

Kathleen is a chestnut mare by Fearnought Jr., first dam Kate, by Carenaught, and second dam of Messenger and Morgan blood. This mare is in foal to Electwood.

Angie Medora by Alcantara, out of a mare by Happy Medium, foaled a handsome bay filly by Epaulet 2.19, May 2, 1899. She is a very handsome mare and a recent arrival at the farm, but if her present foal is any indication of her value she may be counted on as a regular member of the Edgewood family. She has been bred back to Pedlar.

Roseland, a thoroughbred and a most promising one, too, is in foal to Binnacle.

There are in all twelve foals due at the farm this spring, and each one of them is the result of careful and intelligent crossing of prominent blood lines, hence the results will be looked for with more than usual interest.

## AUGUSTA HORSE NOTES.

Mr. T. G. Burleigh and G. S. Burleigh of Vassalboro are to train their horses over the Augusta track this season. These two strings will be a credit to our track.

We are in the deal, are bound to win and will leave no stone unturned to make all perfectly satisfied.

We met with quite a loss, having

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50 stalls burned just three days after signing the lease. But they will be replaced by new ones.

H. R. Sturgis sent a good pair of dark grey drivers to J. H. May last week and I understand they brought a good round figure.

I let my big bay St. Croix gelding go last Thursday and I rather think the purchaser will be well pleased.

I just purchased a chestnut gelding, six years old by a son of Nelson's Wilkes; 1st dam by Constellation, she being the dam of Col. Pitt 2.19¼. My colt's dam is a black Morgan mare, of good size and has thrown three good colts. He stands 15-3, weighs 945 lbs., and is thin; will make 1050 lbs. easy. I like him.

Mr. Wadleigh and Mr. McCausland are still picking them up. The latter went to Palermo Thursday and bought a good big bay mare, 16 hands, dark bay and a good looker. They have a lot of good sized horses on hand. The pair of blacks are looking fine as silk.

LEE.

## A PROMISING FOAL.

Mr. Editor.—We had a fine filly dropped the 4th inst. She is bay with black points and white pastern behind. Her dam is a Kentucky bred mare and her sire is Messenger Wilkes. She stood 37 inches high when two hours old.

Yours respectfully,  
E. Y. SHAW & SON, Oak Hill Farm, Topsham, Me.



# **TURF, FARM AND HOME**

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BY THE  
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WATERVILLE, MAINE.

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**Veterinary Editor.**

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## **FACT AND FANCY.**

In all the discussions in regard to the ultimate speed of the trotter, so far as I, and I believe the majority of horsemen are concerned, a fast record is only a demonstration of the ability of the horse to perform, aided and abetted by the skill of the breeder and the trainer, and is simply a demonstration of the fact that improvement has been made, and to what extent. If we argue, and could prove that Flora Temple and Lady Suffolk could under like conditions take as fast a record as Alix or Nancy Hanks, then have our efforts at improvement been in vain, and improved, or scientific breeding is a myth. There is however, no earthly reason to argue that improvement has not been made in the past, and equally, no reason to assert that the limit of speed has been reached. Where that limit is no man can positively say, but as there is a limit to the speed even of a machine, there must also be a limit beyond which muscle and bone and sinew cannot go, and from the fact that so many have reached a point just inside 2.10 to fail of improvement and to drop back, while even the best and most brilliant prospects have fallen outside of the 2.00 mark, leads me to believe that about at that point lies the ultimate speed of the trotter. My friend S. W. Farlin of the Horse Breeder is an optimist on the two-minute question, and in the last issue of his paper tells us how the two-minute trotter will be bred. He says: "The fact that the Boston Planet, Gray Eagle, Wagner, Glencoe, American Eclipse, Margrave, Trustee and Williamson's Belmont strains are found more frequently in the pedigrees of the world's champion light harness performers than any other thoroughbred crosses seems to indicate that those strains coalesce or assimilate more readily with recognized trotting strains than any others that have yet been tried. We believe that those breeders who confine their experiments to such thoroughbred strains as have proved most successful in producing extreme speed at the trot in the past will succeed best, provided the ancestors through which these strains are attained have for generations proved that they possessed all the qualities of first-class race horses. We believe that the two-minute trotter is sure to come, and also believe that such a combination of blood lines as suggested above is the most likely to produce him or her." This is a logical conclusion, and though I should differ with him in his judgment in regard to the appearance of the two-minute trotter, I can go hand in hand with him in the statement that should he come, he should be the result of breeding, to serve any useful purpose as an object lesson.

I am led to these remarks by noting a short article in the same issue of the Horse Breeder from a writer who takes Mr. George P. Floyd to task for asserting that "the grand children of this generation will be as gray as badgers before even they will see the 2.00

trotter. The writer don't believe any such nonsense." He says: "As this is giving at the least, a quarter of a century in which to do the act it is quite safe to predict that the feat will be accomplished. However, the effort to accomplish such a fast record must not be limited to the appliances that are now used, for the improvement in appliances from time to time has had much to do with reducing the record from 2.29½ in 1845 to 2.03¾ in 1894. Lady Suffolk 2.29½ was, at her period, the leader of perhaps a hundred horses then in training, while Alix 2.03¾ is at the head of many thousand. Nevertheless, Lady Suffolk may have been the equal of Alix in trotting prerequisites, i. e. in ability and in inclination. I base my hope and expectation of yet seeing the two-minute trotter upon the ground of there being still further improvement in the trotter's paraphernalia." If there has been no improvement in ability or inclination since Lady Suffolk's day, then has all our labor been in vain, and if all improvement in speed and records is the result of improved paraphernalia, why not load a trotter on an express train and give him his last and final record at once. Of what possible benefit or honor can there be in a record of two minutes unless as an indication of improved speed by breeding. Of course there has been great improvement in both "inclination and ability" since the days of Lady Suffolk and Flora Temple, how much, with the improved conditions, we may never be able to demonstrate, and while I do not believe in going back to the heavy sulkeys and slow tracks of Lady Suffolk's day, or even to the high wheel of Maud S., I do believe in taking conditions as they are and as we find them as time passes. If a record of two minutes is reached by legitimate means and is the result of breeding and training it will be valuable from a scientific standpoint, but if the result of specially prepared "paraphernalia," it will be of no value to breeding, and will only excite contempt and disgust.

I have received the 1899 catalogue of Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass., where the great race horse and champion, Kremlin 2.07¾ holds court. The farm itself is all that wealth and good taste can make it and is described by a recent visitor as "a charming place hemmed in by mountains. The barns are simply exquisite, not gaudy, but nice and convenient for the business. They were constructed by Mr. Allen who has been in the business here for fifteen years." Some idea of the magnitude of the breeding operations here can be gathered from the fact that 115 animals are in the catalogue for 1899. Kremlin 2.07¾, the premier stallion, is a bay horse with black points, 15 hands, 3¾ inches high, with such substance as to carry his weight up to 1150 pounds and he was foaled April 8th, 1887. As a five-year-old, in 1892, all eyes were turned to Kremlin, for his performances were the admiration of all horsemen, as he was the first stallion to win three races in which the heats averaged as fast as 2.15, which races included the Transylvania Stakes won in straight heats in 2.11½, 2.13, 2.11¾, in a field of 13 of the fastest horses in the country. Next came his wonderful public trials against time, in which he three times beat the stallion record of 2.08¾ held by Palo Alto, and in each of the seven miles he trotted faster than any five-year-old stallion had ever done before. As an individual Kremlin possesses size, substance and bone; speed quality and intelligence and his breeding is at all points the high-water mark of extreme speed. His sire, Lord Russell, (brother to Maud S. 2.08¾) by Harold, out of Miss Russell by Pilot Jr. is the sire of 24 in

2.30, including Kremlin 2.07¾, Russellmont 2.12¾, Hustler Russell (p) 2.12¾, and his dam is Eventide by Woodford Mambrino (record 2.21½); 2d dam Vara by Hambletonian 10; 3d dam Venus by American Star. With such a strong and unsurpassed combination of individual qualities and rich breeding, Kremlin could hardly fail to be a pronounced and successful sire, and such he is proving, being already the sire of Rival (4) 2.20½ and six others in 2.30, with a host which have shown by fast trials, their ability to take fast records. Lancelot 2.23, a stable companion of Kremlin, in the stud at Allen Farm, is a bay horse with white hind ankles, 15½ hands high, and was also foaled in 1887. His sire was Messenger Duroc, and his dam the great mare Green Mountain Maid, (dam of nine in the list,) dam of Electioneer, by Harry Clay 2.29. Lancelot is proving a great sire of speed and is the sire of Lyric 2.14¾ (2.26¾ at two years) Malvollo (p) 2.17¾ and several others in 2.30, including the yearling filly Leone 2.28½, the champion of 1892. Mazatlan 2.26¾, by Electioneer; dam Rosemont by Piedmont 2.17¾; 2d dam Beautiful Bells 2.29½, by The Moor is at the farm and he is the sire of Causist 2.20¾. Another stallion is Pistachio (p) 2.21¾, by Belmont; dam Miss Russell (dam of Maud S. 2.08¾) by Pilot Jr. Pistachio is a chestnut horse, with star and is the sire of Carya (4) 2.15¾, which mare will be remembered as a winner at the Maine State Fair at Lewiston in 1896. Unkemet 2.21½ is a chestnut horse by Lancelot; dam Rusina by Belmont; 2d dam Miss Russell (dam of Maud S. 2.08¾) by Pilot Jr. This concludes the list of stallions in service and the brood mares are equally of individual excellence and rich breeding, the first one recorded being Aida De Clare by Lord Russell (full brother to Maud S. 2.08¾); dam Aida (full sister to Dexter 2.17¾) with a four-year-old record of 2.26½. Many are performers with fast records, others are producers, and some unite both qualifications, and all are well bred in the best producing lines, while the youngsters are such as would "logically" be expected from the union of such sires and dams as are found sheltered at Allen Farm.

My friend Kimball C. Atwood of New York City, a native of Maine, has a stable of trotters in training at the Parkway track under the charge of the Northland Farm trainer, M. P. Devy. The list as published in the Trotter and Pacer is as follows: "M. P. Devy, at the Parkway Driving Club has the following, mostly youngsters, belonging to Kimball C. Atwood, proprietor of the Northland Stock Farm. Oradell, N. J.: Falcon, bay filly (3) by Panryn; dam by Gen. Benton; Northland Star, bay filly (2) by Axworthy; dam Starletta 2.21¾ by Starlight; Princess May 2.29¾, brown mare by Wilton; dam Forest Queen 2.29¾ by Forest King; Neilson, bay mare by Philippe (son of Nelson 2.09); dam by Maine Duroc; Northland Student (1) by Savant; dam Baby by Daniel Lambert; Predeliction, black mare by Curfew; dam Fanny D. by Kentucky Prince; Northland, brown colt (3) by Mambrino King; dam Aubine 2.18 by Young Rolfe; Mellette 2.24¾, black mare by All So 2.20¾; dam Louviska by Constellation; Northland Beauty, brown filly (2) by Mambrino King; dam Aubine; Northland Tobasco, black colt (2) by Quartermaster; dam Allejandre 2.15¾, by Dexter Prince; Northland Pet, black filly (2) by Quartermaster; dam Northland Maid by Hebron, son of Princeps; Northland Puss, bay filly (2) by Potential; dam Kittle Fliske by Olympus; Northland Belle, bay filly (2) by Wilkes; dam Nixie B. (dam of Iona S. 2.17¾) by

Daniel Boone; Northland Ferret, bay colt (2) by Potential; dam Vermont Belle by Holibird's Ethan Allen; Northland Vesta, brown filly (2) by Quartermaster; dam Mellette 2.24¾ by All So 2.20¾."

I have been asked if the bay gelding Ned O., which won the 2.40 trot and pace at Combination Park on Patriot's Day (April 19), was the same Ned O. owned by E. R. Oldham of Canton and raced in 1897 and 1898. He is not, but an entirely different horse. Ned O., the pacing gelding which made a record of 2.26¾ at Topsham in Oct. 1897, was at that time and is still owned by E. R. Oldham of Canton. The bay gelding Ned O., which started at Combination Park is owned by G. N. Harlow of So. Boston. I think Mr. Harlow bought him in Maine but am not certain. I was present at the Combination Park race and met Mr. Harlow and talked with him, but neglected to ask about his horse, and after the horse had won his race I was unable to find him.

A writer in the Turf, Field and Farm who signs himself "B." has an interesting article on trotting matters, and writing of shortening races, about which there has been so much discussion, he says: "A general discussion seems to be in progress at the present time relative to a new system of trotting races, whereby the laying up of heats shall be discouraged and the races themselves shortened. Various plans of more or less merit have been advocated. Hark Comstock has recently taken a prominent part in the discussion, and has given us his views in detail. It certainly contains features which are commendable, but its chief fault, to my mind is its elaborateness. It is too intricate for the average judge, and I am of the opinion that its adoption would lead to general and wide-spread confusion. If any new system is adopted, one of its chief virtues should be simplicity." This is my mind exactly, and has been ever since I looked into the matter, and wrote in this department in the issue for April 5th that in my judgment it was "too complicated to be easily understood and applied by the average judge." And even if the average judge, after looking into the matter, learned to apply the rule, how about the public? It has been a pleasure to note for several years past how the spectators at a race, ladies as well as gentlemen, seemed to understand all the movements of the races thoroughly, and the one who could not keep a score card correctly is the exception and not the rule. How long do you suppose it would take the public, under the Comstock plan to get educated up to the point where it could keep a score card correctly?

A correspondent writes: "Will you kindly publish the age and breeding of the pacer Mallett 2.19½. Is he the sire of any trotters or pacers with records?" Mallett was foaled in 1891, hence is only eight years of age this spring. I do not know that he has anything with records and as it would have been possible for him to have had a few foals four years of age in 1898. I do not know, however, what his stud service has been and do not know that he had any of that age. He was bred by C. P. Drake, Lewiston, Me., got by Bayard Wilkes 2.11¾; dam Katie Boone 2.32¾, by Daniel Boone; 2d dam Lady De Merritt by Gen. Knox; 3d dam by Old Eaton. I have known this stock for years and have ridden many a mile after Lady De Merritt, the mare by Gen. Knox, when she was owned by my friend the late D. M. Foster of Canton Point.

**J. W. THOMPSON.**



### THE MOST PROFITABLE HORSE FOR THE FARMER.

Just now the horse industry is looking up a little again and farmers begin to look around to see what class of horses they can breed profitably, writes a correspondent to the National Stockman and Farmer. Hard times, electricity and over production have been prominent factors in making the business unprofitable the past few years; but those who are in the business begin now to take a more hopeful view of the situation, for there is some light ahead. For the common plug horse—the kind that is produced on the average farm and by the average farmer—there is no market and in all likelihood there never will be. Our markets call for special classes of animals and the scrub must go.

In raising horses, as in doing anything else, a man to be successful must have an object in view, and be able to assign a reason for what he does. Aimless horse breeding will never accomplish anything more than labor in other branches of farming that are not directed by a well defined purpose.

The successful breeder must keep steadily in view an ideal animal possessing the qualities whether of character or form, of power or of action, that he desires to produce, and direct his energies accordingly. This ideal must of course be in harmony with the general characteristics of the breed engaging his attention, but none the less it should be a high ideal.

It has long been an observed fact in breeding that "like begets like," that is, that the peculiarities of parents are likely to appear in their offspring. The breeder, therefore, who, possessing a high ideal, wishes to realize it, will select for foundation stock animals that conform nearest to his ideal. In other words he will breed only from the best. But this general law of transmission, viz., that "like begets like," is true only in a general sense. Another law equally as important is that acquired traits are transmissible. Were it otherwise every animal would be like its parents, and the improvement of live stock would be well nigh impossible.

Soils and climate also have much to do with the formation of transmissible characteristics. As horses reared upon the low, rich pastures of Holland and Belgium are very inferior in points of stamina and soundness to those raised upon the hillier and harder soils of Northern France, so the horses from the prairie State west of us are deficient in bone and feet, when compared with animals reared in our Hoosier State, on our rolling limestone lands, where blue grass is as indigenous to the soil as it is in any other part of the world. We claim superior advantages for our state in the matter of horse production, and our claims are not without foundation, for we are producing animals that are second to none where soundness, stamina and endurance are the test.

What shall we breed? is the question that is next presented for our consideration. I might answer whatever your fancy dictates; but this might not always prove to be a profitable venture. There is no doubt but what you would most successfully rear what you liked best, but the gain might not be sufficient to encourage you to continue in the enterprise. We embark in business usually to make money, and the money return must be our first consideration.

Our markets all call for horses bred for a particular purpose, and trained and educated to some special end. We must therefore breed for a definite purpose. What shall it be?

Not the "general purpose horse" I would say, for while he is very con-

venient and useful on the farm, here his mission ends, for he is generally a low priced animal in the market. Nor could we include the trotter in the list of profitable horses for the farmer. They must be left in the hands of the millionaire or corporation breeder, who foot up their profits as much in the pleasure the breeding gives as well as the money returns. The fabulous prices paid for phenomenal trotters lead many farmers to venture their fortunes along the line of fast horse breeding, but 99 out of every 100 find it a delusion and a snare. I would advise all farmers to beware of the fast horse craze. The farmer should confine his energies in horse breeding to the production of heavy draft, coacher, saddler or roadster, as fancy may dictate. Along either of these special lines there is a chance even now to reap a profit. I rather think the draft horse can be produced farther West, on cheap, fertile lands, to a better advantage than we can possibly breed them. Coachers and saddlers are classes of horses that we can raise profitably, and those who fancy either of these classes of animals would do well no doubt to breed them for the market. But I am of the opinion that there is more money for the farmer in breeding roadsters or gentlemen's drivers than anything else. We have for our aim the production of the very highest type of this light-harness horse. Each season's observation and experience gives us renewed courage in the enterprise, and more firmly convinces us that this is the most profitable horse for the farmer whose aim is to produce a surplus each year for the market.

While all other branches of the horse industry present a discouraging outlook just now the fact remains that good, sound, handsome, speedy roadsters are in paying demand, and the outlook for the future is very encouraging. The trend of the times is towards better roads for the entire country and grand boulevards for all our cities. What does this mean to the horse breeder? Not that there is going to be an increased demand for fashionably bred trotting or track horses; not that the demand for draft stock will be in excess of the supply, and surely not that the common grade horse will ever bring more money than he now does. It simply means that it is becoming the "fad" or fashion for wealthy men to own and drive for themselves handsome, speedy horses. And they are not satisfied with anything short of the very best, and when the desired animal is found a long price does not stand in the way of a ready sale.

It is to meet this increasing demand that we are bending our energies to produce the typical roadster. By a roadster we mean a horse that stands 15½ to 16 hands high, that weighs from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, that is sound and straight in every particular, level headed and resolute, capable and willing to road 12 miles an hour, or 100 miles in 10 hours, and when put upon his speed will show a 2.30 gait. No one will attempt to deny that this is the most sought for horse in the market and commands the highest price. Some may think that it is a very difficult matter, if not an impossibility, for the farmer of limited means to produce such animals with any degree of certainty. This is true if we attempt to breed up from the common mongrel stock of the country. The right kind of stock must be accessible to begin with. But this is not extravagantly dear, and beginnings may be made on a small scale.

As most all the desirable traits which we would combine in our ideal roadster are hereditary, by mating a

mare which has inherited these attributes from her ancestors on both sides, with a stallion similarly endowed, we might expect quite a large proportion of the offspring to possess the qualities sought for in an intensified degree.

### C. A. JONES' STABLE AT POWERS.

Mr. C. A. Jones, post master, merchant, horseman and all round citizen generally, who resides at Powers, which by the way is just over against the Soldiers' Home, at Togus, has just got together what he considers the best stable of horses he has ever owned, and a single glance at them will convince even a novice that there is not a back number in the whole lot. At the head of the stud stands the good looking two-year-old stallion C. A. by Ralph Hanks. Mr. Jones believes that he has in this colt a most promising piece of horseflesh. It is an interesting fact that this is the only entire colt by Ralph Hanks in existence. His dam was Lottie, by Messenger Wilkes, thus it will be seen that there is rich blood and lots of it on both sides of the house. C. A. is fully 16 hands high, weighs 900 lbs., and as Mr. Jones puts it, is so very black that he looks green. He goes at the pace and later in the season will be given a chance to show his gait a little. Another year if all goes well he will be put in training for a low record.

Maggie Mahlon, by that great race horse Mahlon, out of Maggie Bryan, will be three years old next month. She is a trotter, and stands 15-2½, weighs 950 pounds, is a light bay with black points, and has no end of style. Here is a promising mare that horsemen should keep their eye on.

A six-year-old gelding by Benton, dam a Morgan mare, answers to the name of Ash, a name Mr. Jones explains that he has given him in memory of Asher M. Savage, the old time horseman. Ash is a seal brown, stands 15-1, weighs 925 pounds, and never saw a race course for a race, but was driven a trial mile last fall in 2.28. He will be handled this season and those who have seen him, say that the road track should be clear when he starts.

Maud is a Morgan bred mare that is kept for family driving, but on occasion she will take a man so far from his family in a day that he hardly the track should be kept clear when family.

### A NEW TRAINING STABLE.

Mr. A. E. Lampson, the well known trainer and driver, has decided to open a training stable at the Augusta track, and has already assurance of a goodly number of first class horses. Mr. Lampson is a young man but has already won his spurs by strict attention to business and it is not at all surprising that people are offering him good horses from far and near. Here is his record. As we have already said he is still a young man but he has marked the following good ones, Adeline M. 2.29¼, Veni Vici 2.21¼, Kalula 2.23, Haroldson 2.25¼, Maud Pitcher 2.27½, Arthur B. 2.24½, Leon 2.29¼, Agnes S. 2.30¼, Egypt 2.30¼, Nellie Drew 2.35, Dawn 2.37, and it will be remembered that he drove Otto second to Merrill in 2.18. Where is the young man in Maine at Mr. Lampson's age who has a better endorsement of his abilities as a driver and fitter than this list? We certainly would like to hear from him.

E. Moulton of Unity has a dark bay colt sired by Lyre Bird that stood 42 inches when only six hours old. His dam was by Almont Wilkes.

Use Absorbine and keep horse at work

### REVERE HOTEL STABLES, AUGUSTA.

Mr. Hiram Brann, proprietor of the Revere Hotel, Augusta, is already getting his string into shape and looks forward to the present season as a very hopeful one for his horses. He has this year the big grey pacer so appropriately styled Big Jim 2.47, and believes that he can make all the boys trot or pace horses with this one. It may not be generally known, but Big Jim is a most excellent road horse, and in fact he is a good horse most everywhere you put him. The writer had a ride after him the other day and found him to be a most extraordinary hill climber, and time killer. Then there is Esma B., that was bred and raised by Mr. Brann. She is by The Serf and he by The Seer. She is green but will not be when the season of 1899 closes, for Mr. Brann proposes to give her a very low mark and incidentally win lots of money with her this year.

Queen is now six years old and has no mark. She is by Robinson D., out of a mare by Onward, and ought to prove a money winner this season. She goes at the pace, and knows no other gait.

A five-year-old by Nelson's Wilkes, out of a Morgan mare is the only trotter in the stable. He is wonderfully fine gaited and makes the fourth and last of the string.

Mr. Brann is just now at work renovating his hotel stable. He is excavating for a basement stable where large, roomy box stalls will be put in for the better comfort of his fast ones. When the work is completed he will have one of the best stables on the Kennebec.

### HOW THE FOALS ARE COMING.

Mr. Editor.—The good mare Kalula 2.23 dropped a fine colt by Messenger Wilkes 2.23¼ May 6th. Mr. H. M. Bean of Camden formerly owned this mare and has bargained for the colt at four months old. We have two more brood mares on the farm due to foal this month, one of them to Merrill 2.11 by Nelson 2.09 and the other to Bay Nelson by Nelson 2.09.

Yours truly,  
A. R. TENNEY.

West Auburn Stock Farm.

In another column will be found the announcement of the Kennebec County circuit, which is made up of the tracks at Augusta, Windsor, Readfield and Pittston. Mr. H. H. Lee of Augusta has long been at work on this project and has at last got matters into form so that he is able to name dates and purses. There will be four weeks of continuous racing, commencing the second week in September and ending the first week in October. Twenty-five hundred dollars in purses will be offered, and the tracks are so near together that the horses can be easily moved from one to the other without any railroad shipping. Full particulars are found in another column.

The following speed classes have been arranged for the South Kennebec Fair at So. Windsor, Sept. 19, 20, and 21: green horses, purse \$100; 2.45 class, purse \$100; 2.35 class, purse \$100; 2.30 class, purse \$100; 2.25 class, purse \$100; free-for-all, purse \$100. Entries close Sept. 1st.

