

are extensive and cheap, and produce a variety of grasses, herbs and shrubbery, part of which remains green and nutritious until snow falls, so that sheep can run until that time, and thus reduce the expense of wintering them. The steady uniform temperature of our climate must always make sheep and wool raising profitable, as the sheep are not so liable to disease, and the yield of wool is greater than in the southern portion of the State.

PORK RAISING.

Pork raising is not carried on here so extensively as in the corn-growing districts, but on a small scale is more profitable, as hogs fatten easily on the products of the forest, such as hazel and beech nuts, acorns, and the nutritious roots and herbs that cover the ground. Pork is thus cheaply raised and brings a higher price here than in other places, as it is the staple food for lumbermen.

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Experiments with cultivated fruits have been successful, but the county is yet too young to have fruit trees in full bearing, although many farmers have fine, thrifty trees that already begin to yield.

Berries of all kinds abound in large quantities and continue through the season, one variety following another. Strawberries first, then red and black raspberries, followed by blue and whortleberries, which give way to the palatable, nourishing and healthy blackberry; the season ending with cranberries, which last until strawberries ripen again.

SUGAR MAPLE.

The large forests of sugar maple enable the emigrant, by a few days' work in the early spring, while the snow is melting off, to obtain his year's supply of sugar, and often he is able to sell from \$25 to \$100 worth of the first quality of sugar that brings from twelve to fifteen cents per pound. And all this is done without the outlay of any amount of capital. The emigrant's ax makes the buckets, and the boiler and kettle furnish suitable facilities for boiling away the sap. Of course, as the settlers' means