Col. Morrill gives notice that he has reopened four of his stakes to close Thursday, June 1st. They are the 2.20, 2.26, 2.35 and 2.23, all for trot and pace classes and the purses are \$400. These are popular classes and ought to fill promptly at this season.



# PET STOCK.

## \$10,000 BIRD DEAD.

A bird that had more accomplishments than a vaudeville star, more acuteness than many human beings, and a market value of \$10,000, died at the Gramercy apartment house, recently, says the New York World. His name was Mynah, and he had been for many years the pet and darling of the singer, Miss Emma Thursby.

A few weeks ago Mynah fell ill of the grip. He was an elderly bird, and the disease was too much for him. Friday he succumbed, and Miss Thursby's opinion that she has lost the most valuable bird in the world, will not be lightly disputed.

Mynah was far from being dumb. He spoke grammatically, and often with disconcerting fluency, in five languages. He sang in several others.

Nor was this the extent of his musical accomplishments. Mynah's piano playing, accomplished with one foot, was remarkable in that it never was out of tune. His banjo solos were performed in most uncanny fashion in his throat, without the aid of any instrument whatever.

His position in the Thursby household, however, was not that of a musical trickster, but of a petted child. He called Miss Thursby "Mamma," and the Thursbys believed an almost human sympathy existed between Mynah and his mistress. Friends have spoken of the Thursbys as a family of three—Mrs. Thursby, Miss Ina and Mynah. Mynah's name should have been mentioned first. He ruled the household, and Miss Thursby made no arrangement without first consulting his pleasure and convenience.

The last social occasion at which Mynah appeared was a Christmas tree party Miss Thursby gave for him. The guests were children. Mynah liked children, and believed in indulging them. He rose to the responsibilities of a host at this party. He forgot the grip symptoms and made himself vastly entertaining.

He had been known to be over candid, even caustic, in speech. But on this occasion his manner was one of winning amiability, and the guests said they never had seen Mynah so lovable.

"He talked and played his last then," Miss Thursby said yesterday. "He had been slowly failing ever since. On the morning of the day he died he bowed and tried to say 'au revoir' to me. He was like a child in the family, and, of course, never can be replaced."

Mynah's curious intelligence was attributed to his having been born in the land of occult. A German ambassador to China in the time of Emperor William I, met Miss Thursby in Berlin and gave her the bird, which he had found in India.

Mynah already was an accomplished traveller, but Miss Thursby took him about the world with her and taught him many of the acts that made him famous.

There were seamy sides to Mynah's nature. He did not always feel it incumbent on him to be polite to strangers, yet he was singularly discriminating and rarely repulsed a person of attractive personality.

He grew world-weary in his later days, and seemed bored with nearly everybody except children, golden-haired women—bleached hair had no horrors for him—and the pleasures of the table.

Mynah dearly loved to eat, and still more he loved his bottle. This was a bottle of red wine, the sight of which never failed to make him thirsty. It was the most marked instance of My-

nah's self-indulgence, while his virtues and talents were conspicuous and almost numberless.

Mynah was considered by fanciers to be worth \$10,000, but to Miss Thursby he was priceless. She never was willing to part with him for more than a day, and no money offer tempted her. His death is, therefore, no imaginary affection. Mynah's memory is likely to be kept green indefinitely. His body is to be restored to a lifelike semblance by a taxidermist, and his brain is to be examined by a specialist.

## CAT'S CRUELTY REBUKED.

Kitty, a handsome black Collie, and Smut, a tiny kitten, both the property of George H. Widemeyer of New York, are at present objects of interest to the neighborhood. Smut's mamma, for some unexplained reason, has disowned her offspring. Four little feline brothers and sisters are receiving proper maternal care, but Smut has been expelled from the old rug, which serves as the family home. The poor little thing wandered around aimlessly and uselessly, plaintively mewling its appeals for food and shelter. An attempt to re-enter the family nest resulted in a castigation, administered by the heartless mother. Smut's poor little nose was scratched.

This case of maternal cruelty was witnessed by Kitty from her couch under the table. As Smut was fleeing precipitately from the harsh treatment, Kitty rose and intercepted the little outcast. There was what seemed to be a tender of sympathy and assistance, and an offer of adoption. When Professor Garner has solved the mysteries of the language of Simians, he may turn his attention to canines and felines. In the meantime we must assume that tail-wagging has a vocabulary. Smut evidently needed no interpreter. The offer was understood and accepted. The kitten took possession of a corner of Kitty's couch, and stilled hunger and slaked thirst from Kitty's stock of provisions. While this was going on, Kitty stood watch, casting scornful glances at Smut's mamma, whose heartless indifference was absolute.

The affection between Smut and Kitty is growing daily. They play and romp together, but Kitty keeps a watchful eye, for experience has taught her that the world is wicked. Smut was stolen and was absent for a few days. Kitty wandered around discontentedly night and day, searching for her foster-child. She examined every nook and corner, and her glances at the old cat indicated plainly that she had her suspicions. The kitten came back, however, and her adventures she told her adopted parent with glad news. Kitty was overjoyed at Smut's return.

Museum proprietors have made big offers to Mr. Widemeyer, but he will not part with his two pets, who are proving that a cat-and-dog life may be one of sweet harmony.

## ROYAL BREEDERS OF DOGS.

From the Princess of Wales downward, nearly every fashionable woman in England is now a dog breeder. There are so many women dog breeders in England that they have been obliged to form an association among themselves for the purposes of exhibition and information. This is called the "Ladies' Kennel Association of London," and has such names enrolled upon its books as the Princess of Wales, Lady Gordon Lennox, the Duchess of

Leeds, Marchioness of Waterford and so on. Some of the nobility have opened kennels as a means of increasing their pocket money.

## CORNERED BY A WILDCAT.

Frank Atlone, a farmer living on the outskirts of Cornet Dam, in Westchester county, N. Y., recently missed his valuable Fox Terrier dog, Gyp, and all efforts to trace the animal were ineffectual. Six days later, when out hunting in the thick woods near Croton Lake, Farmer Atlone found the tracks of a dog. A short distance further he caught a glimpse of a wildcat, which darted up a tree. A moment later he heard the weak bark of a dog and then a head was shoved out of a hole in the rocks under the tree. It was Gyp. The dog valued at \$100, was literally a living skeleton, and could hardly walk. Part of his hair was also missing from his back. Farmer Atlone immediately came to the conclusion that the wildcat had driven Gyp into the hole and kept the brute in captivity with a view of starving him to death. He fired both barrels of his shotgun at the feline, which was about to leap upon him, and blew its head off. As soon as Gyp saw the dead cat he wagged his tail and barked.

## DR. TALMAGE ON DOGS.

Dr Talmage in a recent sermon said: "I have seen dogs and owned dogs that I would not be chagrined to see in the heavenly city. Some of the grand old watch-dogs who are the constabulary of the homes in solitary places, and for years have been the only protection for wife and child; some of the Shepherd dogs that drive back the wolves and bark away the flocks from going too near the precipice, and some of the dogs whose neck and paw Landseer, the painter, has made immortal, would not find me shutting them out from the gate of shining pearl. The dog that John Brown, the Scotch essayist, saw ready to spring at the surgeon lest in removing the cancer he too much hurt the poor woman whom the dog felt bound to protect, and dogs that we caressed in our childhood days, or that in later time lay down on the rug in seeming sympathy when our homes were desolated—I say, if some soul entering heaven should happen to leave the gate ajar and these faithful creatures should quietly walk in it would not at all disturb my heaven."

A rather interesting express case is coming up soon. It seems Mr. C. G. Taylor sent a collie team from Mattawan, N. J. to Pittsburg show, and Mr. Oldham shipped them home all right, but through presumed negligence in transit three arrived dying and another has since died. Among them Beacon Rightaway, Beacon Chief, Beacon Betty, etc., that died, were at the show. Mr. Taylor is suing the company and for once it looks as if the corporation won't get the best of the individual for Mr. Oldham did not sign the usual release when shipping. At Pittsburg

after the express company's receipt of Mr. Taylor's claim, the former woke up to the fact that no written release was given and sent a very noive request, enclosing the forms that owing to some oversight, etc., and as a matter of form and record would he kindly sign the release. Mr. Oldham has not signed yet. While express companies are necessary evils, their extortion in many ways where dog transportation is concerned leaves room for sympathy when they are caught napping. At the same time it is well to remember that even the signed release is of no avail in most cases if the injured party has only the patience to push his case to the end—vide Mr. Winchell.

[Advertisements appropriate to this department will be published on this page at the very low rate of 5 cts. per line per issue, on all orders accompanied by cash. This is the lowest rate ever made by any publication having our circulation. Be sure and have cash accompany your order if you would avail yourself of these rates.]

**DOG.** Black Cocker, 16 months old from Champion stock, no better bred in this country. Price \$25. C. L. SHAFER, Petersburg, N. Y. 45 47

## LOOK HERE!

You can buy a beautiful Argona kitten for \$1 to \$4. A sitting of S. S. Hamberg, Black Minorca or Black Astorian eggs for \$1. No circulars. Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. Y. H. W. & SON. 44-5 Box 3. Topsham, Maine.

**OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE** tells all about our Poultry and Dogs. Send for it. We are booking orders for Great Dane and Ky. Foxhound Pups. American Poultry and Dog Farm. Geo. D. Wood, Prop., Hartland 4 Corners, Vermont. 44 47

**5** of the Best Rabbit Hounds in this State, on account of being late in the season will sell for \$8.00 each, worth \$25 each. They can't be beat. MRS. MARY H. RANLETT, Rockland, Maine. 43 47

**2** of the HAN-SOMEST Black Cocker Spaniel females in America, \$8.00 each. MRS. MARY H. RANLETT, Rockland, Maine. 39 47

**ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST** Little Black and Tan male dogs in America, 19 mos. \$15.00. beautiful Cocker Spaniel female in whelp \$15.00. MRS. MARY H. RANLETT, Rockland, Me. 38 47

**BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SETTER.** female 11 mos. old, \$10.00, one of the best Rabbit Hounds to be had \$15.00, 2 Coon pups \$4.00 each, good Partridge dog \$2.00. Beagle well broken on Rabbits \$5.00. MRS. MARY H. RANLETT, Rockland, Me. 34 47

**THOROUGHbred ANGORA KITTENS** \$3.00 each, thoroughbred Angora Cats \$5.00 and \$8.00 each. MRS. MARY H. RANLETT, Rockland, Me. 34 47

## MY DOG AND I

BY

H. W. HUNTINGTON

Origin, Uses, Treatment.

Sixty Portraits from Life. Specialty Club's Standards. 200 Original Etchings. \$1.00 postpaid, or with the TURF, FARM & HOME one year for \$2.00. Address, TURF PUB. CO. Waterville, Maine.

**FOR SALE**—One of the best bred and handsomest rough Coated Collies in America, tabulated pedigree from England, Sired by Caracul. This Dog is two years old, perfect in disposition and a first prize winner at Concord, N. H. in his company. He has nine champion prize winners in pedigree, has no bad habits, is worth \$100. to be a study. \$20.00 buys him with a guarantee of a good home. 39 47 W. T. GREENE, Hopkinton, N. H.

## WE SELL

Everything needed for Breeding and Rearing Chickens, Ducks, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, etc.,

Spratts Dog Cakes 6c per lb. Banner Egg Food and Tonic 25c 1 lb. can. Cat Food 10c 1 lb 3 lbs 25c. Our Immense Illustrated Catalogue Free.

Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co. 28 Vesey St. New York City. Mention Turf, Farm & Home.

## MASTIFFS AT STUD

**BLACK PETER,** Celebrated Brindle Mastiff. Highest pedigree.

## BLOODHOUNDS AT STUD

**SIVON DE SUDBURY** (39095). ENGLISH BLOODHOUND, bears an unbeaten record and acknowledge by the press to be the best bloodhound in the States. Fee \$50. **UAH** (44895) ENGLISH BLOODHOUND, whelped Feb. 20, 1894, by Ch. Bardolph, out of Bricket Ruby. Fee \$100.

The above-named dogs are all 1st prize winners at shows held under A. K. C. Rules, and this offers a grand opportunity for breeders to introduce the best blood, at a reasonable price, and should be taken advantage of by all who are interested in the improvement of the above breeds. Special terms to owners breeding two or more bitches. Mastiffs, St. Bernards and English Bloodhounds always on sale. For particulars apply to

41 47 **DR. C. A. LOUCEST,** 313 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON, MASS.



# MAINE FARMERS AND BREEDERS.

About 25 cheese factories are to be started in this State this year.

R. M. Johnson, Brown's Corner, has peas up that were planted April 22d.

Ansel Goodrich of Canaan last week sold a pair of nice two-year-old steers for \$100.

Mr. Briggs of Sumner bought last week two nice calves of D. W. Oldham and Burn McIntire.

The quietly kept and well fed dairy cow puts all of her vital energy into milk production.

Never scald a dairy vessel of any kind until the milk has been well rinsed off with warm water; scalding cooks the milk.

Ripening the cream does not make more butter, but the churn gets more of the fats and the buttermilk less.

Allie Kimball, So. Waterford, made 25 gallons of maple syrup this spring. Pretty good considering it was an unusually bad year for syrup making.

A. E. Johnson, Corinna, from 11 ewes has had 16 lambs, there being five pair of twins and only four bucks in the entire number, making 12 ewe lambs.

Mrs. Wm. L. Hiscock, No. Farmington, has an Oxford Down ewe thirteen months old from which a veteran sheep shearer recently took fifteen pounds of nice long wool.

J. F. Melcher, Bean, has planted a lot of peas, and there are sprouts on them from one inch to one and one-half inches long; he intends to have some early ones for market.

F. M. Thompson, Roque Bluffs, has about 30 bushels of potatoes planted, the most of any one there yet. E. B. Schoppee had four barrels of potatoes come from Aroostook county for seed.

E. E. Hardy, Bean, had orders for over 100 gallons of maple syrup more than he could supply. Mr. Hardy's reputation for supplying syrup is widely known, and every year he cannot make enough to supply the demand for it.

The acreage of Aroostook wheat is reported to have increased over one hundred per cent, the farmers preferring to cease relying so much on the potato. The increase of wheat acreage is a result of the erection of flour mills in Caribou.

Mr. Joseph Thompson of Marion is eighty-eight years old, but he doesn't make that any excuse for leaving his farm work for younger men. Last week he planted a bushel of potatoes, a half bushel of oats and some early peas, and was not half so lame the next day as were some of the book-

keepers, etc., of under thirty, who had just planted a few sweet pea seeds and moved a plant or two in the garden, Fast Day.

Master Wesley Luce, eight-year-old son of J. T. Luce, drove a pair of oxen from Farmington to his home at Allen's Mills last week. He arrived at half-past eight, after dark, of course, but he was not frightened. Not many boys of that age would have cared to do this.

Last fall Chester Bailey of North Anson bought five Oxford Down sheep, four of them were yearlings. Monday F. B. Pierce sheared 52½ pounds of wool from them, one sheep shearing 12½ pounds. A lamb two months old sheared 2½ pounds. There would seem to be some profit in sheep raising.

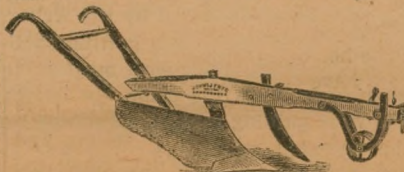
Major W. K. Bickford of Norway has some hens that lay monster eggs, two of which weighed recently, a half pound while another weighed only an ounce. The big ones measured 7½x6½ and 8x6½ inches and weighed 3¼ and 4¼ ounces. The Major has a flock of 27 hens and he keeps them busy laying eggs.

This is Fifteen Years Old—But He Still Uses the Ointment.

Tuscumbia, Ala. Gentlemen.—A liveryman here had a horse that really had no feet. He used Continental Ointment and in six weeks he had perfectly sound hoofs. This was S. Parshel. Another horseman, a friend of mine, used it with like satisfactory results. I have doctored two feet with it—one a mare of my own, who drove a half inch bolt up into her foot, and the other a horse case quite similar, though a smaller rod, about quarter inch. Had no trouble with either one. In most cases lockjaw would have ensued.

T. T. ROWLAND.

## JOHN J. FRYE,



### STEEL & IRON PLOWS STILL LEAD.

These plows are made with steel and wood beams, and wrought steel points. Hold easy, turn nice and light draft. Full stock of **SPRING TOOTH HARROWS**. Send for catalogues. Be sure and get the genuine

**JOHN J. FRYE PLOWS,**  
23 PREBLE ST., PORTLAND, MAINE.

ESTABLISHED 1837

## SAMUEL A. STODDARD, Manufacturer of Soaps, Hallowell, Me.

Buyer of Tallow, Grease, Market Waste, Green and Dry Bones, Cattles' Feet, Green Calf Skins, Old Rubber and Metals.

WE PAY CASH AND THE HIGHEST PRICE

The larger the lot the better; but any business from a 10c deal up, is duly appreciated. Our teamsters are selling soap and buying wood ashes within a radius of 20 miles of this city. If you have anything to offer that they cannot handle please send us word when they come your way.

All orders and communications by mail, telephone or otherwise promptly attended to.

We often receive stock by rail.  
Office and Residence, 25 Water St.  
Works located at North End; Near Residence.  
Telephone, 5-5.

### OUR POULTRY FOOD.

He who keeps hens confined in pens,  
Should feed some bone and meat,  
And they will lay most every day  
In numbers hard to beat  
This kind of feed they eat with greed,  
It cost one cent per pound;  
Put to a test it proves the best  
In miles and miles around.

### OUR WOOD ASHES.

AN EXCELLENT AND LASTING FERTILIZER.

Joe was at the mortgage tugging,  
Found it mighty heavy lug-dig;  
That claim upon the farm of Joe  
Was being lifted dreadful slow.

Ashes now he counts a blessing,  
And he buys no other dressing;  
Joe had tried all kinds before,  
Give him wood ashes evermore.

Ev'ry year well up to twenty  
Ashes will produce in plenty,  
Therefore no longer as of yore,  
Joe finds the wolf about his door.

There is not in all creation  
Better food for vegetation;  
Most fertilizers 'neath the sun,  
Will cost four times as much per ton.

Ashes sure will hold out longer,  
Far more lasting and much stronger.  
A mat of velvet green is born,  
Where they are sown upon the lawn.

Finely sifted and put up in bags for use on the lawn, the flower and vegetable garden; one cent per lb. in small lots. Delivered anywhere in Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner; \$12 per ton. Leached ashes, \$5 per ton at factory. Screened unleached dry ashes, \$8 per ton. As good for farm uses as the finely sifted.

We are prepared to supply Public Institutions, Laundries, Paper Mills, Woollen Mills, Hotels, Restaurants, Families and others, with pure Soft and Hard Soaps of Best Quality as wanted, and of proper strength to meet the requirements. We deal direct with the consumer, and guarantee satisfaction; anything that has a market value taken in exchange when desired.

43 48



### THE HANDSOMEST AND FASTEST Sulky IN THE WORLD. 500 NOW IN USE.

HERE IS AN ACCURATE CUT OF

## Eastman's Famous Track Sulky,

The Stiffest and Lightest Running Sulky on the market.

Unsurpassed for Durability and Excellence of Finish.

Made under my personal management and quality of stock guaranteed first-class in every particular.

I can give a long list of horses drawing them last season with the best of results. THEY ARE ALWAYS RELIABLE.

## For the Low Price of \$85.

A Large Assortment of all Sizes Constantly on Hand. Also **SULKY WORK** of all Kinds Done at Short notice.

Write for cuts and full particulars, to

**JOHN A. EASTMAN,**  
183 HARLOW ST.,  
BANGOR, ME.

## LYRE BIRD 9723.

Handsome roan horse, stands 15-2 hands, weight 1100 lbs., sired by Eagle Bird, by Jay Bird, by the great Geo. Wilkes, dam by Victor, by Gen. Knox.

### LYRE BIRD

will stand for service at my stable in Unity for season 1899. Terms \$10. to warrant.

**G. B. PILLSBURY, UNITY, ME.**

## Bicycle Bargains for Women

**\$60** Columbia Bevel-Gear **\$60**  
Chainless Model 51.

Sold all last season for \$125.

The Chainless is the ideal bicycle for women. No chain to soil or entangle the skirts, to accumulate dirt, to break or get out of order. Easy to mount and easy to ride, the best hill climber and a delightful coaster.

**\$42.50** COLUMBIA **\$42.50**  
MODEL 46.

A ladies' chain wheel of the highest grade which sold all last season for \$75.

We have but a limited number of these machines and the stock is rapidly diminishing. Order at once if you wish to take advantage of this opportunity.

**POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.**

**MR. H. R. DUNHAM, Columbia Dealer,**  
Waterville, Maine,



## BUY - SELL OR 'CHANGE.

Advertising appropriately coming under this heading will be inserted on this page for **5 CENTS PER LINE** (seven words to the line) and counting the heading as one line, for each insertion, **IF CASH ACCOMPANIES THE ORDER**, otherwise regular rates will be charged. This department was the means of selling thousands of dollars worth of property last year and those who have tried it once have recommended it to their friends.

**WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR OTHERS--IT WILL DO FOR YOU. TRY IT?**

### HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

#### FOR SALE.

Dark bay gelding, sound, kind, very handsome, very bold and showy, very speedy but never tracked. Would be a winner at any horse show. No trouble. Address.

F., Care Turf, Farm & Home, Waterville, Maine.

#### FOR SALE.

Jet black colt, Dark Night, 5 years old, by Dictator Chief, dam by Hambletonian Chief 4310, 2d dam Lady by Gen. Knox 140. This colt goes without weights or boots, pure gaited, level headed, a great prospect for 1899. You only want to see him move to convince you. Price right. **PINEGR VESTOCK FARM,** Hallowell, Maine.

#### FOR SALE.

One fine matched pair gents drivers, own sisters; 8 and 16-4, weight 900 lbs each. Color, bay with black points, sound, smooth, kind, safe, fearless and well broken. Good style and action with built throughout, good roaders. For particulars call on or address,

W. P. ROBERTS, R. Adfield, Maine.

#### FOR SALE.

Bay gelding by Wilkes, dam by Black Pilot, second dam the dam of Frank S. 229. This horse is sound and safe for a lady to drive. With very little training last season, paced quarters in 26 seconds and could beat a 2:20 gait. 34tf Address: P. O. Box 216, Auburn, Maine.

### NEAT STOCK.

**GUERNSEY** Jersey yearling heifer for sale, round fawn, \$20. **A. FRANK WEBSTER,** Albany, N. Y.

### MOUNTAIN FARM HEREFORDS.

Registered Hereford Cattle and Registered Merino Sheep.

Only high-class stock bred, and young stock kept for sale at all times.

**APPLETON WEBB, Prop.**

85 34 Waterville, Me.

**FOR SALE.** Five cows, very nice ones. Do not reply without stamp. **F. V. GILMAN,** Maple Grove Farm, Anson, Me.

**GUERNSEY BULL FOR SALE, EARL OF MONMOUTH 3974, A. G. C. C.**

The attention of Guernsey breeders, and farmers wishing to introduce Guernsey blood into their dairy herds is invited to this splendid type of the breed. He is a large, beautifully formed bull, five years old, lemon fawn and white in color, beautiful coat and skin like velvet. He is gentle, quick and sure and his stock at our farm is very choice. He was a prize winner at the New England Fair of 1897. Will be sold at a rare bargain. Address for further particulars and price, **F. M. GASTNER,** 41tf West End Hotel, Portland, Maine.

### ELMWOOD GUERNSEYS.

The entire herd of Guernseys for sale at the Elmwood Guernsey Stock Farm, Send early and have your pick.

**ELMWOOD GUERNSEY STOCK FARM,** Kennebunk, Me.

### BROOKSIDE FARM SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by "Lord of Spencer Place, No. 131772". One fine red yearling bull for sale, also one grade heifer. For particulars address,

**CHAS. P. WOODBURY,** Lincoln Centre, Maine.

14 1yr

### G. J. SHAW,

Breeder of High Grade Jersey and Guernsey Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Shropshire Sheep, Pekin Ducks, Emden Geese, White Holland Turkeys, Ply Rock, Buff Cochins, Light weight, Light Brahma poultry. Stock at all times for sale. Eggs in their season.

**SEARS ISLAND, Searsport, Maine.**

### A JACK WANTED.

Address **M. L. Gatchell, Barkerville House,** Lewiston, Me.

**WANTED**—Man and wife or single man and girl to work on farm. Address for particular **Box 14, Oakland, Me.**

### THOROUGHbred JERSEY BULL

#### FOR SERVICE

Brown Bessie's Son 18th, dam Seraph 72217. Here is one of the best bulls ever in Maine. He will be allowed to serve a limited number of approved cows at \$5.

**UNION FARM,** Waterville, Maine.

46-4

### BERKSHIRE BOARS

I have two valuable Berkshire Boars for sale. They came from a sow imported from England for Hood Farm and are very superior animals. They are now 18 months old.

**FRANK W. STANLEY, Peabody, Mass.**

### WILLIAM RANKIN

BREEDER OF

### Registered Holstein Cattle

Only High Class Dairy Stock Bred. Surplus for sale at Reasonable Prices.

**BROCKTON, MASS.**

### SWINE.

**O. I. C. Chester White Swine, Cloverdale** herd. The finest herd in New England to select from, either sex, all ages. **DR. W. H. HASKELL, Taunton, Mass.**

### BERKSHIRES.

I have **FOR SALE** Thorough-bred Berkshires, both imported and domestic strains. Boars large enough for service. Pigs and Breeding sows at reasonable prices. Address **Box 125.**

**ELM HILL FARM,** Cumberland Centre, Maine.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### TO BE LET.

Farm of sixty acres with small set of buildings, within nine miles of Portland, to let on shares. Gardener or dairyman preferred. No liquor or tobacco. Address,

**RINES BROTHERS,** Portland, Maine.

**FOR SALE.** A new high wheel, strong, light, special made skeleton wagon, nice spring seat, (ulky pattern), a beauty, price \$40.00. Also a 2d hand Fish & McMurry high wheel solid sulky, price \$15.00. **A. McDONALD, Rockland, Maine.**

### RAMBOUILLET RAMS.

"The Average Mans' General Purpose Sheep" The only proper thorough-bred Rams for Crossing upon Native Maine Ewes.

**FRANK B. BENNETT, - - Freedom, Me** 42-41yr.

### FARM FOR SALE.

In Waterville. The Morrill Farm (so called) situated on Marston Ave., about 2 1/2 miles from Post Office. The farm contains 80 acres of land, 10 acres covered with a heavy growth of hardwood, the balance in first class condition to be in heavy farming in the spring. Part of the land is very early, and being near the city is an excellent chance for early market gardening.

The farm cut 50 tons of hay last year besides other crops.

There are three large barns with cellars, two story brick house, and wood sheds. Plenty of good spring water.

Will make a very low price to an immediate purchaser.

For further particulars address,

**W. P. STEWART,** 62 Main St. Waterville.

#### FARMS FOR SALE.

One of 125 acres in China, good buildings, two barns and new hon house, within a mile and a half of R. R. Station.

One in Win. low of sixty-five acres, three in Oxford County, also several dwellings in Waterville. **DANA P. FOSTER, 94 Main St., Waterville, Maine.**

### Business Horses

### FOR SALE.

I have a new lot of good business horses weighing from 900 to 1800.

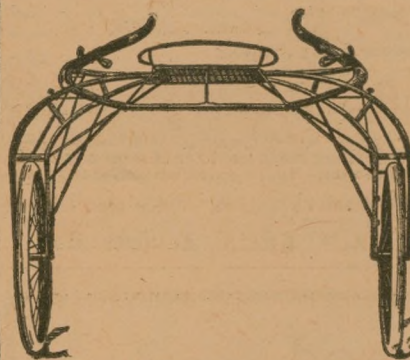
These horses are all ready for business.

Call and see them.

**H. F. Cummings,** Augusta, - - Maine.

**BOWMAN ST., EAST SIDE, NEAR CONY ST.** Inquire at Revere House.

46tf



## MOULTON'S IMPROVED BIKE - SULKY -AND- Pneumatic Tire Road Cart FOR 1899.

The Best Sulky and Road Cart Built.  
**FULLY GUARANTEED.**

I use Bailey's Patent Pivot Axle in road cart. No ball bearings or cones to get out of order. Will wear a life time. Runs as easy as ball bearing.

I would refer you to the following gentlemen who have used them.

**J. H. RICHARDSON, Andover Stock Farm, Andover, Mass.**

**CHARLES WHITEMORE, Lookout Stock Farm, South Natick, Mass.**

**C. C. BULMAN, Riverside Park, Hudson, Mass.**

**A. E. COLE, Hudson, Mass.**

**PRICE \$85.00**

**SECOND-HAND SULKIES CHEAP.**

*I make Runners to go in place of Wheels for Winter Speeding*

**W. H. MOULTON, HUDSON, MASS.**

### AVOID CHANGES IN FEEDING STEERS.

The fattening steer is one of the most dainty of farm animals and no other shows so quickly and positively the ill effects of changing conditions of almost any kind, provided the previous ones were fairly satisfactory.

If forced to change conditions, let it be done gradually and in such manner as to produce the least shock possible with the fattening cattle. In a feeding trial once conducted by the writer, one bunch of steers was getting shelled corn and the other corn meal made from grain from the same bin. Both lots were gaining rapidly, as shown by the repeated weighings. Deeming it the fairest for the experiment to change the grain for the two lots, that getting shelled corn was given corn meal, and the lot which had been receiving corn meal was supplied with whole corn, the change being made without gradation. As a consequence of this change, both lots of steers seemed dissatisfied with the feed given them and there was no gain in weight for some time. The loss was considerable.

When one must make changes, let him arrange to bring them about as quietly as possible, and slowly, so that the animals hardly notice the difference. Often in spring the stockman hesitates whether to keep his fattening cattle still confined to the shed or yard with dry food for their subsistence, or to turn them on the pastures for a few weeks. Unless the cattle are to be out as much as six or eight weeks, this change is hardly advisable.

An experiment by Thorne and Hickman of the Ohio station well illustrates this point. In one instance, about May 1, steers which had been fed grain and hay in the stable were divided into two lots and one turned to pasture during the day, receiving hay and grain in the stable daily in addition, while the other lot was kept in close confinement with the grain allowance continued. The steers kept in the barn made a daily gain of two pounds per day, this gain costing \$7.66 for the feed consumed. The steers turned to the pasture for thirty days, while still receiving feed morning and night in the stable, made a daily gain of only 1.42 pounds, and the gain so made cost \$9.10 per hundred for the feed consumed, not counting that supplied by the pasture. In another trial conducted in the same manner, steers kept in a barn after the first of May and fed on dry food made a hundred pounds of grain for \$9.14 worth of

food, while those turned to pasture for 45 days cost \$9.16 for each hundred pounds of gain for feed eaten in the stable, not counting that consumed in the pasture.

At the Iowa station twenty Short-horn and Angus steers were turned from the feed lot to pasture, and although still given grain made a daily gain of only 0.6 of a pound each for the 15 days during which the gradual change was being made. At the same station, when changing a lot in the fall, there was likewise a gain of only 0.6 of a pound per head daily during the 15 days in which the change occurred. Previous to making the change the steers had gained each 2 pounds daily on the pasture.

Wilson and Curtis, commenting on the results at the Iowa station, write: "A changing period is a losing period, if the change is radical." They might have said that a changing period is usually a losing period with fattening cattle under almost any condition. The aim of the stockman should be to initiate the feeding period with the best conditions possible and with all arrangements for carrying the feeding through to the end without breaks or interruptions of any kind. Every pound of gain with fattening cattle is produced at a heavy cost for feed consumed under the best of conditions, and the expense may be easily run up very materially by neglecting or overlooking some of the simple rules which lie at the basis of successful practice.

**W. A. HENRY,**

Wisconsin Experiment Station.

## A Chance for Some One.

A dealer in Agricultural Implements who is closing out his business, has a few odd implements to close out, and wants to get some one who understands the Agricultural trade to dispose of them to the farmers. Address giving Experience and Sa'ary expected

**BOX 144,**

**Fairfield, Me.**

**GUY C. EDWARDS,**

**FAIRFIELD, MAINE.**

#### DEALER IN

Fine roadsters, high actors and coach horses. High Actors, matched pairs a specialty and always on hand.







# HATHORN STOCK FARM,

PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

STALLIONS FOR SERVICE.

## LEAVITT BY MOQUETTE 2.10.

Bay horse, foaled in 1894, 15 hands, 2 1/4 inches high; got by Moquette 2.10, by Wilton 2.10 1/4, by George Wilkes 2.22. Dam Heckie Wilkes (dam of Allen Line 2.27 1/4) by Hector Wilkes son of George Wilkes 2d dam Maggie Rabbathen by Mambrino Abdallah, son of Mambrino Patchen: 3d dam Patchen; Less by Trotting Boy, a son of Mambrino Patchen, 4th dam by American Clay.

LEAVITT is a fine individual, and a study of the above pedigree will show that he is strongly bred in Wilkes and Mambrino Patchen lines. Service fee \$25 by the season.

## PHILLIP 2.25 1-4.

A beautiful mahogany bay horse with white heels behind, 16 hands high and will weigh 1200 pounds, got by Wilkes; dam by Fabletonian Knox; 2d dam by Richardson Horse; 3d dam by Gid. on. Record in fifth heat 2.25 1/4 and will trot this season in 2.20 or better. Service fee \$20 by the season with usual return privilege.

These two grandly bred stallions will make a short season in the stud at Hathorn's stables, but the period will be extremely brief as both of these horses are to be taken to Rigby where they will be campaigned for a low record. Parties wishing to avail themselves of their services should apply early.

E. H. GREELY, Prop.

SIZE  
BREEDING.  
SPEED.

## ELECTIONEER

(Campbell's)

2:17 3-4 at 5 years to high wheel sulky.

Sire of Symboleer 2.09 1/4. Two years old, world's race record 2.11, and two others with records better than 2.20. Terms \$20.00 by the season, with usual return privilege.

## HERCULES

11,527

WLKES FARM, Dover, Maine.

D. E. LARRABEE, Prop.

Thoroughbred Percheron Stallion 16 1/2 hands high weight 1500 pounds. The best large stallion in New England. Terms \$10.00. For catalogue etc. address

## 2.10 1-4 MERRILL 2.10 1-4

Champion Racing Stallion of Maine.

Will make the season of 1899 at my stable in Damariscotta.

TERMS \$35.00 Cash or note at first service, with usual return privilege. His get for size, style and action cannot be excelled.

Address

F. J. MERRILL, Damariscotta, Maine.

## 1899 SEASON 1899

# Sunnyside Farm,

## 10 Stallions 10

For Service at from \$5 to \$100 to warrant  
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Will Show more speed and Better individuals from Better Dams than any one in Maine. Send for Catalogue.

NELSON, Waterville, Me.

## A Wilkes of the Wilkes.

ST. CROIX'S MOST PROMISING SON,

## ELDORADO.

Coal black stallion, foaled 1895, stands 15 1/2, weight 1050 lbs., by St. Croix, 10,528, race record 2:14 1/4, by Wilkes, Dam Black Bess, by Phillip, by Alcione, by Geo. Wilkes, grandam by Tom King by Daniel Boone.

ELDORADO is one of the best finished horses all over ever seen, and is bred in first-class lines for a trotter and sire.

Terms \$10. to warrant a live foal.

AT MY STABLE ON SOMERSET AVENUE. Address all communications to

E. C. HUNTER, Pittsfield, Maine.

## CHORALIST,

## Son of CHIMES,

(Sire of)  
HALLIE ROLLINS 2.22  
CHORAGUS - - 2.26 1/4  
CHORAL C. - - 2.30 1/4

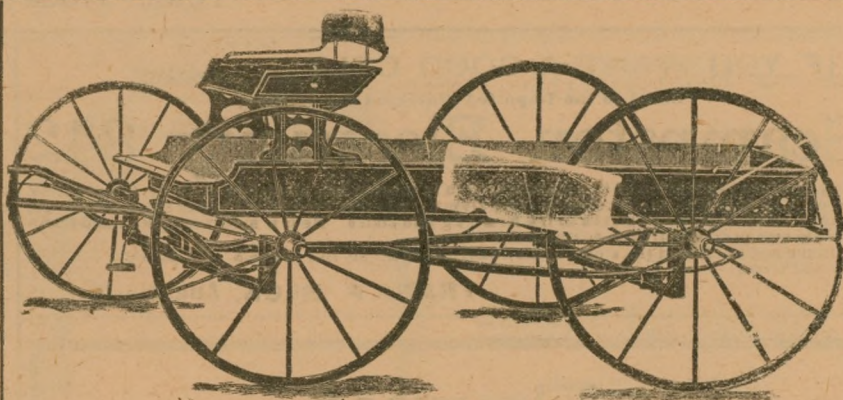
1st. Dam  
Brilliant by Hamlin's Almost  
Jr.-2nd. Dam-Topsaz, dam  
of Ironworker 2.29 1/4.

(Sire of the great trio)  
FANT SY - 2.06  
THE ABBOTT - 2.08  
THE MONK - 2.08 1/4

AND 44 OTHERS.

FEE \$25.00 at time of Service, usual return privilege.

JAMES W. HALEY, CORNISH, MAINE.



## CLARK'S PATENT DROP-AXLE WAGON.

The Most Perfect Delivery Wagon ever Produced for Delivery Purposes.  
It is Just the Thing for a Milk Wagon. In Fact it is Well Adapted to a  
Classes of Work Where a Low Wagon is Wanted.

MANUFACTURED BY

HIRAM CLARK &amp; CO.,

40 Willow St.,

AUGUSTA ME

## WARRENER 11,764.

Bay horse, stands 16 hands high, weighs 1200 pounds. Sired by the great Electioneer, sire of Arion 2:07 1/4, Sunol 2:08 1/4, Helena 2:11 1/4, Peko 2:11 1/4, Expressive (3) 2:12 1/4, Belleflower 2:12 1/4, Utility 2:13, and 148 others in the list; dam Waxana, dam of Sunol 2:08 1/4. Gen. Wellington 2:30, by Gen. Benton 1755. WARRENER is full brother to Sunol 2:08 1/4.

WARRENER will stand at the Fairfield Driving Park Stables for the season of 1899 at

\$25. BY THE SEASON.

He is kind, sound and smooth. Call and see him.

You will never again receive another opportunity to breed to the great Electioneer family of trotters at anything like this price.

ROBERT WAITE,

Fairfield, Me., March 1st. 1899.

Race Record  
2.21 1-4

BURDETTE No. 0132.

Trial  
2:11 1-4

Bay horse with star and white ankles behind, stands strong 16 hands, weight about 1200 lbs., by Alcantara 2.23, sire of 127 in 2:30, 41 in 2:20 and 2:15; dam Mianie by Broken Leg by Hambletonian 10. Will make the season of 1899 as follows: Tuesdays at Park House Stable Hartford, Friday at Hotel Stable, East Corinth, the remainder of the time at my stable. Terms \$20.00 cash or Bankable note at time of first service with usual return privilege. If you wish to breed to a good bred as well as a good individual come to see this horse and his colts, who are very uniform in color and markings. For extended pedigree address, G. E. BALL, Exeter Me.

## 2.17--HALEY--2.17

Sire of Early and Extreme Speed.

Winner of the first premium at Maine State Fair 1898 for trotting stock Stallions.

Only two of his get have ever been worked for speed, both are in the list. Viz

STELLA 2.27 1-4

Winner of 3 year old stake at Lewiston 1897  
" " " " " " 1898.

JULIA 2.27 3 4

Winner of 4 year old stake at Lewiston 1897.

They all trot young, he is the greatest sire of early speed in Maine they have size, style and action. They are great sleigh horses. HALEY will stand all the season at RIVERVIEW FARM, So. Gardiner, Me.

TERMS \$35. to warrant.

## Also CZAR,

Full Brother to HALEY, 16 hands high, bay, very handsome will breed him to a few mares at \$15.00 by season. Will warrant him to beat 2:30 this year. Will breed him to 12 mares if he fails to go in 2:30 or better, I will give them the service fee, if he does the trick they must pay me \$25.00. Call at my farm and see the colts; I have some trotters this year. Mares at owners risk.

W. D. HALEY, Gardiner, Maine.

## BURLEIGH

Bay horse 16 hands high, weighs 1140. Sire Nelson 2.09; dam Bessie by Victor 2.23, grandam Drew mare. BURLEIGH is pure gaited, with high action, a perfect road horse. Has shown a half mile in 1.08 1-2 and would make a very fast horse if worked for speed, and is safe for a child to handle. His colts are a remarkably good lot, with plenty of size and style, and very gentle and easy to break. He will stand for a fee of \$15 to insure a living colt, or \$10 for the season.

G. S. BURLEIGH, Riverview Farm, Vassalboro, Maine.



## ROAD HORSES.

Increased Demand For Them In New York City.

Never before in the history of the horse market in this city has there been such a demand for high class horses as there is at present, says The Daily Telegraph of that city. New York, as the metropolis of the western world, has always presented an excellent field for the operations of the dealer or breeder who confined his business to the sale or raising of first class stock. In this city or in the nearby outlying districts reside thousands of wealthy men to whom the possession of a stable of horses is a necessary adjunct to the enjoyment of life.

There was a time, not many years ago, when only a few of the wealthiest men in the community owned fast roadsters. They were and are yet enthusiastic horsemen, to whom the pleasure of an inspiring ride behind a well bred and fast moving animal represented the acme of recreation. But of late, especially since the speedway became an established fact, the fad has extended, until at the present time every one who can afford the luxury is either in possession of a good horse or looking for one. One has but to take a trip over the favorite driveways almost any pleasant afternoon to realize the extent to which this form of outdoor pleasure has become general. Hundreds who several years ago did not know how to drive are seen handling the ribbons over horses that can step close to the 2:20 mark.

## Antiseptic Dressing.

Horses, from the nature of their work—especially those engaged in the hunting field—are peculiarly liable to accidents resulting in wounds of a more or less serious character. Thanks to the modern introduction of the antiseptic treatment into the stable, wounds which formerly led to serious trouble are less common than in past times. When even a wound takes place, it should be treated as early as possible with an antiseptic dressing. The antiseptic dressings that may be used are various—many slightly differing in their action from others. A 3 per cent solution of carbolic acid may be applied or one of the "fluids" popularly known to the majority of the public. Others will be found equally efficacious. Should the wound be severe and gaping no time should be lost in obtaining the services of a veterinary surgeon to stitch or suture its lips together and to be afterward, of course, allowed to follow up his own method of curative treatment. Meanwhile before he appears on the scene the application of an antiseptic dressing will aid and not retard recovery under the hands of the professional man.—London Live Stock Journal.

## Pure Blood.

The introduction of pure blood and reaching that stage in the business where all cattle will be pure bred cannot be consummated in a short time, but the longer we delay the important work of building up the herds along these lines the longer it will be before we have desirable blood in them. All stockmen should remember this fact and begin today to allow nothing but pure bred bulls among their cattle.

## Rain and Snow Proof Water Can't Get Through.



Most durable of any kind of Roofing. Strong, heavy and with a wire edge, it cannot tear, will not rot. The cheapest and best is

## Medal Brand Wire Edge Roofing.

It makes the cheapest roof in first cost and cheapest to maintain.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.

Sold by C. M. RICE Paper Co. Portland, Maine.

## SHELTER FOR SHEEP.

Sheds Must Be Ventilated and Everything Kept Dry.

John A. Craig of the Iowa experiment station, writing in The Breeder's Gazette, says: Sheep that are well wooled will keep thrifty under the hardest climatic conditions if they are given such shelter as will keep them dry and also protect them from the wind. It is a good practice in northern latitudes to put a foot or so of good straw in the yards where the sheep are to spend most of the winter just before the first fall of snow. This, with the liberal use of straw later, will materially assist in keeping the yards dry. In the sheds straw used freely will also provide for this if a dry site for the sheds has been chosen.

A warm, close building inclined to become damp is the most fertile cause of snuffles, or common cold, in my estimation. Sheep catch cold in their heads from the same causes as we do, and it is a common experience that the change from a warm, damp atmosphere to one cold and dry will be very effective in causing it. Open sheds dry underfoot are much more healthy for sheep than more costly buildings that become warm and damp. In northern Wisconsin, where the climate is cold and dry in the winter, sheep sheltered in open sheds rarely run at the nose. When I say open sheds I mean just what that term expresses, for our sheds are only of one layer of inch lumber, and fully one-third of the front facing south and east is never closed. The bed for the sheep is always dry, and it is remarkable how few among the sheep, though some of them are 10 years old, show the least sign of colds. I am inclined to believe that much of the snuffling credited to the presence of the larvae of the gadfly is nothing but common cold, due to dampness underfoot or quarters that are too warm. A well capped Shropshire chewing its cud and lying in a dry bed of clean straw is an attractive picture of contentment, even though the thermometer may be a score of degrees below zero.

Protection from the wind is just as necessary as shelter from rain and snow. Sheep are very susceptible to eye troubles brought on by exposure to a driving wind. Very often such exposure will result in the growth of a film over the eye, which results in temporary blindness. Careful feeding and attention, with due shelter, generally bring them through it all right. I have known instances where all the members of the flock would lose their sense of seeing and bring despair to the flockmaster unaware of the cause of the trouble and its temporary nature. It is a grand opportunity for the quack to afford evidence of his unusual skill by bleeding the sheep when they of themselves under good care would regain their normal sight.

R.I.P.A.N.S. 10 for 5 cents at druggists. They banish pain and prolong life. One give relief. No matter what's the matter one will do you good. 38-1 year

## WILKES STALLION, GAMEBIRD

Bay horse foaled 1887. Bred by W. L. Simmons, Lexington, Ky. Sired by Jay Bird. First dam Danish Girl, by Honest Allen; second dam, Mollie Stout, by Gaine's Denmark. Jay Bird by George Wilkes 222. Dam, Lady Frank (dam of Early Dawn 221½, by Mambrino Star 585, record 2:20½. Grandam, Lady Franklin 229½, dam of Cottage Girl 229½. Jay Bird's record 2:31½, and is the sire of Allerton 2:09½, Jay Hawker (3) 2:14½, and many others in the 2:30 list.

GAME BIRD has never been handled for speed but is good gaited, stylish and can show a very fast clip, with splendid knee action. He is a natural trotter and without any handling he has trotted a full mile on a half mile track in 2:39.

The get of GAME BIRD come honestly by their good looks and style, for GAME BIRD'S dam was by that most stylish and the handsomest horse that ever trod the word, Honest Allen. His colts are all young and none of them are developed, but they are all very promising.

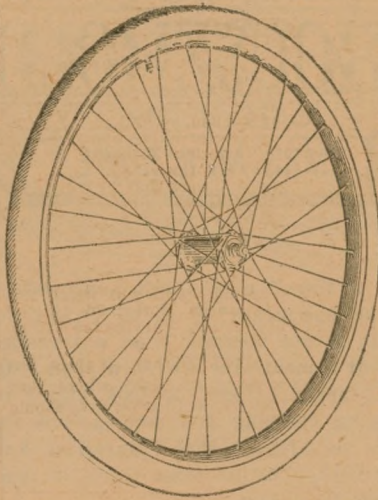
GAME BIRD is a half brother to Allerton, record 2:09 and the horse that \$50,000 was offered for; also to Early Bird and Jay Hawker, the three-year-old that went the five heat race in Boston in the fall of 1893, dropped the first two heats to Early Bird and then won the last three heats, one of which was trotted in 2:14½.

## GAME BIRD

will make the season at my stable, Ellsworth, at

\$20 TO WARRANT.

ROSCOE HOLMES, Owner, Ellsworth, Me.



The reason why . . .

## NELSON'S

## Silver King Sulky Wheels

have reached their present stage of popularity and superiority of all other sulky wheels, is because they are all we claim for them; and do "stand up around the curves".

Sold for \$20.00 per pair.

Send stamp for illustrated catalogue and testimonials.

SOLD BY - -

E. A. NELSON, AGENT,

Springfield, Mass.

Trotting Record,  
2.14 3-4

ST. CROIX,  
10,258.

Beauty,  
Breeding. Style,

ST. CROIX will make the season of 1899 at Lewiston, Maine.

TERMS: by the season with free return privilege until Sept. 1, 1899. \$20.00 CASH To warrant mares in foal \$25.00.

Stallion ALL SO, Trotting Record 2.20 1-4, will make the season of 1899 at Lewiston, Me.

TERMS: to warrant mares in foal \$10.00,

ALL SO weighs strong 1200, ST. CROIX in good condition, weighs strong 1100 pounds. Mares kept to hay and grain \$2.50 per week, pasture 75cts per week; with good care. Accidents at owner's risk. DR. ZEIGLER, OWNER.

For all information address, DRS. BRACKETT & ZEIGLER. All Stallions operated on standing on their feet. Ridgeings operated on and insured. all Veterinary work promptly attended to. Address, BRACKETT & ZEIGLER, V. S., Lewiston, Me.

## Four Fine Stallions, AT THE PINE GROVE STOCK FARM, HALLOWELL, MAINE.

See the list, . . .

BROWN ROLFE, RED HAWK, COMMODORE NELSON 5 yrs. STAR NELSON, 3 yrs. (Two Better Nelsons never were shown).

All of them in the Pink of Condition.

Prices According to the Times. Write for Particulars.

43-3

S. CURRIER, Prop.

## HUGO WILKES,

By Nelson's Wilkes, 1st dam Lady Hugenot by Hugenot, he by Smuggler; 2nd dam Lady Batch by Rising Sun; 3rd dam by Columbus, dam of Young Rolfe.

## HUGO WILKES

is a beautiful mahogany bay, 5 years old, stands 15-2½ and weighs 1070; and can go fast at the pace. He will be given a record this season.

## KENTO

by Wilkes, dam Marei by Young Rolfe. Here is a handsome brown horse, standing 15-3½ and although but four years old, weighs 1125 pounds and has a host of speed at the trot.

No stable in Maine has two better bred or more promising young stallions. Come and see them. They will be allowed to serve a limited number of mares at

\$10 to insure a live foal.

43-5

W. F. FRENCH, No. Anson, Me.

## McFAUL PARK, EASTPORT, MAINE.

\$1800. All Classes---Trot or Pace. \$1800.

July 3, 1899.

2 45 Class,.....\$300  
2 32 ".....\$300  
2 23 ".....\$300

July 4, 1899.

2 37 Class,.....\$300  
2 27 ".....\$300  
2 19 ".....\$300

## CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee 5 per cent, payable as follows: \$7.50 May 27th, and entries close on that date, and \$7.50 June 27th. 5 per cent additional from winners, and no horse to receive more than one money. Hopples not barred. A nominator may declare out by giving written notice to the secretary before June 27th, providing that first payment has been made, otherwise will be held for full entrance. The management reserve the right to declare off any or all of the above races should they fail to fill satisfactorily, also to change the order of the above programme. For information, entry blanks, etc., address,

W. S. McCART, Sec'y.

Gentleman's Driving Association, (Member N. T. A.)

45 47





A PECULIAR BUT BEAUTIFUL RYTHM.

The name of the author of the following verses is unknown but the sentiment will live:

If you've any task to do,  
Let me whisper, friend, to you,  
Do it.

If you've anything to say,  
True and needed, yea or nay,  
Say it.

If you've anything to love  
As a blessing from above,  
Love it.

If you've anything to give,  
That another's joy may live,  
Give it.

If some hollow creed you doubt,  
Though the whole world hoot and shout,  
Doubt it.

If you've any debt to pay  
Rest you neither night nor day—  
Pay it.

If you've any joy to hold,  
Near your heart, lest it grow cold,  
Hold it.

If you've any grief to meet,  
At a loving Father's feet  
Meet it.

If you know what torch to light,  
Guiding others in the night,  
Light it.

(Written for the Turf, Farm and Home.)  
LIVE ONE DAY AT A TIME.

Will Hannah listen to a few words of sympathy and explanation from a friend, who reads between the lines of her letter to Maple Bell, published in the issue of April 26th?

"I haven't begun cleaning house, and to tell the truth, I don't care much if it is not cleaned. I lack both strength and will." Ah, how many mothers might say the same! And yet Hannah you do care. It is only because you are tired, and because you are continually cleaning that house, in your thoughts, that you speak in that way.

Since you did not give your caller a chance to explain her meaning, when she advised you to "just live one day

## For Women.

Dr. Tolman's Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. There is positively no other remedy known to medical science, that will so quickly and safely do the work. Have never had a single failure. The longest and most obstinate cases are relieved in 3 days without fail. No other remedy will do this. No pain, no danger no interference with work. The most difficult cases successfully treated through correspondence, and the most complete satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. I relieve hundreds of ladies whom I never see. Write for further particulars. All letters truthfully answered. Free confidential advice in all matters of a private or delicate nature. Bear in mind this remedy is absolutely safe under every possible condition and will positively leave no after ill effect upon the health. By mail securely sealed, \$2.00. Dr. E. M. TOLMAN Co. 170 Tremont St., Boston.

## HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY  
MRS. M. B. LOWE.

at a time," may I tell you what I think she meant?

It is not because I do not realize what it means for a tired woman with a "family of six" to look ahead to spring cleaning and sewing, but for the very reason that I do know, and have been in the same place, in fact, I am there now.

That is why my heart goes out to you.

But for the past three years I have been attending a hard and exacting school, in which I have learned many lessons. That is why I have not written for the Turf, Farm and Home. It took all my strength to learn those lessons, and the hardest lesson of all was that lesson "Just to live one day at a time."

When I lay on the bed of pain, day after day and week after week and thought of the work piling up and waiting for "Mother" when she should get well, I realized what it meant to worry about work. But that worrying did no good. Rather, it did a great deal of harm.

After a long time I learned the lesson, and I wish my feeble pen could make you and many other worrying women, see the more than utter uselessness of carrying such loads.

Do not think that any more is required of you than you are able to do.

Keep your mind calm with just the duties of today. Do not think your house must be cleaned in May or any other month. Clean one room at a time, or even one door or one window, and then if you are tired, stop. Before you get so overtired that you are worried or fretful, lie down where it is perfectly quiet if you can, and calm yourself, especially your thoughts. Drop all care or worry of work for ten or fifteen minutes, longer if you can. Then get up and work a little more. It is wonderful how much you can ac-



### WORTH HAVING.

In my business of a breeding and boarding stable, I have a large number of horses and colts in my possession (fit to-one at present) and have long felt the need of a reliable remedy for colic. About three weeks ago I received as a boarder a very valuable mare for which \$1,000 had been paid. One morning soon after this, I discovered about 9 o'clock she was not well and until about 8 o'clock p. m. she constantly grew worse. Although I gave her all the remedies for colic I knew of or could find in Magner's or Kendall's books, but to no effect. Continually rolling and kicking, she could not be kept on her feet long enough to be given any medicine, and I gave her up and concluded she would die. At 8.20 I procured and gave her a 2-ounce bottle of Brown's Instant Relief and in 20 minutes she was on her feet eating hay. Two days ago I had a weanling colt taken with colic. After watching him an hour and seeing he was getting worse, I gave him one-third of a bottle and in 15 minutes he was on his feet eating hay. I would not be without this medicine, since I have learned its value, for no consideration and feel this testimonial a duty I owe to the public and the proprietors of this valuable medicine.

G. W. LITTLEFIELD.

Proprietor of Brookside Stock Farm, Boarding Stable, also breeder of horses. Albion, Me.

## SALESWOMEN understand what torture is.

Constantly on their feet whether well or ill. Compelled to smile and be agreeable to customers while dragged down with some feminine weakness. Backaches and headaches count for little. They must keep going or lose their place.

To these Mrs. Pinkham's help is offered. A letter to her at Lynn, Mass., will bring her advice free of all charge.

MISS NANCIE SHOBE, Florence, Col., writes a letter to Mrs. Pinkham from which we quote:

"I had been in poor health for some time, my troubles having been brought on by standing, so my physician said, causing serious womb trouble. I had to give up my work. I was just a bundle of nerves and would have fainting spells at monthly periods. I doctored and took various medicines, but



got no relief, and when I wrote to you I could not walk more than four blocks at a time. I followed your advice, taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier in connection with the Vegetable Compound and began to gain in strength from the first. I am getting to be a stranger to pain and I owe it all to your medicine. There is none equal to it, for I have tried many others before using yours. Words cannot be said too strong in praise of it."

MISS POLLY FRAME, Meade, Kan., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to write you in regard to what your medicine has done for me. I cannot praise it enough. Since my girlhood I had been troubled with irregular and painful periods and for nearly five years had suffered with falling of the womb, and whites. Also had ovarian trouble, the left ovary being so swollen and sore that I could not move without pain. Now, thanks to your wonderful medicine, that tired feeling is all gone, and I am healthy and strong."

complish if you will follow that faithfully.

But when you are working today you must not also be doing the work of tomorrow and next week in your mind. Of course I do not mean you must not look ahead or plan your work, but do not fret. Wesley said, "I dare no more fret, than to curse and swear."

If you will try this way, seeking always to be cheerful and to look on the bright side, you will soon agree with your caller, that whether your family be two or six, the only true way to live is to "Live one day at a time."

MRS. V. P. DECOSTER.

### THE BUFFALO MOTH.

This is the time of year to begin to look out for the ravages of the Buffalo moth and exterminate the pest. Look out for rugs, scarfs, draperies and carpets that have red in them, for the Buffalo moth has an eye to color and red is his favorite.

If your attic is stored with furs and woollens these should be encased in great cotton bags through which, so far as is known, no Buffalo moth has

### Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,

Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## WOMEN WHO EARN THEIR LIVING

ever penetrated. When the beetles appear about the window sills or in the cracks of the floors treat them to a fumigation of sulphur and they will cease to give trouble. If the closet shelves and floors are washed in a solution of one-quarter pound of cayenne pepper to a gallon of water, it will do much to make life hardly worth the living, even to the most robust Buffalo moth. Then, if all fur and woolen garments are frequently shaken and examined, and the boxes and bundles of woolen pieces looked after, the vigilance will be repaid by a scarcity if not by an entire absence of the bugs.

Never let the tiny moths escape annihilation from human foot or hand when they are to be seen, for after all, the weight of the lightest person's foot will be found the means of the most complete dispatch possible.

### HOUSECLEANING.

A Few Ways and Means for the Experienced Therein.

The brightness of spring days too often brings the disconcerting revelation that our curtains, wall papers, furniture coverings, etc., are by no means so passable as we fondly imagined them to be, and the dispiriting but necessary institution, "spring cleaning," is in a manner forced upon us. It is at this time that many of our belongings suffer from improper home treatment. Not knowing the best methods, we make experiments, frequently with disastrous results. In small places, where skilled help cannot be hired for the various cleaning and renovating processes, hints like the following may fit in very nicely:

A carpet, after being thoroughly shaken and beaten on the grass, should be brushed and cleaned if at all soiled with a mixture of ox gall and water in the proportion of one-fourth of gall to three-fourths of cold water. The car-



pet must then be dried with a linen cloth.

While the carpets are up the floors themselves should receive attention, and any defects in the boards should be remedied, as the gaps between them not only afford lodgments for dust and dirt, but are ruinous to any carpet.

If the cracks are only small they can easily be filled with putty, which, when hard, can be painted over, but for large cracks strips of wood and glue should be used and planed quite smooth.

Parquet flooring, if worn and shabby should be rubbed with a cloth dipped in French polish, which has the effect of hardening the surface. Should it simply require cleaning all that is necessary is a rubbing with a little bees-wax melted in turpentine and a polishing with a soft cloth.

All paint work should be cleaned with soap and water in which there is a little cloudy ammonia and finished with a sponge and clean cold water, but not touched with a cloth.

Paper hangings demand very careful treatment, and it is often wise to do nothing more than dust them down with a soft duster, unless it is absolutely necessary to clean them, in which case nothing is better for the purpose than a piece of stale bread, applied with a circular movement. Flock papers ought only to be dusted with a soft brush.

Brass fenders and fire irons should be rubbed with a little sweet oil, and then with finely powdered rotten stone and polished well with a leather. A very ordinary method of cleaning brass is by the use of bath brick, but this is a mistake, as the metal thus cleaned tarnishes quickly, besides which it gives a pale yellow color to the brass instead of the true hue.

Chinese and Japanese mattings can be cleaned, and their colors very much restored by the simple use of salt and water, with which it must be sponged, but care must be taken not to make it too wet and to dry with a coarse towel.

Looking glasses should be sponged with a little alcohol, then dusted with powder blue, rubbed quickly with a cloth and polished with a silk handkerchief.—Connecticut Farmer.

#### QUERY CORNER.

[All communications should be addressed to Margaret May, care Turf, Farm & Home, Waterville, Me.]

Daisy. The time to prune grape vines is in the spring.

L. E. O. Nice sandwiches are made by putting a filling of finely chopped peanuts and salad dressing between two thin slices of buttered bread.

S. U. E. The only way you can obtain a flare to your skirt is to buy a pattern. You can get one for 15 or 20 cents.

#### EVERY WOMAN'S DUTY.

Sift human relations of artificialities down to fundamental facts and the justice of the situation seems to be that every woman should know how to make a loaf, and every man to defend himself or fight an enemy.

"But why," argues the well-to-do American mother and housewife, "why learn something that we need not of necessity practice?" To this the answer should be—because there is an infinite propriety and dignity in such knowledge.

In continental Europe such a question could not arise, for all women, aristocrat and peasant, share alike some domestic equipment for life—though bread making is not necessarily a part of such equipment, for the reason that stoves with ovens are not common. Good "home-made bread," however, may be bought everywhere—it being the care of gov-

ernment that spurious food supplies are not palmed off for genuine ones. Offense there means penalty. If our state of trade affairs prevailed, including bakery products similar to ours, every self-respecting woman would know how to make good bread. Our training is different in every way—and we are different.

One charming girl voices the attitude of all (with but few exceptions) in saying: "Why bother ourselves now, for even as housekeepers we come out strong when occasion demands?"

True, we do have beautiful homes, and entertain our friends at well-appointed tables, appropriately served. We even do all this, marvelous to tell, without a trained servant class. But the "piper is paid" to the uttermost farthing, and the precious coin used is the nerves and vitality of the mother and housewife.

Do let us learn that we can best help to smooth the future for the daughters we so love by training them to some degree of usefulness, familiarizing them with the duties which will inevitably be theirs—that they meet them not as hardships, but quite as the simple and natural order of things.—Mirror and Farmer.

#### RECIPES.

##### White Sauce.

Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and when it bubbles add one tablespoonful of flour, stirring smooth. Then add very gradually, still stirring smooth and free from lumps, one cup of hot milk. Add salt and pepper to taste. This is an excellent sauce for potatoes (creamed), beets, peas, cauliflower, onions, macaroni, chicken, eggs, etc.

##### Brown Sauce.

This is made similar to the white sauce, only the butter is allowed to brown before the flour is added; then the flour is allowed to brown; and instead of milk add gradually one cup of hot stock, and stir until smooth and free from lumps. This is excellent served with beef.

##### Tomato Sauce.

One tablespoonful each of butter and flour; cook as for white sauce, and add gradually one cup of hot strained tomatoes, stirring smooth and free from lumps. This is served with lamb, veal, or macaroni.

##### Drawn Butter Sauce.

Melt two or three tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and add one tablespoonful of flour, stirring smooth; then add one cup of hot water or hot stock, still stirring smooth and free from lumps. Add salt and pepper to taste. This is better made in a double boiler, in order that the liquid may not boil. This sauce can be varied by the addition of other ingredients, as for instance one or two tablespoonfuls of parsley, lemon, mint, mushroom and shrimp, the name to be covered by the principle ingredient added.

##### Quick Coffee Cake.

Cream together one-quarter of a cupful of butter and a cupful of sugar. Add a beaten egg, one-half of a cupful of milk, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and 1½ cupsful of flour and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Turn into a well buttered shallow pan. Pour over the top two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, sprinkle thickly with cinnamon and sugar and bake in a quick oven.—Table Talk.

##### Molasses Sponge Cake.

Half a cup brown sugar, tablespoonful of lard or butter creamed together, one cup molasses, one cup hot water, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in the water, flour enough to make it the thickness of sponge cake salt, and one teaspoonful ginger and cinnamon, half teaspoonful cloves and allspice.—American Kitchen Magazine.

## Coach Horse Harry

by Gemare 135, dam by Lewiston Boy, bred by J. S. Sanborn.

### HARRY

is five years old, stands 16 2, weighs 1250 pounds and is one of the finest looking stallions in the state and one of the greatest knee actors. He is proving a sire of fine colts—the kind the market calls for.

### LAZOTA

by St. Croix 2.14%, dam Gypsy by Fred Boone, a full brother to St. Croix Jr. 2.16%, stands 15-3, will weigh 1050 lbs.,—only three years old. He is handsome as a picture and a pure gaited trotter.

### BROADWAY NO. 3773

record 2.29% over a half mile track, by Robert Smith 525, a son of Hambletonian 10; dam Volunteer Maid 2.27, the dam of Dick 2.12%, by Volunteer 55, grand dam by Drew Horse 114, bred by Roberts & Dunham, Brooklyn, N. Y., who sold him to A. F. Gerald, Fairfield, Me.

### BROADWAY

stands 15 3, weighs 1150, perfect disposition and his colts please the most fastidious. He is the sire of Keneth (p) 2.17%, Fascination (p) 2.20%, Cheerful Charlie 2.26%, King Pin 2.9 1/2 and others. His colts sell for good prices. They are very desirable for gentlemen's drivers. Terms to suit the time. Choice of these three stallions at \$10 to warrant mares in foal. Payable when mare proves in foal. When mares are disposed of service fee must be paid. Colts holden for use of horse. All accidents and escapes at owners risk. Good pasture, no wire fences 50 cts. per week or good box stall's to hay and grain, \$2.50 per week. Board must be settled when mares are removed. These horses will stand for service at the stable of

43-50

WEBSTER WILLIAMS, No. Anson, Maine

## THE NEW

## Falmouth Hotel,

PORTLAND, ME.

100 Rooms at  
\$2.50 per day.

Rates \$2.50 to  
\$5.00 per day.

Re-opened under New Management.

Re-modelled, newly furnished throughout in Mahogany and Oak. All new open plumbing, including numerous private bath rooms connected with suites, electric lights, new passenger elevator and numerous new public reception and dining rooms.

EVERY ADVANCED MODERN IMPROVEMENT. Steam Heat in all Rooms.

F. H. NUNNS, PROPRIETOR.

# THE BEST BREAD MADE

CAN BE BOUGHT AT

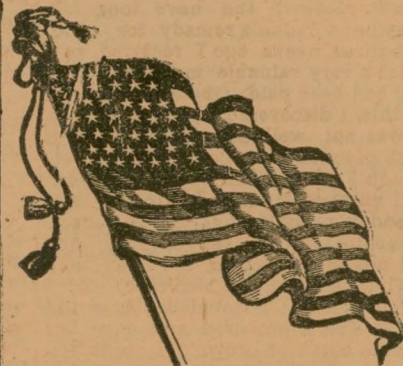
## LEMONT'S HOME BAKERY,

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It's a long life, but devotion to the true interests and prosperity of the American People has won for it new friends as the years rolled by and the original members of its family passed to their reward, and these admirers are royal and steadfast to-day, with faith in its teachings, and confidence in the information which it brings to their homes and firesides.

As a natural consequence it enjoys in its old age all the vitality and vigor of its youth strengthened and ripened by the experiences of over half a century.

It has lived on its merits, and on the cordial support of progressive Americans.

It is "The New York Weekly Tribune" acknowledged the country over as the lead-

ing National Family Newspaper.

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Every farmer and every villager owes to himself, to his family, and to the community in which he lives a cordial support of his local newspaper, at it works constantly and untiringly for its interests in every way, brings to his home all the news and happenings of his neighborhood, the doings of his friends, the condition and prospects for different crops, the prices in home markets, and, in fact, is a weekly visitor which should be found in every wide-awake, progressive family.

Just think of it! Both of these papers for only \$1.50 a year.

Send all subscriptions to the

"TURF, FARM AND HOME", Waterville, Maine.



# POULTRY MATTERS.

Communications intended for this Department should be addressed to

GEORGE P. COFFIN, FREEPORT, MAINE

## NOT TOO LATE.

It is not too late for hatching the birds that are to win the prizes in next winter's shows.

At the last Boston Show many of the winners were late hatched stock, many of them being July chicks.

The old exhibitors make a general practice of late hatching of stock for their show birds, for it is necessary to have the birds in shape to exhibit when they are just in the pink of condition, and this comes with pullets just on the eve of laying the first egg.

The method to pursue then, in order to have them in shape, is to hatch them at such a time as will allow of the natural development of the body and plumage, comb, etc., and to exhibit the birds before the process of egg production weakens the muscular action.

Notice a pullet that is well matured but which has not laid; see her proud carriage as with head and tail well up and neck arched she walks about casting her glances at empty nests and secluded corners, instinctively seeking a place where she may be unmolested in the event which is of so much importance to her. At no other time in her life will she so nearly approach that ideal portrait that the standard would create as at this time.

The skill of the professional exhibitor cannot impart to a hen that grace of carriage and proud bearing that belongs to the pullet and in no way can this particular quality be so well conserved as by the method of raising the chicks which plans upon hatching at the proper time and working with the proper end in view.

But it is not in carriage or symmetry alone that the late hatched birds excel, but in plumage and comb as well. For it is a common experience for all of us to see the erect, straight, single comb, gradually lop or twist or droop as the pullet continues her laying, and it is in fact some of these peculiar conditions that render it impossible for hens to score as high as pullets.

In cockerels, also, it is important to have them of about the same age as the pullets, and the June cockerels can easily be grown so as to receive no cut for weight in January.

Raise the early chicks for market purposes or for the production of early eggs, but when aiming for a coveted prize, hatch them with the one object in view, and strive to approach it.

## NOTES FROM SUNNYSIDE YARDS.

Shade is valuable in summer.

How the chicks grow!

Are you a business poulterer?

Poultry keeping will never be profitable under neglect.

A man said eggs were worth but twelve cents a dozen for food. We think he was decidedly wrong. One could very easily eat twelve cents worth of first class meat at a meal, but who would care to try to eat a dozen of eggs?

We were offered eight cents a pound live weight for a flock of hens. We had a good market for them at 12 and 13 cents a pound dressed, and not very pressing work. We think we got more out of them by butchering. We ought to have weighed them alive and known what we got for our work. There should not be any guessing about the profits of our business. We should keep strict accounts.

Speaking with a doctor about how

hard it was to get money for eggs from local grocers, a part of the time. He thought it would be a good plan to have an agreement to supply some hotel the year round. We have not got our plant where we could pledge ourselves to supply a certain number of dozen the year round. We have but a small family trade in eggs; sell some to local grocers and ship some to commission merchants in Boston. We think the doctor's idea a good one.

At a club meeting we asked if a pound of chicken couldn't be grown as cheaply as a pound of beef. One speaker said no, for the summer's growth on a beef animal is made on grass, which costs but little, while the chickens must have grain. Were we to choose between the growing of beef or chickens we should take the chickens. Some one asked if chickens could not live and make as good growth on grass, insects, etc., as animals do on pasture. It was thought they might live but would not make much growth.

We are keeping individual records with four White Wyandotte pullets, two hens of same breed and one White Leghorn hen. Numbers one and two are yearling hens. They laid 17 and 16 eggs apiece, respectively. Number one went broody the 24th. Number three laid 18 eggs, commencing the 8th. This pullet is a daughter of, we think, Number two, as they resemble each other quite closely. Number four and Number five laid 22 eggs apiece. Number six is pure bred but has a single comb. She laid 24 eggs. These last three pullets were hatched from eggs obtained from a leading breeder in Massachusetts. Number seven is a single comb White Leghorn hen. We know nothing of her breeding and she may not be pure bred. She laid 17 eggs. This record is for March. The Wyandottes were bred for eggs. The Leghorn is such as many farmers breed. That is buy a male they like the looks of, no matter whether he is bred for utility or not, and mate him to their whole flock. The chicks are as liable to come from the poor layers as the good layers, as the hatching season is just the time for the tardy layers to make up for lost time and many of the good layers are broody.

824 eggs were laid in January. The selling price averaged almost 27 cents a dozen. In February, 658 were laid, which brought almost 23 cents a dozen. In March, 1705 eggs were gathered, which brought almost 15½ cents a dozen. Profit for the three months \$41.34.

Here is a clipping from a farm paper, which we think is as good for poultry men as for stock breeders. "A young farmer said his policy was to breed for quality and feed for quantity. This is the fundamental principle in the management of dairy stock." The successful poultry keeper must breed and feed for his desired object. He cannot, if he aims for a liberal supply of eggs, simply breed for them and neglect the feed, and vice versa. Breed and feed go hand in hand. He who breeds and feeds for the two hundred egg or more hen stands a good chance of getting a flock of such birds.

We have just received a sitting of eggs from each of two Turf, Farm and

## EVERGREEN POULTRY YARDS.

If you want to have your BASKET filled with eggs up to the edge. All you want, is to buy a sitting of my Rose Comb White Leghorn Eggs \$1.00 (13.) A few fine cockerels for sale. 36-48 LIZZIE O. PAGE, Corrina, Me.

WHITE WYANDOTTES and W. P. Rocks Doston, Hawkin and Andrews strains from first prize winners, Boston and New York. Weight Wyandotte Pullet 6 to 7 lbs., Cockerels 8 to 10 lbs., Rock Pullet 7 to 9 lbs., Cockerels 9 to 11 lbs., Great layers Dark Brown Eggs. For 30 days one-half usual price. 13 Eggs only \$1.50, 100 Eggs \$5.00. A few cockerels and pullets 34-46 J. S. GATES, Westboro, Mass.

## POULTRY RAISERS & STOREKEEPERS

Shipping Large, Clean, Fresh

# EGGS

to us, will secure highest market price, and prompt return of both their cases and money.

**A. M. SMITH & CO.**

121 & 123 So Market St., - Boston, Mass.  
We refer to the editor of this paper. 45-48

## EGGS FROM BEST STRAINS.

PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs from fine strains \$1.00 per sitting.

A few choice eggs from Hawkins best winning pens \$2.00 per sitting. Only a few orders can be filled for these eggs. First come first served. These eggs come from A No. 1 stock and orders will be filled at short notice.

WALLACE JEWELL, Shawmut, Me. 35tf

## SULLIVAN'S BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS and BUFF WYANDOTTES.

I have as fine pens of these two popular breeds as can be found in the state. My Plymouth Rocks are direct from F. C. Shepherd, Toledo, Ohio, the leading breeder of the U. S. Wyandottes are direct from Mattison and Buffinton Eggs from best pen of Buff Plymouth Rocks \$1.50 per sitting. Eggs from other pens nearly as good, and from Buff Wyandottes \$1.00 per sitting.

W. H. SULLIVAN, Clinton, Me. 40tf

## DO YOU WANT LAYERS?

If so, my thorough bred Barred Plymouth Rocks and R. C. Brown Leghorns will suit you. They are bred from the best strains of layers, and winners. Eggs from six carefully mated pens, \$1.00 per 13; \$2.00 per 30; \$3.00 per 50. A fair hatch guaranteed. Order early.

41-401yr J. W. LOWELL, Gardiner, Me. 36 50

## "EGGS AND BIRDS"

FOR SALE.

One pen of high class Silver Wyandottes. One pen of high class Buff Plymouth Rocks.

We will make a very low price on the above until May 1st, 1899.

**LOUGHREA POULTRY FARM,**

East Hampden, Me.

P. S. DORSEY, Mgr. 34tf

## UTILITY TRIO

Asiatic, American, European.

1.-Light Brahma, Felch-Williams-Rollins-Comey  
2.-G. Iden Wyand. McKean-Brackenburgh.  
3.-Black Minorca, Duff-Wood.  
Best Eggs \$2. per 13, or \$3.50 for 26  
—ALL PEDIGREED BIRDS, BREED BY—  
Mrs. CLARA M. BEEBEE,  
75 Clarkson St., Dorchester, Mass. 45tf

## SELLERSVILLE POULTRY YARDS

Rocks, Wyandottes, Sherwoods, Cochins, Brahmas, Games, Hamburgs, Monococas and Leghorns. Eggs 50 cts. per sitting and upwards. Order for incubator eggs received new. Send for special prices. Stock for sale. Catalogue free. JOHN D. BECHTEL, Sellersville, Pa. 38-50

## Black Langshans & Silver

## WYANDOTTES BREEDING STOCK

FOR SALE.

We have several good cocks and hens and make up fine breeding pens to order. High Class Fancy Pigeons. RANKIN BROS. 24tf Brockton, Mass.

## Barred Buff & Wh. Ply. Rocks.

Prize winners at Franklin Co. Fair 1898. Extra stock. Write me and get an honest price on eggs for hatching before buying elsewhere.

ERNEST W. VOTER.

Box 9, West Farmington, Me.

## Quality Counts.

## My WHITE WYANDOTTES

are of large size, pure white and prolific layers as well as show birds. Pen 1, contains Hunter, Doston, Norton and Forsyth strain females which matured early, making prolific layers of large dark eggs, mated to a Knapp strain male. Pen 2, contains pullets of high breeding for laying as well as show qualities, headed by a Hawkin's strain cock.

## WH. PLYMOUTH ROCKS

A grand pen of large pure white prolific laying females mated to an unrelated male of high breeding. This pen cannot fail to produce fine chicks.

## BUFF LEGHORNS

deep even Buff, large size and prolific layers, mated to a high scoring male. Eggs \$1.00 per 13, \$2.00 per 30. Circular free.

## CHAMPION POULTRY YARDS,

36tf

B. A. BRADBURY, Buxton Centre, Me.

## EARNSHAW'S Pekin Ducks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds ARE BRED FOR BUSINESS.

We won every prize competed for at Boston 1899 on Pekins Ducks, both Alive and Dressed, and on their Eggs.

Our Wyandottes and Reds are making their mark in the egg basket.

## STOCK FOR SALE.

EGGS Pekin Ducks, (from best 50—\$2. per 12, \$7. per 100. (From 250 good market birds—\$1.25 for 12, \$6. per 100. Hens—\$2. per 15 \$6. per 100. A fair hatch and satisfaction guaranteed.)

H. P. J. EARNSHAW,  
EARNSCIFFE POULTRY FARM,  
Kingston, Mass.



# POULTRY MATTERS.

Home advertisers, B. A. Bradbury of Maine and Samuel Cushman of Rhode Island. P. Sunnyside Poultry Yards, Apr. 29, '99.

## EGG PRODUCTION.

Can we produce hens that will lay 200 eggs per annum? Without a doubt. How? By scientific breeding, as for a good butter cow or a milker, as for a good trotting or high-jumping horse. Experiments have been made to increase the number of rows of corn on a cob with success. The same method is applicable to poultry breeding. We will start with a hen that lays 120 eggs. Some of her chicks will lay 150 per year. From these we will pick out layers, and so on until 200 or better are the result. At the same time it is just as essential to breed out males from prolific layers as it is the females. If we look after the breeding of the females only we will produce on the male side blood which is lacking in proficiency and thus check every attempt in progress. It is just as essential that the male should be from a hen which laid 175 eggs and from a male that was bred from a hen that laid 175 eggs.—Poultry Herald.

The above is sound, sensible, practical logic, not a theoretical idea, but a fact. The breeding of poultry in the eager scramble for dollars and cents, causes too many to ignore these true rules of evolutive progress. The real stumbling block in poultry-raising on the farm is the failure to observe the practical methods of improvement by selection. The oft-repeated suggestion or warning that new blood is necessary every year in the poultry yard needs qualifying. Such may be the case and it may not. Where the usual farm methods are followed—that of dispersing continually of the best specimens as soon as they attain a marketable size—new blood will be annually needed. If an exchange of male birds is made with another farmer, who is following the same undesirable methods, what is accomplished? Nothing. Such exchanges result in no improvements for it is but a continuation of the inbreeding of weaklings, resulting in a further running down of poor stock.

An intelligent poultryman will sell his "weaklings" and invariably retains the choice ones of each brood. If he has a cockerel that grows away from the others in a brood and possesses in a marked degree the distinctive characteristics of his breed, which is generally the case with strong, thrifty growers of a brood, the bird is marked as desirable to be kept, probably for breeding. The same selection is observed with the pullets. It can be really understood that such a method means the "survival of the fittest," and naturally a marked increase in early maturity, size and thrift of the flock. There is considerable difference in the time at which pullets of the same brood begin to lay. If there are one or more in a brood that will commence to lay a few weeks before the others it presents another opportunity to further observe intelligent selection, and with an idea of developing a better laying strain. If one has a lot of pullets of the same age and some will lay a dozen or less eggs and then become broody, while there are others that continue egg-laying right along for weeks, is it not wise to endeavor to secure chicks from the best layers, to perpetuate their good trait? Is not this another lesson how to improve the value of a flock? No doubt one of the greatest factors in successful or pay-

ing poultry-raising results from intelligent breeding fowls.

The old assertion that pure-bred fowls are not as healthy as scrubs has no foundation. The fact and object lessons of the winter poultry shows afford all the evidence necessary to prove it. Could the magnificent specimens exhibited be reared from flocks of weaklings? Are they not pictures of the very ideal of vigor, strength and health? Can any farmer's flock produce cockerels or pullets from their mongrels that equal in weight, vigor or health any of the pure breeds seen at the poultry shows? The fancier must have thrifty, healthy, vigorous fowl to compete with the many specimens. That he is able to breed such and retain the distinctive plumage requirements in a most attractable degree of perfection is all the more to his credit. Such results show he has not only observed intelligence in selection and mating, but that he has observed other requirements and necessary points, such as food, care and sanitary conditions. The improved size of the carcass, the uniformity of shape and the increased size of eggs have all been brought about by poultry fanciers who have aimed to accomplish these very utility improvements—results that have been accomplished are no haphazard chance proceedings. The farmer has greater facilities for advancing these things than the average poultryman, if he will only grasp the opportunity and natural resources at his command. No other product of the farm is an every month cash product like poultry. Taking a lot of pure bred fowls and give them the usual treatment afforded scrubs will yield only scrub results, yet, strange as the fact may seem, there are farmers who do not believe in pure bred poultry because they do not better understand the same circumstances than their mongrels.—Geo. Brown, in Baltimore Weekly Sun.

## CARE OF YOUNG CHICKS.

Diligence and promptness are essential to success in every branch of business, and especially so in the chicken business. From the time the chick is taken from the incubator, or nest, to the time it is ready for market, it should be cared for systematically. A great many think they can be left to shift for themselves, principally, and come out all right, but this is a mistaken idea, and always results in failure.

I will speak particularly of the care of chicks that have been hatched by incubation, as experience has taught me that that method of hatching is much more satisfactory than by use of hens. Of course, it is always known when the chicks are to come out, and everything should be in readiness for them. The brooder should be heated to the proper temperature, and kept at that degree of heat for twenty-four hours, or more, before the chicks are put in, and, after they are put in, be very careful to keep the heat at the required temperature, as given in the directions with your brooder.

The chicks must not be allowed to get chilled during the first two weeks, as that is most always sure death to them. Chicks should not be fed for thirty-six hours after they are hatched. For the first two weeks feed them every two hours, and, always, cooked feed. Raw dough should never be used.

Stale biscuits, corn bread, or crackers, crumbled up fine, make a good feed, and, once a day, add one part hard-boiled egg, chopped fine, to four

## Strong Fertile Eggs For Hatching

From pure bred stock. No Standard Points neglected, but bred for large egg production and utility. \$1.00 per 13, \$2.50 per 39, \$5.00 per 78.

From special matings of highest class, exhibition stock that has produced over 450 winners in the last 4 year, and is now better than ever. \$1.00 per 13, \$2.50 per 39.

Special on Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1.00 per 11, \$6.00 per 100.

White and Silver Wyandottes, Barred and White Ply. Rocks, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, Single Comb White, Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Pekin Ducks. EGGS CAREFULLY PACKED IN BASKETS and go any distance safely. A few good cockerels still to spare.

## POWOW POULTRY PLANT, Sixteen Acres, Mass.

### EAST HAMPDEN POULTRY FARM



#### BREEDS

Barred and White Ply. Rocks, White Silver Laced and Golden Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Silver Penciled Hamburgs, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Golden Polish and Houdans

EGGS for Hatching \$1.00 per sitting.

Carefully packed to go any distance. A part from two breeds if desired.

AMOS RAMSEY, East Hampden, Me

P. O. BOX 53.

38 50

### BARRED PLY. ROCKS WHITE LEGHORNS.

I have some of the best birds I ever owned in these varieties, fine in shape and beautiful in color. The males and females which I have mated this year should produce some very fine stock.

Eggs for hatching at \$1.50 per sitting. Two sittings in the same order, \$2. WEBB DONNELL, Kents Hill, Maine.

### EGGS for Hatching.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.  
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.  
BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES &  
BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

\$1.00 PER SITTING.

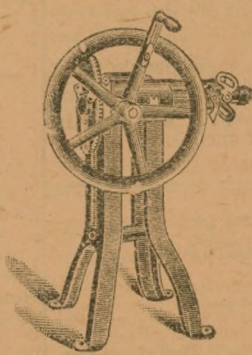
My stock is from the best strains in existence and is sure to produce good vigorous birds and prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed to every customer.

D. W. SCRIBNER, Box 218,  
36-48 Brunswick, Maine.

### Standard Co's New Line of AUTOMATIC FEEDING

#### BONE CUTTERS

New No. 8, \$10.50



for hand use

STANDARD GREEN BONE

& VEGETABLE CUTTER CO

MILFORD, MASS.

with gear mover back to prevent clogging. The principle excels all others. Nine different sizes ranging in price from \$6.75 to \$29.50. Try them in competition. Sent on trial "Diamond Granite Grit" Clear strong lance-like points and edges are the best grinders. Three sizes 00 lbs or less 50 cts. per 100.

### Barred & Buff Ply. Rocks.

The Show Record made by my Barred Plymouth Rocks in the past 25 years, is sufficient recommendation of their Quality.

My Buffs are of equal merit and both varieties are practical utility birds.

Send for free circulars telling more about them, prices of eggs, etc.

I. V. MCKENNY, West Auburn, Maine.

### GOLDTHWAITE'S

### Continental Poultry Food

A balanced ration, composed of six kinds of grain, Meat and Fish meal.

PRICE \$1.50 PER HUNDRED LBS.

#### GREEN CUT BEEF BONE.

Price 2 1/2 cts per lbs., lots of 100 lbs. \$2. Grain and Poultry Supplies of all kinds. Samples free.

E. H. DOBLE & CO.,

231f WEST QUINCY, MASS.

### 41 FIRST PRIZES, At One Show, SEPT. 1898.

Eggs per sitting \$1.00 per 13.

All kinds of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Brahmas, Wonders, Sherwoods and Minorcas. These eggs considering the stock would cost \$3.00 per 13 from other breeders. Send stamp for circular giving prizes, etc.

RIVERVIEW POULTRY YARDS.

T. H. Campbell, Prop.,  
Box 221, Ellsworth, Me



# POULTRY MATTERS.

of bread crumbs. Never feed more than will be eaten up clean.

Rolls oat meal is very good for very young chicks, and should be used occasionally, instead of the regular feed, to give variety.

After ten days or two weeks feed can be given less frequently, and give cracked corn and wheat for the evening meal. By the time chicks are four weeks old they should have plenty of range, and will not need more than three meals a day, and this they should be given regularly.

Fresh water must be kept before the chicks at all times; also gravel or ground oyster shell.

Ground bone and scraps of meat are very helpful in producing a rapid growth, and should be given as often as three times a week.

An excellent feed for fowls of all ages is made by using equal parts corn, wheat, oats, and barley, ground and mixed thoroughly. For young chicks, make it into bread by using buttermilk, soda, and salt, same as in making corn bread, and crumb up when ready to use. For other fowls this mixture, scalded, makes a splendid morning mash on cold winter mornings.

In conclusion will say, to care for chicks successfully, you must keep them warm, feed them regularly, and just what will be eaten up clean. Keep fresh water and gravel or shell before them all the time, and keep the brooder and runs clean.—Western Garden.

## SEASONABLE NOTES.

Probably the soil that you grew bulbs in last winter will be emptied out on the flower beds, when the spring cleaning comes on. This, of course, is all right, but you must not forget to mix a quantity of well-decayed manure with it or it will not be rich enough to grow other plants satisfactorily, unless it was very rich in the first place.

Save all the pieces of charcoal you can get, to put in the bottom of plant dishes for drainage. Besides serving this purpose it keeps the soil from souring, and adds more depth of color to the leaves and blossoms of a plant. In the outdoor garden it is very good to use, too. I mixed some, slightly powdered, in the soil around some rose bushes and choice Gladioli, with excellent results.

If you intend to give Geraniums just one more trial in the house next winter now is a very good time to procure stocky young slips, root them in water or sand and set them in the dish they are to remain in. A three or four inch jar is plenty large enough, and any rich garden dirt will answer for soil. An inch layer of drainage may be an improvement. As the slip grows pinch back the top so the plant will adapt a good, thrifty form. Encourage slow growth and snip out all buds, if any appear before you desire the plant to blossom.—B. B. K. in Garden and Farm.

## TRADE, HOW TO SECURE IT, ITS DEMANDS, ETC.

Each season brings with it certain demands in certain lines peculiar to the season. One year the demand will seem to be all for fowls, perhaps cockerels; the egg trade will be light and hard to cater to. The next season will perhaps find a lighter demand for birds of all kinds, but a rush for eggs; everything is eggs—orders almost beyond the capacity of breeders to fill.

Why is this? I am unable to say, unless it be that one season eggs fail to hatch well, causing many com-

plaints; the result is, that buyers of eggs conclude that it would pay them better to buy fowls, consequently, the next year's egg trade suffers, and the trade in fowls increases correspondingly.

The egg trade is a very hard one to make satisfactory, there are so many things connected with the handling and hatching of eggs that cause disaster, and are entirely beyond the control of the shipper. Nevertheless, he has to suffer for it just the same.

I think the buyer demands too much of the seller of eggs for hatching. I am a shipper of eggs, and at the same time I buy eggs sometimes, and I think I can understand both sides of the case. Last season I got three dozen eggs from one breeder and hatched ten chickens, raised six from them, three fine pullets, and three cockerels that were not worth much. I received the worth of my money and more, yet, the inclination is, when the chicks are first hatched, to complain that too few of them are hatched. If we would but wait and see the development we might change our mind in regard to the matter.

But to return to the question of demand. We find some seasons that the demand seems to include both fowls and eggs, and this season seems to be one of that kind, when fowls of every kind, shape and color seem to be in demand, and one can readily get rid of his saleable birds with but little effort.

And right upon the heels of this comes the egg trade pressing hard, wanting eggs from your best stock; wanting eggs right away. Everybody seems to want eggs, in fact, this is going to be one of the prosperous years in the poultry business. Many new breeders are showing up, and old ones increasing their facilities, and judiciously too. There is a cause for all this increased demand. Market poultry and eggs are in greater demand and at better prices the year round than at any time since the war.

Noting all the facts, there seems to be no risk in embarking in the poultry business, either for fancy or market purposes. If you would be successful, however, you should be careful to watch all the details of the business, be economical until you get started, and then be economical, that is the only way, unless you are keeping poultry just for the fun of it, in that case the matter of expense is but a small figure in the case. The principle feature therefore, we think in order to secure this trade and hold it, is to advertise in the very best papers and then keep good enough stock to satisfy your customers; and it is quite an accomplishment to be able to know your buyers, and of course you can not do it then without the stock. Let me warn you against the cheap trashy papers as advertising mediums, they rarely ever bring results. On the other hand it is not necessary to select those with the very highest rates, but get the one that will cover the territory you want to reach, and is a paper the people have confidence in, without this it is not worth much to you.—F. J. Marshall in Fanciers' Gazette.

## EGGS.

From Strictly Standard Buff Leghorns  
\$2.00 per 15, good hatch guaranteed.

RANDOLPH BROS.

MAPLE AVE. POULTRY FARM,

39 41 42-46 51

Palmyra, N. Y.

## DAVIS Blue Barred Plym. Rocks Are Winners.

At Amesbury, Mass., Dec. 1-3, '97 I. K. Felch; judge, my birds won 1st (94) and 2d (93) cock's 2d pullet (93 1-2) (same score as 1st prize); 2d hen (93); 3 cock; 1st and 2d pen; 1 grand sweepstakes for best cock, 2 cockerels, 2 hens and 15 pullets), the Silver Cup Trophy for best display, and 9 specials, in close competition, with 143 in the class.

At Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 27-30, '98, my birds won 1st, 3d, and 4th cockerels; 1st, 2d, and 3d pullets; 1st, 2d, and 3d hens; 2d, and 3d cocks; 1 and 2 pens; the GRAND SWEEPSTAKES for the best cock, 2 cock's, 2 hens and 5 pullets. The SILVER CUP for finest display, and EIGHT SPECIALS.

I won three times as many prizes as all my competitors combined.

My strain of P. Rocks are noted for their light blue barring, rich yellow legs and beaks, low combs, fine symmetry, and are excellent layers. See for my 16 page catalogue giving a full description of my matings for 1899 and my show record.

from prize matings, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26; \$7 per 40. I guarantee the safe arrival of eggs and a good hatch.

W. B. DAVIS

Care Merrimack Nat. Bank, Haverhill, Mass.

## HASKELL'S Barred Ply. Rocks.

We aim to improve our stock each year.

EGGS for Hatching  
\$1.00 PER SITTING.

HASKELL BROS., Waterville, Me.  
381

## CHICKEN FOODS.

Beef Scraps, Oyster Shells, Granulated Bone, Fish Meal, Bone Meal, Diamond Grit Charcoal and our O. K. Food. Send for Catalogue.

C. A. BARTLETT,

Worcester, Mass.

## THE New England Brooder, PATENTED DEC. 14, 1897.

This Brooder is the result of over Fifteen Years' Experience in raising Chicks, Ducks and Pheasants, and gives conditions nearer nature than anything before manufactured.

INDOOR, Galv. Steel Tank \$5  
PRICES, OUTDOOR, " Copper \$6.  
" " " \$7.  
" " " \$8.

For further information address,  
H. R. FOSTER, Ashby, Mass.  
Patentee and Manufacturer. 311

## FOGG'S Record on Wh. Leghorns.

1892-93. Stoneham, Mass. 1st Cock; 1st Cockerel; 1 Pullet; 1st Collection; 2 Specials for Collection.

Highlandville, Mass. 1st Cock; 1st Cockerel; 1 Pullet; 1st Collection.

1893-94. Brockton, 1st Pen and Specials. Bristol County. 1st Pair.

Rhode Island Fair. 1st Pair. Malden, Mass. 1st Collection; 1st Pullet; and all Cash Specials.

Clinton, Mass. 1st Cock; 1st Hen; 1 Cockerel; 1st Pullet; 1st Pen. A clean sweep.

Hartford, Conn. 1st, 3d Cockerel; 2d Hen; 3d Cock; 4th Pullet; 4th Collection. This is the stiffest class of S. C. W. Leghorns shown in New England within several years, over 70 birds in line. And last but not least.

Boston, 1896. 1st, 4th Cockerel; 1st, 3d, 4th 5th Pullet; 1st, 3d Hen; 2d Cock, besides numerous specials. Have not exhibited this year.

Eggs of this strain, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$4.00 per 45; \$7.00 per 100.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YARDS,  
Chas. J. Fogg, Prop. Waltham, Mass.  
35-47

## HIGGINS' Buff Ply. Rocks

WON at Hagerstown Md. 1st cock, 1st hen and 5th. ck'l. Boston Jan. 1899, the largest poultry show in America in competition with the best breeders. 1st and 4th cock, 2nd, hen and 2nd cockerel. Special for best colored cock, special for best colored cockerel.

EGGS from selected matings. Vigorous males and prize winners. They should produce prize winners for my customers. Price \$3.00 per sitting of 13, 2 sittings \$5. 3 sittings \$7. 5 sittings \$10. Shall fill orders from each of these pens, treating every one alike.

H. W. HIGGINS,

35 47

Orange, Mass.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

B. P. ROCKS.

BUFF COCHINS.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

My stock originally come from some of the leading Poultry Yards in the United States after years of experience careful study and special mating. I have obtained the desired results and my pens are to-day headed with as fine specimens as one would ask to see. I shall be able to furnish a few sittings of Eggs from strictly straight stock at \$1.00 per sitting. Trio of either breed \$2.00 per trio.

CEDAR HEDGE POULTRY YARD,  
36-48 Valley Ave. Bangor, Me.  
L. M. Blaisdell, Prop.

## Barred Ply. Rocks, Lt. Wt. Lt. Brahmas.

(BROWN EGG BUSINESS STRAINS)

We are now prepared to furnish Eggs, Large and Brown from stock in which a high degree of Fancy points and Utility points are combined. No one can sell you better—Eggs \$1.00 per 12. \$5.00 per 100.

MT. PLEASANT POULTRY FARM,  
371 E. D. Page Prop., No. Hermon, Me.

## WOODMAN'S

Champion English Red Caps,

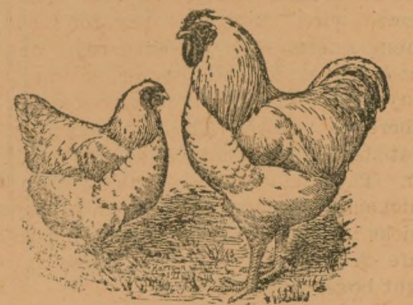
Winners 1st prize at Boston, 1899 Eggs for hatching from Red Caps, W. Wyandottes, S. C. B. Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, B. Langshans, L. Brahmas, B. Pekin Bantams, Decoy Ducks of all kinds. Send 2c stamp for catalogue.

R. WOODMAN,

39 51

Malden, Mass.

## All Sold.



All my surplus stock is sold. Will sell 20 hens from my breeding yards, at very low price to be delivered May 15. I have a large flock of chickens now hatched, to sell in the early fall. My breeding stock is second to none in New England. Can furnish Eggs carefully packed in baskets to go any distance, by the sitting, or hundred. Send for my catalogue telling all about my White Wyandottes, and giving price of Eggs and stock.

C. DAVIS MILLER,  
Skowhegan, Me.



## POULTRY MATTERS.

(Written for the Turf, Farm & Home).  
DUCK RAISING ON THE FARM.

By Hattie Byfield.

On every farm there is to be found a flock of chickens; on a large percent of farms may be found turkeys, but only on a very small per cent may ducks be found. If the farmer's wife yearns for the puffy pillows or the billowy feather beds of grandmother's time she keeps geese until they pick the baby's eyes out, and terrorize the neighbors children, then she disposes of the quarrelsome, noisy, dirty things.

She may think of keeping ducks, but feel that it would be unprofitable unless she were fitted up like Rankin or Newman or others who make a business of raising broiler ducks for market.

Many farmer's wives have found a fair profit in a small flock of hens, without the use of incubators, brooders or other accessories. There is a fairer profit at a less expense in a small flock of ducks, no expensive building being necessary, for we are assuming that the ducks may have the range of the farm, or at least, the breeding stock may. Our chicks have had the freedom of our vegetable garden, and while we have sometimes regretted the nips taken, yet on the whole as a destroyer of insects they have more than compensated for the damage they did. We generally plant enough that they may destroy some, but it is surprising how little it will be.

Our first duck house was an old shed, we had good luck that year. The succeeding houses have been just anything that is fit for nothing else, but the ducks thrive well. There are no lice to contend with as with chickens, only on the young ones if hatched under hens. Grease their heads when they are taken from the nest and again in two days, and all danger of lice is past for all time.

We find it easiest and safest to raise the ducklings until some weeks old in small pens. Twelve inch boards are set on edge and staked in place, that we may move them at will. A pen 12x12 feet will accommodate fifty ducklings four weeks, if sand, water and green food are supplied. They will not hop over the foot high pen either. After this if you wish they can take care of themselves. We would advise feeding at night and shutting in boxes away from vermin. Have openings in the ends of the boxes and for greater safety, tack over them screen wire. Rats are very fond of young ducks. We put shed roofs on these boxes to shed water so they may be set out in the orchard or anywhere we desire. The openings are that the ducklings may have plenty of air. They smother more quickly than chickens. We arrange for our young chicks in the same way, for nothing is safe from rats, with us, unless in tight boxes or houses.

If you choose to yard the ducklings you can do so cheaply, as an 18 inch fence will hold them when they are grown, provided they are never allowed their liberty, when it might. In some instances they require a 24 inch fence. While in confinement your waste vegetables will go a long way towards feeding them. Meat scraps and corn meal are necessary for rapid growth. We grow Giant Southern Mustard for green food for poultry in confinement. As fine ducklings as we ever raised were not fed after they were three weeks of age, and were given their liberty at that time. The flock saved our garden from destruct-

ino from grasshoppers. Our neighbors all lost theirs. The only damage done our garden by the ducks that year was to destroy a small bed of onions. Our onions have not been meddled with since.

To avoid having horse troughs fouled we keep a low broad trough made of galvanized iron in the small enclosure where our breeding stock is every morning confined until after nine o'clock, that we may secure all their eggs. This little pen they know as home and they make frequent excursions to the trough, leaving the horse troughs which are higher and less convenient, unmolested.

If you desire feathers begin plucking in August. You can pluck twice while the ducks are alive, fatten them and take the third crop of feathers when you dress them for market or for the table. You will be surprised to find how quickly the marriageable daughters may be provided with pillows, etc., and they will want a nice pair of ducks to take to the new home. McCook, Neb.

#### WHERE THE LEGHORNS COME FROM.

I have been amused at times at writers trying to trace the Leghorn's ancestry. This is my recollection I, like my father, was born in New York. In 1840 he bought a house and two lots in the then village of Williamsburgh, afterwards city, then annexed to Brooklyn. The place then had but four houses on the entire street. He was fond of fruit, flowers, poultry, etc. The poultry was of numerous varieties, and were called dunghill fowls, with the exception of some called Polish which were perfectly black except a large topknot on the hens and long flowing white feathers on the male which were white. He had also some games, but like many others all the birds were allowed to run together.

Some three or four years later, he sent home a few fowls which he stated he had bought of a fruit vessel from up the straits, he being in the fruit business often had occasion to visit the vessels, bringing oranges and lemons from Palermo, Messina and later in the season from Naples. The birds were put in with the others; mother always attended to them as they were, so to speak, her fad. She noticed the eggs they laid and as the birds were a pure white, they took her fancy. She often spoke of them that they would not "set" and had to hatch with other hens. The result was that she killed off all the others. Only reserving some for setters, and no male was allowed except the pure white birds.

At the time of the California fever in 1849, I know we had about fifty and it seems to me that I have never seen as fine, either in show room or elsewhere, as they were, we kept no others and did not after the first year we had them. We occasionally gave away a setting of eggs, never sold one, and I recollect father giving away a setting to a man in Fulton market who had a place I think near Hempstead, and I recollect that some of the marketmen, as Fulton was the market then like Washington later on, joking the man about selling the eggs at \$3 per setting and that father by letting him have the eggs, had started him in business and was making him rich.

This is the point I desire to make. The birds came from a fruit vessel; they were strictly and purely white. They came from Sicily or Italy I do not know which, but think they came

#### BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,—WHITE WYANDOTTES.

My stock is bred from the best blood to be obtained. They are large, prolific layers, they are the best for poultry, the best for eggs; the most beautiful. Try a sitting of FERTILE eggs from my BEST pens, \$1.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 100. PEKIN DUCK eggs at same rate. J. H. FULLER, Augusta, Maine. 36 48

from Sicily. They took the name of Leghorn in view of the straw hats then worn by both men and women, and which then were the ne plus ultra of style.

New York was then filled with merchant vessels from everywhere and fowls, etc., were brought home from the vessels. I recollect what was called the Shanghai and the Brahma Pootras, both birds eating corn off the head of a barrel, they were so tall. I have seen what I called the Leghorn in the Western and Canary Islands, and have had the natives bring them aboard to trade for mixed stock that we had on board for our stores they preferring ours. It is an undoubted fact, in my mind, that I have given you the history of what is called the Leghorn. Vessels would occasionally have a few birds left which were put on board as stores, but which rarely reached here, as the passage often times ran eighty to ninety days and it was only as father chanced to see them that they took his fancy, he bought them and sent them home. I have had more or less to do with fowls, pigeons, etc., and when I see something I like I generally manage to get it. Leghorn and Minorcas are the ones I fancy most.—Fancier's Review.

An interesting account of the progress which has been made in Belgium during recent years in the development of poultry breeding and rearing, and of the technical instruction on the subject is contained in a recent report by the United States Consul at Ghent, given by the Journal of Agriculture. This report also contains a description of several local varieties of fowls to which little attention was formerly given, but which are gradually becoming better known and popular in Belgium. The Consul states that a reaction has taken place as regards the Italian varieties which, about fifteen years ago, were introduced throughout the country with a view to obtaining a supply of eggs during the winter. It has been found that the Italian birds are of a wilder nature than the native fowls, that they frequently introduce diphtheria in the farm yard, that they become "worn out" in Belgium in two years, and that their meat, moreover, is tough.

**STOCK THAT PAYS** My White Pekin ducks paid me \$5; my Partridge Cochins \$4 each last year. 60 sets per sitting, 2 for \$1. W. WARD, Ballardvale, Mass. 467

#### Here's A Bargain.

10 Light Brahma hens and a cock—thoroughbreds—none better—must be sold at once to close out, owing to a change in business. Will be sold for \$0. for the lot if taken at once.

L. C. POLLARD,

180 College Ave. Waterville, Me. 46 1

#### Buffinton's Buffs

STILL TAKE THE LEAD.

Hundred of prizes won at such shows as Madison Square Garden, Buffalo, Bagerstown, Hartford, Providence, Boston, and nearly every local show in New England. We have the only flock of good Rhode Island Reds in the country.

Eggs from Buff Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, \$2 for 13 \$5 for 40. Buff Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorn, \$1.25 for 13, \$3 for 40. Stock for sale.

For \$1 we will send recipe of Simpson's Method of Feeding Hens for Eggs. Send for circular.

ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON, Box 677, Fall River, Mass. 37-51

#### Classified Poultry Adv.

(SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS suitable for this department will be inserted under their proper classification at a uniform price of 5 lines one time 25cts. 5 times for a dollar, more space or more times at proportional prices, provided cash accompanies the order. If no cash accompanies the order and an entry has to be made on our books the advertisement will have to be charged at regular rates.)

#### BREEDING STOCK.

EGGS from my Buff Wyandottes and Buff Brahmas after May 1st, \$1 per 15. Pure White Muscovy Ducks headed with a 12 p and Drake \$1.00 per 11. ARTAUR WAITE, Box 12, Rockville, Mass. 44 48

INDIAN GAMES, Cornish and White. Eggs \$3.00 per sitting. Some grand stock for sale. DR. EDW. MOORE, Albany, N. Y. 47-50

HOUDANS and White Wyandottes, prize winners at Boston, 1897-'98 and '99, and New York, 1899. Large vigorous strains; Stock and eggs for sale. W. A. ROGERS, Wilmington, Mass. 40 45

THOROUGH BRED Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, P. Rocks, Duke of York Light Brahmas, Black Hamburgs, Eggs 75 c. s. Also stock. Write. GEO. E. FILES, Thorndike, Maine. 41 11

EXHIBITION SILVER DUCK—ING GAMES best imported and domestic strains; Black Sumatras, Golden and Silver Sebright, Black and White Rose Comb, and Game Bantams. Eggs. D. P. DAME, Greenfield, Mass. 37-49

#### POULTRY SUPPLIES.

**Cut Prices** On All Varieties—Remaking of Eggs—All Pig on a German Basis. Cut Price List. Free. Natural Colored Description 60 Page Book 5c. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa. 46 49

W. ROCKS, W. Games, eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 60. My stock are prize winners. L. F. DUNKER, Wilson, N. Y. 43

GAMES—Eggs for hatching from the best Pit game stock that a money will buy at \$1.00 per 13. Address C. W. WHITE, Burlington, Me. 41-48

#### WHITE WONDERS.

For utility, try the White Wonders. They were bred expressly for that purpose. Eggs \$2.00 per sitting 3 sittings \$5.00. A few choice breeding birds for sale cheap. A. L. MERRILL, 490 Court St., Auburn, Me. 39-46

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Hunter strain. Eggs 13 for 50 cents. Dark brown eggs from my best pens 13 for 75 cents. Bucks County eggs 13 for 50 cents. ELLA MAYO, Box 148, Ashby, Mass. 36-41

PRIME EGG CASES—13 sizes. Years have demonstrated their value. They give satisfaction. Demand steadily increasing. Illustrated circular and price list free. Agents wanted. Write at once. E. A. Prime, Ayer Junction, Mass. 32-47

#### WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Hunter strain. Eggs 13 for 50 cents. Dark brown eggs from my best pens 13 for 75 cents. Bucks County eggs 13 for 50 cents. ELLA MAYO, Box 148, Ashby, Mass. 44-48

A FEW MORE TRIOS of White Wyandottes at 4.00. Write quick. J. H. FULLER, Augusta, Maine 36 1

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Colby and Thompson strain. Egg \$1.00 per 13. FRANK POLLARD, 123 Johnson St. Bangor, Me. 45-52

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, 1st, 3d, pullets; 21 cock, 1, Lyon show, '99. Eggs, 1 sitting \$2; 2 or more, \$1.50 each. CHAS. E. HUNT, 157 Maple St., Lynn, Mass. 41 46

BARRED P. ROCKS! S. C. Brown Leghorns are among the best. Eggs for hatching. Write L. W. CURTIS, Box 99, Brewer, Me. 41-13

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Hunter males, Light Brahmas, hatching, vigorous utility strains. 15 eggs \$1.00, 40, \$2.00. 41-48 L. D. MOLE, Antrim, N. H.

#### MONEY MAKERS.

Eggs from Barred Ply. Rock and Wh. Wyandottes, scoring 90 to 95. Prices, 15 for \$1.50, 30 for \$2.50, \$6.00 per 100. Circulars free. JACOB MASSENGER, Box B, Calla, Ohio. 36-48

#### RHODE ISLAND REDS

mature early, lay early and make superb dressed poultry. Are hardiest and lay largest deep tinted eggs of any fowl of their size. They JUST SUIT THE FARMER. Illustrated descriptive circular of poultry and geese free.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN, Pawtucket, R. I. 36 11

60 EGGS FOR \$3.00; 15 for \$1. 2 medicated nest eggs with each order. Golden, White and Silver Wyandottes. Golden and Silver spangled Hamburgs. All varieties of Leghorns and Minorcas, Houdans, Spanish, W. C. Blk. and Golden Polish, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Buff Leghorns, Barred and White P. Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff P. Rocks, and Rose C. B. Minorcas, Buff Laced Polish, Indian Games, \$1 for 13. Poor hatches duplicated at half price. Circular free. WHITNEY BROS., Triangle, N. Y. 39-49 c o w



## FAIRFIELD DRIVING PARK.

J. F. Pollard and Charles Simpson of this city, having leased the Fairfield Driving Park for a year will hold race meets there during the coming season. Messrs. Pollard and Simpson closed the deal last Saturday, and have already taken possession. It is the plan to have several race meets there during the season, the first of which will be held July 4th, when horses in the 2.20, 2.28, and 2.38 classes will be started. It is also planned to have other races during the season. The track has the reputation of being one of the fastest half-mile tracks in the State. It will be used for training horses the same as last season and will be kept in the best of condition and worthy of the most liberal patronage.

Bristol, Conn., Oct. 3, 1893.

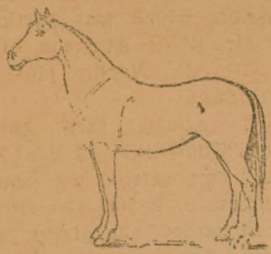
Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Esq.

Dear Sir.—We use a great deal of the Elixir for a body wash and think it superior to anything we ever saw used when the horses come in warm. We wet them over with a solution of the Elixir, putting one bottle into four quarts of water, and put a blanket on a short time, then scrape them out, and in a very short time we can rub them dry and they will be warm and nice; don't seem to catch cold, and feel good. We take a solution of one bottle to one quart of water and wet their legs, then bandage over it, and we have pretty fair-looking horses. Please send me by freight, New York & New England Railroad, six dozen bottles of Elixir and eight packages of condition powders, and four of worm powders.

Yours truly,  
J. H. SESSIONS, Jr.

## A. W. DAVIS,

80 Northampton Street, Boston, Mass.

Leading Commission Sale Stables  
in New England.

Consignments Specially Solicited from Eastern Shippers. Unexcelled facilities for the disposition of high-class horses at all seasons.

## REGULAR AUCTION SALES

every Thursday and Special Sales at frequent intervals, and

## PRIVATE SALES DAILY.

Our stables are light, airy and well ventilated, and have all modern sanitary improvements.  
Correspondence Solicited. 48 47caw

CUR E D  
ABSORBINE, Jr.

A patient writes: He was thrown from his bicycle, wrenching his knee. Within a few hours the pain was so bad he could not use the limb. He applied ABSORBINE, JR. The next day he rode 42 miles without a sign of soreness. This unequalled Liniment costs only \$1 00 per bottle by mail,

MANUFACTURED BY  
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
Send 25 cents for sample bottle.

Galled  
Horses

Not an hour need be lost if your horse is treated with  
MOORE BROS. Gall Powder  
It hides the sore, is a quick, economical and humane cure.  
Cans by mail, post-paid, 50c. and \$1.00.  
All druggists, or send to MOORE BROS., Albany, N. Y.

## STARTING JUDGE.

G. M. HATCH,

Six years experience at principal County Fairs of Maine. Started Oxford County Fair (1896, '97, '98), Gray Fair ('97, '98), Androscoggin Valley ('97, '98), also West Washington Co Fair, Hancock Co. (Elsworth and Bluehill), Danforth, Scarborough, etc.,

Refers to officials of these tracks regarding quality of work. Terms reasonable and made known on application.  
Address 33-58  
G. M. HATCH, Allen's Mills, Me.

Have you seen the Young Horse

## STIRLING?

He is by Wilkes (Nelson's), sire of 24 in the 2.30 list, 4 in 2.20 list. His first dam Jewell, is by the Northern King, NELSON (2409); Second dam Dirigo (115); Third dam by Gen. Grant.)

## STIRLING

will be 4 years old June 1st. 1899, stands 15 1-2 hands high and weighs 1030 lbs. is a beautiful Mahogany bay, with a coat as fine as velvet, as might be expected from his royal breeding. He is a horse of fine conformation with that high showy action so much sought after.

Terms to a limited number of approved mares \$10. to Warrant

Send for my card telling all about him. He will be at my stable all the time, EXCEPT Tuesdays and Fridays.

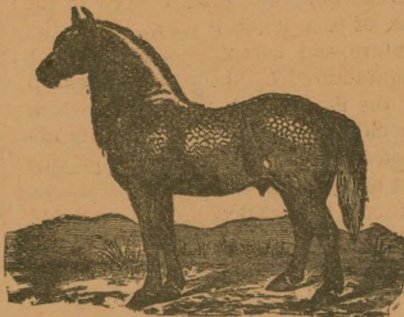
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Fine roadsters, high actors and coach horses. High Actors, matched pairs a specialty and always on hand.

Stf



C COMMING SEPT. 10, 1898. I shall receive 2 cars (40) Horses each week, sizes 1000 to 1600 lbs. These Horses are ready for immediate use. Special prices to lumbermen and dealers. Large stock of Harnesses constantly on hand. Heavy Team Harness a specialty.

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## A Noted Sire of Extreme Speed.

ALBRINO  
3052.

Here is a high class horse and one that has proved his ability to sire early and extreme speed, as well as size, color and other good selling qualities. Look him over before you breed.

## FAUNTLEROY 2.23 1-4.

Trial 2.17, Trotting.

Here is a good son of Albrino and one worthy of his distinguished sire. His dam was Alice Boone, sister to Elcho 2 27 1/4, by Daniel Boone.

FAUNTLEROY has proved himself a race horse. In 1894 he started in eleven races, and won eight first moneys, two second and was drawn in another to save him for a later race. He served a very few mares in Maine before being taken away, and among the foals produced was Victor E. 22'. This horse is a sure foal getter, is as sound and smooth as when foaled. He has the best of legs and feet, a good head and eye, and well formed body with two good ends. It would be impossible for a well informed horseman to suggest an improvement in this horse. His disposition is of the best.

The above horses will make the season of 1899 at my stable at the low prices of \$20 to warrant, \$15 season, \$10 single service, Cash at time of service.

H. G. PARSHLEY, 76 Spring St., Dexter, Maine.

## Hill Farm, Exeter, Maine.

Stallions for Service for the Season of 1899.

## Broomal 10,516.

Standard and Registered Vol. VIII. Race record 2.15, trial 2.12 1/4. Has shown quarters repeatedly in 30 1/2 seconds.

Brown horse 15-3 hands high, weighs 1100 pounds, foaled at Fashion Stud Farm in 1888.

Sire Stranger, sire of Col. Kuser 2.11 1/4, Bollona 2 11 1/4, Boodle 2.11 1/4, Cebolla 2.14 1/4. Bromall 2.15 and 21 others in the list. All trotting race records at 15 years old.

Dam Brooch, (sister to Opal 2.23). The dam of Broomal 2.15, Bursa 2 25, Alis 2.27 1/4, Brindisi 2 30, all brothers and all trotting race records, with Brooch only 12 years old. Terms \$25 to warrant. \$20 by the season, Cash. Single service \$10 Cash.

## Young Stranger.

Foaled July 9th, 1893. Brown Horse 15-2, weighs 1000 pounds, by Stranger Dam Anita by Jay Gould.

Anita is full sister to Bride, dam of Boodle 2.11 1/4. Sire of Ethel Downs 2.13, Thompson 2.15. Terms \$15 to warrant.

Imported Coach Stallion.

## British Chief No. 2069.

British Chief is a bay horse, was foaled June 18, 1891, bred by Wm. Tasker of Thornton, Pocklington, England. Imported by T. G. Bennett & Sons, Topeka, Kansas. British Chief stands 16 1/4 hands and weighs 1250 pounds. Terms \$10.00 to warrant.

## Highland.

Brown Horse, 15-3 hands high, weighs 1100 pounds. Sire Lord Russell, dam by Tom Hal. Terms \$10.00 to warrant.

The above named Stallions will make the Season at my Stable, Exeter, Maine.  
Accident and Escape at owners risk.

F. W. HILL, Proprietor.

JUST THE THING FOR MAINE.  
IMPORTED PRIZE WINNING  
HACKNEY STALLION, LANCER 3073.

Coal Black, 15 2 1/2 Hands, Weighs 1100.

HAS WON AT EVERY HORSE SHOW IN NEW YORK.

If you want to fit the market and produce size, style, action, disposition and intelligence, breed to this horse. COME AND SEE HIM.....

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45-7 2 1-2 miles from Station, on Brunswick Road.



No. 717—Canopy-Top Surrey, with double fenders. Price, complete, with curtains all around, storm apron, sunshade, lamps and pole or shafts, \$65; just as good as sells for \$100.

good iron and steel, good paint and varnish, and the largest selection in the land. Large Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

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No traveling expenses, no losses, no agent's commission and no dealer's profits.

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preferring to deal with you direct. No matter where you live, we can reach you and save you money. We ship our vehicles and harness anywhere for examination and guarantee safe arrival.

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we sell,

and we can assure you of good quality from beginning to end; good wood work, good finish, good trimmings, fine style and good as sells for \$50.



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W. B. Pratt, Sec'y.  
Elkhart, Indiana.

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## Tuttle's Elixir

the most famous (and most successful) veterinary specific of the age. It WILL CURE curbs, splints, colic, lameness, shoe boils, thrush, horse ail, etc. Won't scar or change the hair. Locates lameness by remaining moist on the part affected.

Tuttle's Family Elixir cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, etc. Samples of either Elixir free for three 2-cent stamps for postage. Fifty cents buys either Elixir of any druggist, or it will be sent direct on receipt of price. Money refunded if not satisfactory in every way. Particulars free.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, 27 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.



## DAIRY MATTERS.

OTIS MEADER, Editor.

## EDITORIAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

In our issue of April 12, appears an article by Mrs. D., who refers to a "criticism" which was made in a previous issue, and asks some questions in relation to fairs and exhibitors. This should have received our attention before, but in the rush of business has been neglected.

Without replying to the questions in order or in detail we will say that it is certainly expected of an exhibitor that his or her exhibit is a sample of the best they have; and in case of apples or fruit of any kind, or anything the farmer has raised, or grown upon his farm it is perfectly right, and no one is troubled thereby, if the very best, is taken, to compete for a premium or prize; but when the farmer goes out and buys the best oxen, cows, sheep or stock of any kind, just before the fair, and enters them in competition with other farmers, who have grown their animals upon the farm, it is altogether wrong and should not be tolerated.

The dairyman, (or the butter dairyman), is a manufacturer, and like the manufacturer of other goods takes samples of his merchandise to the fairs to show the public the nature and quality of his goods, as well as to compete for the prizes; and the public who are, or may be purchasers, expect that from these samples they may judge of the quality of the goods manufactured, and order accordingly. If when the goods arrived, they are of inferior quality, or not up to what the samples recommend them, not only the purchaser is defrauded, but the manufacturer suffers in his reputation, and in the amount of his business, for such transactions are sure to get out.

The buttermaker should do his best every day in the year so that when fair time comes around he will only need to take a sample from his ordinary churning for exhibition, when his sample will deceive nobody, and work no mischief to himself. If the best work is not done every day in the year, but a little carelessness or laziness is allowed in ordinary work, there is danger that when the time comes that something extra is to be made, we shall not be equal to the occasion, and fail to secure the fine article which we so much desire. But in this event we ourselves will be the only losers. In this connection we quote the remarks of Inspector Healey, himself one of the judges at the late Sioux Falls Convention as made to a press reporter.

"One buttermaker whose tub of butter scored 86 told me that he was so glad that he came to the convention, for no one could ever have convinced him that his butter had been honestly scored if he had not seen the tub in the butter room himself. The buttermaker then went on to tell me how he had set up all night to watch the cream and had taken every possible precaution to have everything just right. When the butter left the creamery it was very fancy, 'but somehow it went back on me.' He admitted that the work was 'too fine' and had evidently been overdone, with the unfortunate results that followed.

In many cases I think it would have been better for the buttermakers to have pursued their work in the usual way, and to have sent to the convention a tub out of the regular day's churning. I discussed the fact of the poor quality of the butter, and very many of the buttermakers said that there seemed to be conditions which they apparently

could not control or wholly account for and the product was of lower quality than usual. This was admitted by some of the best known buttermakers of the country, several of whom had won many prizes at conventions.

The profit there is in making milk, or in other words, the value of milk to the farmer who is producing it, is represented by the difference in the cost of its production, and what is realized from its sale or use; and this is a matter the producer should thoroughly understand, and govern his work accordingly. There are many factors which enter into the production of milk, and some of the most important conditions that influence the cost thereof and effect its value when disposed of are under the farmer's control. This is a fortunate thing, and the dairyman who studies to keep them under subjection, and working in his favor, is sure to succeed. The cost of producing one pound of butter fat may vary to such an extent that the difference will represent a good profit; and all perhaps from conditions, or causes, directly within the control of the producer. At the Minnesota Experiment Station, with varying care and conditions, the cost of one pound of butter fat varied from \$0.108 to \$0.182. It was found by repeated experiments at the Cornell Station that the variation ranged from \$0.11 to \$0.27 or 145 per cent more in one case than another. By this it may be seen that a part of a herd may be paying a good profit while the remainder pay nothing, and may eat up the profit from the others. The factors entering into the cost of producing milk or butter fat (or some of the principal ones) are, the kind of food used and methods of feeding; the care and handling the milk receives after it is drawn, and the use or disposition of the by-products of the dairy.

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The kind of food best adapted to the use of the animal for the purpose required, and the amount of the same, can be very closely determined by the feeder, and should be carefully ascertained, and then fed with great regularity; each individual receiving just the amount best suited to her capacity; and at whatever time, or times in the day it is decided to feed, at just that time the cows should receive their food. It will then do them more good than at any other time and less food will be required to produce the same results. In the care and handling, the milk receives after it is drawn, there are many chances for loss and deterioration. And in this way a great loss in the value of the milk or butter fat, to the farmer frequently occurs. When milk has once become tainted, it is impossible that the best butter or cheese can be made from it, and a more or less reduced price is realized from its sale. Upon the use of the by-products in the most economical manner depends to a large extent the size of the profits, and consequently the value of the milk. For feeding purposes skim milk is worth 25 cents per hundred pounds, and may be so handled as to be worth more than that; yet it is often used so that it is not worth more than ten cents, and it is sometimes sold for less than that. Skim milk when fed in connection with corn meal makes the best feed for a hog, and with flax meal or wheat middlings, the

**FARM DAIRY BUTTER OUTFITS MAKING**  
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**MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO.**  
CLINTON, IOWA.

## CREAM SEPARATORS

Would you know all about them?

The best, the cheapest and the reasons why?

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**THE DELAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**  
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

**MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG. CO.**  
NEW ENGLAND SUPERVISING AGENTS  
45 RUTLAND, VT.

same is true with a calf. When fed alone it is too rich in protein, making an unbalanced ration, and is not economically fed. Whey and buttermilk are also good feeds for hogs when fed in connection with either or both of the last named feeds and will help to reduce the cost of production and return to the soil nearly all the fertility removed with the milk.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT MANCHESTER.

The Field Institute of the Board of Agriculture held at Manchester last Friday, in connection with an all day meeting of Manchester Grange, was well attended, people coming from Winthrop, Readfield, Sidney, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta.

The morning was fully taken up by the practical illustrations in the orchard and milk room of Mr. Chas. S. Pope. Prof. W. M. Munson demonstrated the different methods of manufacturing and applying fungicides and insecticides for the orchard and field. The apparatus commonly used by Mr. Pope was brought into use, and the different spray nozzles showed how the fine mist was thrown even to the tops of the highest trees. Bordeaux Mixture and kerosene emulsion were manufactured by the professor, showing the ease and rapidity with which it could be done when it was fully understood. This exhibition, one of the first of the kind to be held in Maine, attracted a great deal of attention, and many questions were asked, showing the great interest that is being taken in this work. It was the opinion of those present that the apple trees are showing remarkable evidences of a fruitful season.

The general principles of cream separators were explained by Prof. Gowell, as the milk from the herd of Mr. Pope was run through his machine. This, together with the examination of the butter churned the day before, drew a large portion of the audience, the ladies being particularly interested. After this demonstration the barn was visited, and the twenty fine Jerseys were inspected. These animals are among the best in the State, showing great capacity for dairy work. Mr. Pope has at the head of his herd a very fine young bull, purchased from the herd of Mr. Gardner in Rockland.

In extending his barn in order to obtain room for these cows, Mr. Pope has departed from the usual custom, and has built an L on the south side of his

main barn, which is used for the animals and for no other purpose. There is no manure below or hay above them, and the best possible sanitary conditions are obtained by this arrangement, and by plenty of windows in the sides and south end of the building.

During the time these exercises were being held there was a short meeting in the Grange Hall, it being the day of the regular meeting of the Grange. At this meeting there were, in addition to the regular work, remarks by Sec. McKeen and several members of Manchester, West Gardiner and Readfield Granges, and the reading of a very able and instructive paper on "Grange Possibilities and Opportunities" by Mrs. Annie E. Gray, Secretary of Readfield Grange. Dinner was then served by the ladies of Manchester Grange, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

After the dinner hour the people were called to order by Mr. Arthur N. Douglass, the member of the Board for the County, who introduced Prof. Elijah Cook, Secretary of the Pomological Society. Prof. Cook spoke on "Better Culture and Better Care of Fruit Trees." He emphasized the necessity for fertilization, tillage, and protection from insects and fungous growths. He urged fruit growers to cultivate with hogs, if it could be done in no other way. Many instances were given, showing the benefits derived from these improved methods. During this lecture Worthy State Master Gardner arrived, and as he came into the Hall he was warmly greeted with applause.

Prof. Cook's lecture called forth much discussion, which was participated in by Mr. W. P. Atherton, Mr. Pope, Prof. Gowell, Worthy Master Gardner and others.

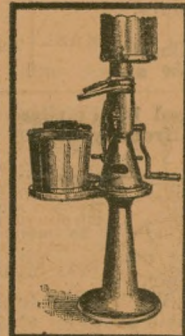
Mr. L. F. Abbott then gave his lecture on "The Ideal and Real in Small Fruits," emphasizing the benefits and comforts to be derived from the small fruit garden, and giving explicit directions for the setting and cultivation of the various small fruits usually grown in Maine. This lecture, also, was fully discussed, and many questions in relation to varieties, soils, methods of setting, cultivation, etc., were asked.

The lecture of the evening was by Prof. Gowell, on "Dairy Form and Breeding." The professor spoke of the value of breed as forming type, and the value of type as indicating capacity. He also dwelt at some length on the benefits to be gained from kindness and sympathy in the handling of dairy animals.

Mr. E. W. Mansfield, one of the seniors in the agricultural course at the University of Maine gave an in-

## Light Running.

Many dairymen are deterred from buying a hand separator because they "run so hard." Some do, but a child can turn the



## Empire Cream Separators

without fatigue. They require about one-half the power of other machines of equal capacity. We guarantee the Empire machine to fulfill every claim we make and to give perfect satisfaction to every purchaser, or your money back.

Catalogue of the largest line of hand separators in America for the asking. Agents wanted.

U. S. Butter Extractor Co., Newark, N. J.



# DAIRY MATTERS.

interesting talk on "Milk Secretion," which was well received. This talk was illustrated by charts showing sections of a cow's udder, and the lacteal glands.

The choir of Manchester Grange furnished excellent music during the day and evening, and the exercises were further enlivened by several recitations by Worthy Lecturer Janet Towle, little Elsie May Litchfield, and others.

Mr. Sterns from Sagamore Farm, Camden, was present, and arrangements were perfected for holding a Field Day at the farm on or about June 6th. This Field Day will be under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture and the Pomological Society. The subjects to be discussed are dairying, spraying of fruit trees and vines, and bee culture. Able speakers will be present, and the commodious barns and other buildings of the farm will be thrown open for the convenience of visitors.

## A POEM.

[Written and read by Mrs. Fannie G. Clark on the 23d anniversary of Solon Grange, held on March 17, 1899]

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters dear,  
Gladly have we assembled here  
On this our Anniversary day,  
With songs of gratitude and praise.  
  
How much of joy and sadness  
Does our life's rich chalice hold!  
Twenty-three years of joy and gladness,  
Work and worry, cares untold!

Many scenes in retrospection  
Crowd upon our thoughts today,  
Broken ties of fond affection—  
Dear ones gone—oh, where are they?

Still, with steady purpose striving  
For the good of one and all,  
By united efforts thriving,  
Reaping where our hands have sown.

Absent ones in thought are living  
With the brothers and sisters dear,  
Crowned with thoughts of love and pleasure,  
At our annual meeting here.

May God kindly keep and bless us  
Is our earnest, heartfelt prayer;  
While the new ones come in with us,  
Giving courage through despair.

With hearts of deep affection  
For you, my friends, we feel,  
Receive my kindly greeting  
In this—our hall—today.

The years have sped so swiftly  
That twenty-three have passed away,  
Since we joined hands together  
In Faith, Hope and Charity, for aye.

Full oft it needs more courage  
To meet the taunts of life,  
To face misfortune's arrows,  
Than the battle's fiercest strife.

The path all smooth and level  
Leads not to heights sublime,  
To breathe the air that's purest  
Rough hillside, we must climb.

Prosperity's brightest sunlight  
Has shed on us its rays,  
If clouds sometimes obscure them,  
We must look for brighter days.

Through a vista far outstretching,  
Beautiful the Grange appears!  
Grand and glorious outreaching  
Over all this world of ours!

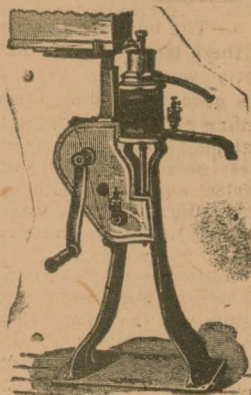
In Faith, in Hope, in Charity,  
May our members grow strong each year!  
And in one circle, bound by Fidelity  
Support this Grange from year to year.

## MONEY

paid for Danish Rheumatic Cure will be well invested, 98 per cent of hard cases get the desired help, the others get their money back. Write to people here and see what is said about us at home. DANISH RHEUMATIC CURE Co., Portland, Maine.

ARROSTOCK County, (Maine), Seed Potatoes from the most northern point seed can be obtained. 49 varieties from the largest individual grower and shipper in Maine. Four seed farms—640 acres. Catalogues with prices. E. E. PARK, HURST, Presque Isle, Maine. 43-48

## One of our Prominent Maine Creameries Testifies to the Worth of the United States Separator.



Office of Turner Creamery, Turner Centre, Maine.

Mfrs. of Fine Creamery Butter.

We have been using one the United States Turbine Separators in our creamery since Nov. 1898. It runs very steadily, is up to its rated capacity and repeated tests show just a mere trace of fat left in skimmed milk, not over 2-100. The pressure regulator is a perfect device for controlling the speed,

H. B. WHITMAN, Operator.

May 6, 1899.

W. C. Whitman, Director.

This creamery was the first one in Maine to adopt the method of making all their butter from pasteurized cream and their product is attracting much attention from judges of good butter. The U. S. Separator and Reid Pasteurizer are the combination contributing to their marked success. Has your creamery adopted this method?

**A. L. & E. F. COSS CO.,**  
**LEWISTON, ME.**

State Agent United States Separator and dealers in everything connected with private dairy and creamery work.

## MILK FEVER.

The New Jersey Experiment Station issued an excellent bulletin on this disease, and we give the following extracts from it. It is claimed that one form of the disease is caused by germs. This may account for the fact that, in some herds and barns, milk fever seems to be contagious like abortion.

The efficacy of the wet-pack or "sweating" system of treatment in this, as in all fevers, depends on the fact that the sweat glands remove the poisonous products that have accumulated in the blood. In fact, the paralysis produced by the poisons absorbed from the womb, probably, also extends to the kidneys, so that those organs cease to remove the ordinary poisonous excreta made in the system. Thus we have here really a double poisoning. It has also been suggested that there may be poisonous products manufactured by germs in the udder, which are absorbed.

The old theory of the cause of milk fever explained the disease as a sudden over-distension of the blood system, due to the accession to the general circulation after calving, of the blood which flowed in the uterus before calving. This factor, probably, enters into the question, but there can

be no doubt that bacterial poisoning is the principal cause of the disease.

Treatment and Prevention.—Treatment should begin a week or two before the calf is expected, and should be practiced on every cow whose condition is such as to lead the owner to fear the occurrence of milk fever when she calves. The treatment is to continue for a week after calving. Begin giving short rations, feed sparingly of rich food, such as grains and clover, rather give apples and bran mash. Give salt to provoke thirst, and encourage the cow to drink, by warming the water if it is cold. Large doses of Epsom salts, a pound to the quart of water, may be given once or even twice a week, to provoke an unwonted activity of the bowels, and to counteract the tendency to constipation. If the udder is distended, it should be rubbed and milked regularly. The cow should be kept in a place which is dry, clean, airy and cool (in summer) or warm (in winter), and away from the other animals. Should the owner fear that his method has not succeeded in reducing the blood sufficiently, as may happen when the time is short, a veterinarian should be called to let out several quarts of blood from the jugular vein in the neck. Just before calving, the vagina should be washed out with a generous injection of two per cent creolin solution, which should be repeated daily after calving, for a few days. Immediately after the calving is completed, the veterinarian should inject creolin solution into the uterus, as in cases of abortion. Neither

carbolic acid, nor corrosive sublimate nor iodoform can be recommended for disinfecting the genital passages, but these disinfectants and others may be used liberally upon the soiled bedding, barn floor, etc. If the cow is down, she should be propped up on the brisket to prevent the running of food into the lungs from the stomach.

## BEYOND THE CHEMIST.

By P. B. Crosby

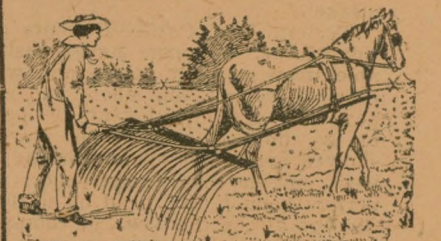
A debt of gratitude of considerable size is owing to the chemist by the owner of the cow for telling him what feeds he must use in order to get the greatest return in milk for the feed fed. He has analyzed milk and found in it certain ingredients, and in certain feeds he has found the same ingredients, and the careful experimenter has demonstrated that to get the milk we must feed the feed containing the same ingredients as does the milk. But the cow has certain predilections of her own, and of two things that the chemist says have the same ingredients, of the one she will give a fair mess of milk while of the other she will not. A pound of corn cobs is worth from two to three times as much as a pound of ensilage, but put a mess of corn cobs before one cow and a mess of ensilage before another, and see which gives the most milk.

There is no reflection upon the work of the chemist in this. There undoubtedly is from two to three times as much feed value in a pound of corn cobs as there is in a pound of ensilage, only it is not in such a form as is best suited to the cow. Now this is an extreme case. But is it not fair to suppose that in the commoner feeding stuffs there are certain feeds or certain combinations of feeds that have the same chemical value, yet the one is better for feeding than the other? Since we cannot take the stand that a pound of protein is a pound of protein wherever found, would it not be advisable to find just what pounds of protein are most valuable? Linseed meal for an example has in addition to its feeding value a value as a medicine in keeping the bowels in good condition. Now may it not be true that some feeds by reason of their action upon the digestive organs are worth more than their mere feeding value?

The farmer is not the man to determine these questions for he has neither the time nor the means at hand, but it seems to me that such a question would well repay the time of some of our experiment stations.

Baltimore Co., Md.

## The Monarch Steel Weeder. THE KING OF ALL WEEDING TOOLS.



Has three rows of teeth. The head is eight feet long and has forty-eight oil tempered steel teeth.

Descriptive circular and prices given on application.

**C. M. CONANT & CO., Bangor, Me.**  
General Agents. 38tr

**RAISE THE CALVES**  
on Blatchford's Calf Meal, the perfect Milk Substitute, and sell the milk.  
"Have Spring Calves as Big as Cows!"  
J. H. COOLEY, New Woodstock, N. Y.  
Ask your Feed Dealer for it, or address,  
**W. I. HACKER, Westbrook, Me.**



**NOW WE HAVE IT!**

A PERFECT  
LEVEL LAND  
SWIVEL PLOW.

J. F. KING says:

"Your new Model Swivel plow will do the most and best work for its size on level land, of any plow I ever used."

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

NEW  
SELF-LOCKING  
DEVICE.

Send for Circular.  
Manufactured by  
**F. C. Merrill,**  
So. Paris, Me.  
Agents Wanted



# MARKET QUOTATIONS

## MOVEMENT OF CATTLE AT THE CENTRES.

Exporters Took All First-Class Cattle Offered at Brighton.

Brighton, May 9.—Amount of live stock on the market: Cattle 2238, swine 422, veal calves 715, horses 40, poultry 200 lbs.

Sources of supply: Cattle S & L Swine Cvs  
Western states, 1,807 45 300  
Massachusetts, 142 45 108  
Maine, 148 14 547  
New Hampshire, 93  
Vermont, 35  
Connecticut, 13

Totals 2,238 45 422 715  
Previous week 2,084 224 397 424

### Northern and Eastern Beef Cattle—

The supply of cattle was about equal to the average. The arrivals from the northern states were larger than usual but less than a carload came from Maine. The first-class butchers did not buy very freely, but shippers took all the good cattle offered and paid prices considerably above those of last week. The medium grades of cattle met with a very fair demand. Drovers seemed satisfied with the day's trading. While some of the cattle sold rather low, prices, as a rule, were higher and the market generally was stronger than it has been for some weeks. Sales: 2 cattle, average 1555 lbs., \$5.60 cwt; 2 cattle, average 1370 lbs., \$5.60 cwt; 1 steer, weighing 1480 lbs., 5c; 1 steer, weighing 1330 lbs., 5c; 16 cattle, average 1335 lbs., 5c; 4 cattle, average 1307 lbs., \$5.60 cwt; 2 cattle, average 1340 lbs., \$5.60 cwt; 2 cattle, average 1280 lbs., \$5.60 cwt; 3 cattle, average 1125 lbs., 5c; 4 cattle, average 1837 lbs., 5c; 2 cattle, average 2000 lbs., 4½c; 2 cattle, average 1695 lbs., 4½c; 2 cattle, average 1680 lbs., 4½c; 5 beef cows, average 884 lbs., 3c; 2 cattle, average 1595 lbs., 5½c; 1 bull, weighing 1490 lbs., 3c; 6 beef cows, average 993 lbs., 3½c; 4 beef cows, average 800 lbs., 2½c; 4 cattle, average 1605 lbs., 5½c; 14 beef cattle, average 920 lbs., 3c; 1 bull, weighing 1040 lbs., 2½c.

Milch Cows and Springers—The supply was moderate, and with a fair demand prices advanced. Drovers expect to have the market back to a paying basis tomorrow, when the bulk of the trading will be done. The principle drovers have been curtailing their shipments for the past few weeks, and have succeeded in improving the market considerably. With a falling off in the demand the farmers are not so firm in their ideas and buyers here are bidding higher, owing to the limited supply of really choice milkers. Sales: 10 cows, at \$37 each; 2 cows, at \$60; 2 cows, at \$55; 1 cow, at \$65; 2 cows, at \$47.

Veal Calves—Considering the heavy receipts the market held remarkably strong. The Boston veal market is in better condition and butchers showed more interest in securing the better class of veals than they have for some weeks. Poor grades of calves were hard to sell even at very low prices; but the day's trading was generally satisfactory. Sales: 20 calves, average 140 lbs., 5½c; 46 calves, average 130 lbs., 5½c; 43 calves, average 108 lbs., 5c; 66 calves, average 117 lbs., 5½c; 86 calves, average 115 lbs., 5½c; 15 calves, average 124 lbs., 5½c; 2 calves, average 145 lbs., 5½c; 8 calves, average 157 lbs., 5½c.

Sheep and Lambs—The few small lots offered sold at private terms. One lot of sheep averaging 70 lbs., sold at about 4½c, but there was hardly enough business transacted to make a market.

Western Beef Cattle—Receipts continue large. Shippers have considerable space on their hands, and while they are complaining about bad markets, they are not allowing any space to go unfilled. Western markets showed very little change during the week, but the tone was stronger. Exporters bought 6406 head of cattle in Chicago during the week, as compared with 4520 for the previous week and 4879 for the corresponding week last year.

Swine—A few small lots of swine changed hands at 3½c to 3¾c, but the bulk of the arrivals were consigned to speculators, who had bought in the country. There was enough trading this morning, however, to show that slaughterers will have to advance their bids ¼c in order to secure choice stock.

Little Spring Lambs Accompany Drovers to Watertown.

Watertown, May 9.—Amount of live stock on the market: Cattle 885, sheep

and lambs 1403, swine 16,017, veal calves 171, horses 50, poultry 300 lbs. Sources of supply: Cattle S & L Swine Cvs  
Western states, 872 1,290 16,000  
Massachusetts, 7 17  
New Hampshire, 4 113 79  
Vermont, 2 92

Totals 885 1,403 16,017 171  
Previous week 876 2,027 17,030 257

### Northern and Eastern Beef Cattle—

The market was dull and devoid of interest this morning. Less than a carload of beef cattle changed hands. The drovers did not bring the stock in and the buyers who were present prepared to do business found they could not fill their wants. One lot of fairly good cattle were taken for export at fair prices, but the remainder of the offerings went to speculators at low prices. Sales: 7 cattle, average 1230 lbs., 5c; 1 beef cow, weighing 860 lbs., 3c; 1 beef cow, weighing 720 lbs., 2½c; 1 beef cow, weighing 710 lbs., 2½c; 1 beef cow, weighing 860 lbs., 3c.

Milch Cows and Springers—All the cows which arrived at these yards this morning were sent to Brighton for sale. Speculators tried to pick up a few as they were unloaded, but their figures were too low and no business resulted.

Veal Calves—The receipts were small. One buyer took all the offerings at about last week's prices. While there was no marked advance the tone of the market was stronger, and a more healthy feeling was apparent, the surplus stock in Boston having been cleared up. If drovers will keep their shipments down in quantity it is thought that higher prices will be reached in the course of a week or so. Sales: 44 calves, average 125 lbs., 5½c; 10 calves, average 129 lbs., 5½c; 38 calves, average 127 lbs., 5½c; 79 calves, average 129 lbs., 5½c.

Sheep and Lambs—A few small lots were offered this morning. Butchers did not appear to be in need of stock and the trading was slow and unsatisfactory. One small lot of springers, averaging about 34 lbs., were offered at 12c, but failing to get the figure the owner sent them to the abattoir to be slaughtered and sold on commission. The butchers seemed to think them too small, wanting something that would dress about 25 lbs. Sales: 6 fall lambs, average 71 lbs., 5½c; 9 fall lambs, average 64 lbs., 5c; 1 sheep, weighing 130 lbs., 3c; 11 spring lambs, average 34 lbs., 12c.

Western Beef Cattle—The receipts were larger than usual during the week, owing to the fact that shippers are sending forward only American cattle. For the first time in some months no Canadian cattle were received.

Quality of Cattle Offered at Somerville Was Excellent.

Somerville, May 9.—Amount of live stock on the market: cattle 169, sheep calves 1277.

Sources of supply: Cattle S & L Swine Cvs  
Western states, 32 2,870 18,200  
Massachusetts, 73 117 10 247  
New Hampshire, 10 225 118 236  
Vermont, 54 190 177 624  
New York, 454 170

Totals 169 3,857 18,505 1,277  
Previous week 155 5,732 20,100 1,817

### Northern and Eastern Beef Cattle—

Little business was transacted, but the bulk of the arrivals were consigned to slaughterers. Exporters could not secure any cattle suitable for the British markets, but butchers picked up a few very nice cattle and paid good prices for them. Sales: 2 cattle, average 1210 lbs., 5c; 2 beef cows, average 870 lbs., 3c; 2 beef cows, average 980 lbs., 3½c; 2 cattle, average 1180 lbs., 4½c.

Milch Cows and Springers—The arrivals were light. Speculators picked up a few milkers on arrival and had them sent with the others over to Brighton for sale. While the receipts were light, the improvement in quality of the arrivals was very noticeable.

A few spring lambs changed hands this morning at 11½c to 12c, while the fall lambs made 5c to 5½c, and sheep 3c to 4c. The volume of business was very small, however, as the bulk of the arrivals were consigned to slaughterers.

Western Beef Cattle—The two loads received during the week were consigned to local slaughterers. The class of cattle needed for this market sells at very reasonable prices in the west. Slaughterers are buying them not because they are in especial need of cattle, but because they can get the class of stock they require in the west lower than they can secure the same class of cattle here.

## MERCHANDISE IN GENERAL

### Quotations on the Leading Products in Demand.

Boston, May 9.—The butter market is easy, and yet there is a feeling that prices are pretty well down. It now looks as though good lots would go into store before selling much lower, though the season for storing butter has scarcely arrived. Best creamery, small lots and pkgs., 17½c to 18c; northern creamery, round lots, 17c; western, 16½c to 17c; eastern, 16½c to 17c; firsts, 15½c to 16c; imitations, 14½c to 15c; jobbers, ½c to 1c more.

Cheese is in limited request, but the best old cheese is in strong hands, with only a limited supply at the most. New cheese has not yet begun to cut any figure. This market is well sustained, though Liverpool has fallen off 6d during the week: Round lots, 12½c to 13c; sage, 13c to 13½c; jobbing, ½c to 1c higher; Liverpool cable, 51s.

Eggs are well sustained, though the receipts have been free. They are going into cold storage very freely, and this is what holds up the market. Ready sorted for storage, they bring ½c more than quotations: Western, 13½c to 14c; eastern, 13½c to 14c; southern, 13c to 13½c; nearby and fancy, 15c to 18c; jobbing, 1c to 1½c higher.

Beans are firmer, with a fair demand. Better prices are being obtained on the best selections: Carload lots, pea, \$1.37½ to \$1.40; medium, \$1.40; yellow eyes, \$1.50 to \$1.55; red kidneys, \$1.75 to \$1.85; California small white, \$1.90 to \$1.95; Lima, 5c per lb; jobbing, 10c more.

The flour market has ruled very dull of late, with grocery men and jobbers buying but little. There is still noted a moderate amount of pressure for the delivery of flour sold some time ago, but new business is decidedly dull. Mill shipment prices are decidedly changed at \$2.90 to \$4.25 on spring patents; winter wheat patents, \$3.70 to \$4.25. Trade committee prices are: Spring wheat, clears, \$2.25 to \$2.50; patents, \$4 to \$4.75; winter wheat, clears, \$3.35 to \$4; straights, \$3.50 to \$4.15; patents, \$3.75 to \$4.40.

The cornmeal position is quiet and rather easy, with oatmeal and the cereals quiet and unchanged.

Corn is quiet and generally easy. To arrive, the market is at wide range.

Oats continue quiet, with the market in the buyer's favor.

The hay market continues to be well sustained on the best grades. Straw is rather quiet, though fairly sustained, for the reason that the supply is not excessive. Millfeed is dull, with offerings full. Prices are only fairly sustained. Hay, \$9 to \$16.50; fancy jobbing lots, \$16 to \$18; rye straw, \$9.50 to \$10.

The pork market is irregular, with barrel pork easier, while hams are firmer. Lard is not much changed, though slightly easier. Barrel pork, \$12.50; light backs, \$11.50; lean ends, \$14.50; fresh ribs, 8c; corned and fresh shoulder, 6½c; lard, 6½c; in pails, 6½c to 7½c; hams, 9½c to 10c; skinned B hams, 9½c; bacon, 8½c to 9c; sausages, 7c to 8c; Frankfurt sausages, 7½c to 8c; pressed ham, 11c; raw leaf lard, 7c; pure leaf lard, 7½c; in pails, 8c to 8½c; pork tongues, 8c; loose salt pork, 6c; briskets, 7c; sausage meat, 7c; bolognas, 7½c; city dressed hogs, 6c; country, 5c.

Boston packers have decreased the kill of hogs somewhat, the total for the week having been about 38,100; preceding, 39,800; same week a year ago, 27,000. Into export there was a fairly good movement of pork provisions. Boston packers have exported for the week about \$208,000 worth; preceding week, \$225,000; same week a year ago, \$128,000.

The beef market has shown more firmness of late, with trade rather better, although the arrivals have lately been larger.

This market is declared to be rather better sustained, with the shippers demanding better returns. Very choice steers, 8½c; good steers, 8½c; light and cows, 7½c to 8c; extra heavy hinds, 11c; good hinds, 10½c; light hinds, 9½c to 10c; heavy fores, 6½c; good, 6c; light, 5½c; backs, 7c to 8c; rattles, 4½c to 5c; chucks, 6c to 7c; short ribs, 10c to 12c; rounds, 8c to 8½c; rumps, 11c to 13c; rumps and loins, 11c to 14½c; loins, 11c to 16c.

Muttons and lambs have been rather quiet of late, with the market only fairly sustained. Veals are plenty, and the market is easy. Springers, \$2 to \$7; fall lambs, 9½c to 10½c; Brighton fancy, 10c

wholesale at \$1 per bbl, for Baltimore, with but little more to come. Native kale is on the market at about 50c bu.

String beans are lower, with green selling at \$1 to \$1.25 per basket, and wax at \$1.50 to \$2, as to quality. Green peas were short and brought high prices, some having sold as high as \$2.50 to \$3 per basket.

Cabbages continue firm, with native at \$3 to \$4 per bbl, as to quality. Florida new sell at \$3 to \$3.50 per crt.

Radishes are fairly plenty and job at 60c per doz bech for round, and at 75c for long. Dandelion greens sell at 25c per bu, with beet greens at \$1 to \$1.25. New bunch beets sell at \$1.25 per doz.

Squashes are steady at \$1 to \$1.25 per bbl. Cucumbers are quoted at \$5 to \$6 per 100. Tomatoes sell at \$3 to \$4 per crt for southern. Turnips sell at \$1.25 per bbl for yellow, with white at \$2 per bbl. Parsnips are jobbing at 75c per bu. Carrots are sold at \$1.25 per bx.

Mint is quoted at \$1 per doz bech; watercress, \$1 per doz; peppers, \$4 per crt. Rhubarb is more plenty and jobbing at 4 to 6c per lb, with Chicago on hand at \$1 to \$1.50 per crt.

There has been little variation in the fish market from conditions heretofore prevailing. Catches in southern waters by the mackerel fleet have been conspicuous by their infrequency, and it is nearly time for the Cape shore season to begin, which means that the mackerel seiners now on their fruitless cruise will shortly return home to prepare for the campaign in these waters.

What few mackerel have come to the market have brought fancy prices. A few have been shipped from Cape Cod, and some have arrived from the south. They are all good, fat fish, running on an average of two pounds apiece in weight.

Fresh mixed fish have been in ample receipt, footing up 1,168,850 pounds for the week. Quotations on cod and other ground fish, therefore, have been more favorable to purchasers.

Cured fish are steady and not materially changed in value. Receipts have been plentiful in some lines, and the general tone of the trading is comfortable, with a tendency to softness in a few directions.

Advices from Ireland indicate that there is little encouragement to be found in that direction for the salt mackerel trade. In the New York market and here the few mackerel on hand are held for good prices. It is reported, however, that some new Irish, to arrive, have been bid for around \$16.

## SPECIAL BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

Receipts of butter are slowly increasing but the supply for the first time since the last week of March has not been quite equal to the demand today. As a result a firmer tone is manifest but more noticeable in the smaller packages and prints. Some were expecting to see the effects of our first grass fed but it does not appear in any noticeable degree in today's receipts.

Quite a surprise to the handlers of sterilized goods at the action of our present legislature in making it compulsory to brand all packages in which it is offered for sale as, "Renovated Butter."

New York quotes today firm @ 17, same as a week ago; Chicago today 16½, last week 16; Elgin 16, same as last week.

Tubs.  
Creamery.—  
Vt. and N. H. extra, ..... 17  
Western ..... 17  
Maine ..... 16  
Dairy.—  
Vt. extra ..... 15 to 16  
firsts ..... 14  
Boxes.  
Creamery.—  
Vt. and N. H. extra ..... 17½ to 18  
Maine ..... 17  
Dairy.—  
Good to extra ..... 14 to 16½  
Prints.  
Creamery.—  
Vt. and N. H. extra ..... 18  
Maine ..... 16 to 17  
Dairy.—  
Good to extra ..... 14 to 16½

J. HARVEY WHITE.  
May 9, 1899.



# DAIRY MATTERS.

## Bowker's Fertilizers

Have stood practical farm tests for over 25 years. Their sale has increased in that time from nothing to over 30,000 tons a year. The **BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.** has ample capital and experience to produce fertilizers of unsurpassed crop-producing power at low prices to the farmer.

See local agents, or send to us for free copy of our new Catalogue.

**Bowker Fertilizer Co.,**  
43 Chatham St., Boston,  
68 Broad St., New York.

(Written for the Turf, Farm and Home.)  
**KEEP THE YOUNG STOCK GROWING.**

By E. R. Towle.

The farmer who is raising young stock either for supplying the dairy or for beef, will find it profitable to keep the animals in a thrifty growing condition through the winter. It will be found poor policy to have them remain at a standstill through the cold weather, coming on in poor condition in spring. Where this practice is followed it will require considerable time after being turned to grass to get fairly started again in thrift and growth.

The calves—those coming one year old, but not being fed with milk—should be carefully looked after the first winter. If they already have a good start this should be zealously maintained through the first winter with proper feed and care. A little grain with early cut hay will help wonderfully. They should have a good bed and be kept dry and warm. If confined in any way they should quite often have a little exercise. If turned out to water that will answer. Look out for lice and if any are found sprinkle on a little sulphur or dry dust. Get them used to being handled and they will ever after be much more easily managed.

It will require a certain amount of feed to supply the animal existence without increase of growth or flesh. If only this is given there will be a loss, but if in addition a little more is added, this will go to growth altogether, and here is where the profit will come in.

The dairyman who raises his own stock for the supply of his herd, as should generally be the practice, will have more or less of heifers coming one and two years old. It is usually calculated to have the heifers commence giving milk at about two years old.

To secure satisfactory size and con-

dition at this age will require the best of care and feed from calfhood up. During the last nine months before commencing to give milk, these young animals have a double task to perform in securing their own growth and development and that of the unborn calf. In order that this may be the more successfully accomplished there should be in the first place comfortable quarters during the winter and plenty of feed that will go to the growth of bone and muscle, but not largely to that of fat. Still the animals should be in good condition at calving time, as this is an excellent start for successful milking afterwards.

In addition to good hay and corn fodder or ensilage, there should be a moderate grain ration. This may be composed largely of wheat-bran and ground oats as very beneficial for the purpose, and will supply the material most needed at this time. Use straw for bedding but not for feeding.

Where these heifers are kept in stalls as they should be, they can be easily handled and in this way they become quiet and docile. Frequent carding and brushing will be much enjoyed by these animals, as well as by the cows, and will be of benefit to them.

There should be plenty of water, not too cold, and a short stay in the yard for sun and exercise when not stormy or too cold. Treated in this way these heifers will possess force and vigor, keep up a thrifty growth during the winter and come to maternity and the milking period in the finest condition with promise of making the best of additions to the dairy.

One of the most successful dairymen in Vermont, whose herd numbers 25 or more, and averages nearly 7000 pounds of milk a year, heifers included, keeps these heifers growing thriftily from calfhood up. He perhaps goes farther than most farmers would dare to do in the feeding of grain, and still maintains an excellent physical condition without liability to ailments from which some would expect trouble with such generous feeding.

The same rule of good care and feed as has here been described should apply to the keeping of all kinds of young animals in winter, as lambs, colts, and pigs. They should be made as comfortable as the circumstances will admit and be so fed and cared for that they will be thrifty and grow all winter, in this way paying a good return for the care and feed bestowed, and prove a source of satisfaction as well as of credit to the owner.

Franklin Co., Vermont.

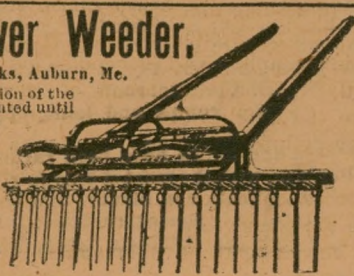
Dairy supplies are in good demand nowadays in our state, and the business seems to be in a remarkably healthy condition. Mr. Brett, of the firm of A. L. & E. F. Goss Co., has just received orders for a complete outfit for the Pittsfield Creamery Co., including a U. S. Cream Separator. B. S. Hussey of Albion has also given this firm an order for a U. S. Separator for his skimming station at Albion. The demand for separators never was so good and Messrs Goss Co. say they sell them as fast as they can get them from the manufacturers.

## Whitman's Adjustable Lever Weeder.

Patentees and Mfrs., Whitman Agricultural Works, Auburn, Me.  
The only Weeder having a lever to adjust inclination of the teeth. Can be used on all crops from time seed is planted until twelve or more inches high. No use for cultivator when this Weeder is used. Warranted to give entire satisfaction. We prepay freight on receipt of price.

**FARM CARTS and CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES a SPECIALTY.**

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47 to 54 North Market St., BOSTON, MASS.



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**OSBORNE**  
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Implements,  
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**THE KEYSTONE Dehorning Clipper,**  
The most humane, rapid and durable knife made. Fully warranted.

CIRCULARS SENT FREE.  
**A. C. BROSIUS, COCHRANVILLE, Pennsylvania.**

Stock Breeders, Attention.

The Just Right Ear Mark, not ponderous, imposing, but just large enough, light and plain enough. It don't pull or come out. 100 ear marks and tools and a herd register for \$3.00 without numbers, with numbers \$3.50. Samples on request. Address, H. C. STOLL, Beatrice, Neb 46

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kinds of Lameness. Ask your druggist for it.

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**L. T. HAZEN, Manager, Melrose, Mass.** 461f

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—JOBBER OF—

**Awning Stripe, Bunting and Drillings.**

**Cotton Duck all widths and Weights**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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Camping tents and lawn tents all sizes, large tents accommodating 100 to 5,000 people on hand for sale and to let.

Prices and estimates given upon application.

**52 So. Market St., Corner Commercial, BOSTON, MASS.** 461f





# DAIRY MATTERS.

## Users Who Know and Users Who Think Always Buy U. S. Triple Current Separators.

All persons who think know it is not the **interior** body dimensions of separator bowls that determine the power required to operate them, but the **exterior** dimensions and their weight.

The **U. S. Triple Current** No 5, 400 lb. separator bowl's exterior diameter is 4 13-16 inches.

The 400 lb. "Baby" No. 2 "**Alpha Disc**" separator bowl is 5 1-16 inches in diameter.

The "Disc" separator has **thirty-three (33) parts** to the bowl and weighs **12 1-2 pounds**.

The Triple Current Bowl has but **three (3) parts** and weighs only **10 1-4 pounds**.

The smaller and lighter bowls run lighter and require less power.

The "Disc" separators are advertised to run at much less speed than the "Triple Current" but this is a false claim. They are never run on the low speed they are advertised when in competition with the Improved United States.

As a proof of this we challenge them to a test; each separator to be run on its published rules in its book of instruction sent out with the separators when sold to the dairymen.

The De Laval Co., are never willing to operate their hand "Disc" separators on their own rules in a test with the U. S. They advertise and claim low speed when trying to sell, but never will test with the "Triple Current" on their much flaunted "low speed."

### They know they will be beaten if they do.

Readers watch and see if they accept this challenge without any modifications.

They will squirm and quibble and find some way to excuse themselves.

The "Triple Current" separators are ready to test on just what they advertise and claim in their printed rules.

The "Discs" are not willing to run their separators on their own rules.

We leave it to dairymen to say which is the honest way.

The reasons they advocate low speed for every day use is very evident, their bowls cannot stand continual high speed. The "Disc" bowls are top heavy, the numerous parts soon begin to shuffle and get out of balance and become worthless.

But De Laval Agents take the risk of a run or two at high speed so as not to be too badly beaten when in a test with "Triple Current" bowls.

The "Triple Current" separators are always ready to test on the speed they advertise. The bowls are made for every day use just as they are used in competitive tests.

The facts are: The

## Improved U. S. Triple Current Separators

Separate More Thoroughly as Shown by the Records;

Operate With Less Power;

Are More Substantially Made;

Cost Less For Repairs;

Are Easier Cleaned;

And Are Better Every Way.

—Large illustrated circulars cheerfully mailed on application.—

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY, BELLOWS FALLS.**

**A. L. & E. F. COSS CO., STATE AGENTS, LEWISTON, MAINE.**

(Written for the Turf, Farm and Home.)  
THE COMMERCIAL SIDE OF  
DAIRYING.

Perhaps it would be hard to find any side of dairying without a commercial feature to it but in this letter it is proposed to treat of that which may be more strictly called the commercial side. This side in some instances begins when the product is furnished but not packed and in other instances begins when the milk has been drawn and is to be disposed of as milk and in still other instances it begins at the

point where it is determined what to do with the milk, whether to sell it as milk, raise the cream and sell it, make butter, cheese, or even perhaps ice cream. Then again the commercial idea steps in and decides whether the butter and cheese is to be made at home or the milk or cream for the one sent to a public creamery or the milk sent to the cheese factory to be converted into the other. At all of these points the commercial side of dairying has a beginning. As has been said and written time and again the dairy farmer is not only a producer of raw material but is also a manufacturer and a

business man. The better and more thoroughly all this is understood and appreciated the broader will the farmer's profession appear, as will the opportunities it offers to the members of it.

We will assume that everything connected with the production of the raw material or milk has been conducted correctly, from the selection of the herd to the milking of the cows and that everything connected with the handling of the milk and the making up of it. Assuming the above we will turn to the commercial side.

It is one thing to be right and it is

still another thing to appear right. Dairy products not only need to be first class but they must be prepared for market in a way to make them attractive.

Style to a reasonable and proper degree counts for a good deal in business of most kinds and to this rule the dairy business is by no means an exception, while in fact it is one of the kinds of business in which style and appearance counts for a good deal. This and other phases of the commercial side of dairying will be referred to in my next letter.

COR.



## HOW THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE RUNS AWAY.

"I see that the idea prevails that the horseless carriage is soon to come into general use," said the returned traveller. "Before that day arrives I hope some one will organize a school to teach one how to handle them."

"I was abroad last summer, and while I was in Paris I ran across a party that belongs to a class that I call Fool Americans. I don't know where they live when they are at home, as you never seem to run across them here. But abroad you will find them in any city in such numbers as to form a class of their own."

"They are a happy-go-lucky class, loud of voice and genial to a point of overdoing it. You cannot help liking them in spite of all their faults; besides, they are from your own country, and that is something."

"I met one in Paris. It was not long before I found myself talking with him as if I had known him for years. A horseless carriage passing by turned the subject of conversation to that system of locomotion, and my new acquaintance asked me if I had ever rode on one. I answered that I never had, and he immediately proposed that we hire one."

"Well, we hired a horseless carriage and started down one of the boulevards. It was a strange but exhilarating feeling to go speeding along apparently without any motive power, while the rubber tires gave one the sensation of riding in a baby carriage."

"I enjoyed the ride so much that I didn't notice that my companion was getting nervous. We had left the boulevard and were rapidly getting out in the open country. I suggested that we turn about and go back."

"That's what I've been trying to do for the past 30 minutes," said my companion, "but I can't get it to turn."

"Then stop," said I, "and see if we can't find out what the trouble is."

"I don't know how," he answered, "the more I monkey with these plugs the faster the thing seems to go."

"We had the middle of the road, and everything had to give us the right of way. My companion was now scared and yelled to everyone we met to 'head the thing off.'"

"But no one understood what the matter was, and all stood and watched the crazy Americans dart by. Just ahead of us we discovered that the road turned sharply to the right."

"Say," shouted my now fully rattled companion, "I don't believe that this infernal invention of the devil knows enough to turn a corner and we had better jump!"

"Jump we did, while the machine ran into a stone wall and was smashed."

"It has always been a mystery to me where we would have brought up if that road hadn't turned."—Detroit Free Press.

Mar. 20, 1897.

Mr. W. F. Young.

Dear Sir.—I want you to send me two more bottles of Absorbine at once. You sent me two bottles last month and it gave me satisfaction. I have got a race horse that got crippled in the knee in a race about five months ago, and tried all the liniment that I could hear of and none did any good. Then your Absorbine was represented to me and I sent and got two bottles. I have been using it two weeks, and have not used one bottle yet. I think I can commence working him next week for the races in May. He is not lame now, and when I commenced using Absorbine he could not go without limping. I will say that it is the best liniment on earth today for any one that is training horses. Yours truly, S. C. Lewis, Taylor, Tex., Trainer of Head Light, etc.

## JAPAN PLUMS

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## FOOD AND QUALITY OF MEAT.

## Importance of Root Crops for Sheep.

The interesting remarks of Mr. Gregory on the influence of food on the quality of the flesh of animals, touch a matter of much importance to the feeder of sheep and cattle. It is indeed of very wide application, for I am sure it quite as much applies to the milk of cows as to the flesh. But in regard to sheep it is of especial importance. It controls to a large extent the consumption of mutton, which up to a recent period was a quite rare article of domestic use. If the feeding of cattle is the most important part of agriculture, as we all believe, then from its great convenience the sheep becomes the most important to the farmer as it concerns its numbers, as a means of making the pursuit of agriculture the most profitable. So far our sheep industry has not yet settled down to this basis. The flocks are not yet made to any great extent, if at all, a means for the improvement of the land, and American farmers have not yet studied out the whole problem of how to make the farm more profitable through keeping sheep as an established part of ordinary farm economy.

To bring this industry into deserved prominence it should be considered from the point of view of making our mutton the most popular of all our domestic meats. This is the case in Great Britain, for sheep are kept in that country mostly for mutton, wool being a quite subordinate part of the sheep farmer's ideal. To make the best mutton sheep in the world has been, and now is, the ambition of the sheep master, and everything else is subordinated to this intention. If it were otherwise, the British flocks would very soon disappear from the farms. A few might be left to occupy the half-wild mountain pastures, where no other agricultural operations could be carried on, but the whole present system of British agriculture would be destroyed for want of any substantial basis on which to stand. The root crops which are the key to that system then lose their purpose, mainly the feeding of sheep, and these disappearing from the farm routine as the principle fallow or cleaning crop on which the rest of the rotation hinges, the whole superstructure would fall. In short, we are to consider the extent of sheep culture as well as the character of it, as a key to the whole structure of the agriculture of Great Britain.

As these sheep bear such an important relation, their feeding has become a serious study with British landowners and their tenant farmers, who are apt to say that the sheep is the rent-payer. This common adage goes to show the importance of the sheep in the estimation of the people, and the high culture of it necessary to make its meat as popular as possible. Great Britain has more sheep than we have, and yet she imports millions of mutton carcasses every year. Our people outnumber those of Great Britain by 75 per cent., and yet out of our smaller stock are helping to supply their needs.

Now what makes the flesh of the sheep so popular in Great Britain? Why do the people there desire so much the native meat that the imported mutton is sold as the native product? Simply because it has been fed in such a manner as to give it a peculiarly pleasant flavor and tender quality. Of course this is the effect of the feeding. Then how are the British sheep fed? We may say truly that the turnip crop, with the help of rape, both of the same family of

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plants, and practically the same individually, only differing in the form of the root, are substantially the staple feeding crops, and these give a special flavor to the flesh of the mutton.

This is the very basis of the sheep-feeding industry of Great Britain. The southern English farmers go north to the Scottish Highlands to procure sheep, there fed on mountain pasture, which gives a special flavor and quality to the mutton, and finish the sheep on turnips. This feeding gives the peculiar flavor to the mutton, just as the woodland feeding in the English parks gives the natural venison flavor to the half-tamed deer kept in them. And thus it is that the flesh of the Welsh short herbage of the sheltered slopes of the mountain coves of Wales, is of such a sweet, tender and rich flavor that it is sold in the markets of the cities at the same price that venison is, and generally for \$5 a quarter weighing less than ten pounds. Indeed, so great a delicacy is it, and the Scotch mountain mutton as well, that the meat is commonly sold at the shops of the confectioners in all the large cities.

If all this is so, then the American shepherd—especially those of the central and eastern States—must consider how the sheep are to be fed to make the mutton more popular, and so bring the consumption of it up to the standard of European countries. When this is done, we shall be using not less than twice as much of this meat as we are now doing. Then the shepherd will find his occupation comparatively more profitable than it is now; even the fleeces, competing with those of the whole world, will be the second thought, and a far greater attention will be given to the flesh of the sheep than to its wool.

It is a grand innovation, this present attention to the culture of rape. For a score of years, I have been urging the greatly increased culture of root crops, and the feeding of sheep on them, as one means for the greater profit from our farms, as leading to a more scientific culture and as an extension of our common, too narrow rotation of crops. Doubtless this will come in time, if all concerned will keep on harping on this string; and all

of us so concerned will thank Mr. Gregory for his suggestion in regard to the good effect of the feeding on the quality of the mutton, the most digestible and nutritious of all kinds of flesh meats.

HENRY STEWART.

## IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH

Be sure and use that old well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty cents a bottle.

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