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Agriculture.

THE EXHIBITION.

We have much pleasure in being able to announce that arrangements have been made for the erection of the Exhibition Building in this city which will ensure the holding of the Exhibition at the time previously mentioned, and which we believe will be satisfactory to all interested.

A meeting of the several committees having the matter in hand took place on Monday afternoon, in the office of the Secretary for Agriculture, at which the Attorney General was present. Alderman Book occupied the chair with Mr. Richards as Secretary.

The proceedings of the former meeting were communicated to the Attorney General and the opinions expressed in his behalf, at that time; he said that while \$2,000 were promised for a temporary building he felt justified in increasing the amount for a permanent erection, which would be useful for many purposes—and an ornament to the city, and promised that the Government would give \$4,000 towards such a building. He also said that he had met a number of the County Councilors and had no doubt but that \$2,000 would be given by the county.

The chairman said the committee of the City Council had determined to recommend that the city give \$4,000. The committee would submit their report to the Council that evening, and he felt confident it would be adopted.

Mr. Reid made a lengthy statement of his views, adhering to his opinion that a building in all respects equal to the former one, should be built including a dome and lantern. Such a building he thought could be put up for \$18,000 to \$20,000, and he was still sanguine that \$15,000 or \$16,000 could be obtained, which he considered would warrant the committee in commencing the work.

Hon. Mr. Beckwith thought they should "cut the garment according to the cloth," and not undertake more than they had money to pay for. This seemed to be the general opinion. A resolution was passed, unanimously, to erect a building that would cost more than \$10,000, and requesting the several contributors to appoint a representative to take charge of the work, in accordance with the resolution passed at the former meeting.

Mr. Reid has been very earnest and persevering in his endeavors to obtain the necessary funds to erect a beautiful building, and is deserving of every credit. While the amount secured is not as much as he wished, we think it is creditable, and a suitable building for the purposes required can be put up for the amount. We hope the committee will take warning by the former experience and not incur any liability beyond the amount they are prepared to meet.

We learn that the following gentlemen have been appointed the building committee: A. G. Edgcombe, Esq., by the Government. Henry Chestnut, Esq., by the City Council.

Alex. Thompson, Esq., by the York County Agricultural Society. The representative of the County Council should be appointed until the Council meet in July next.

Now that all doubt of obtaining a splendid building for holding the Exhibition is removed, we hope the farmers and manufacturers will work with right good will in doing their part, and that the Exhibition of 1878 will surpass all previous efforts of the kind, and that it will be a fair representation of what New Brunswick can do.

The premium list was published in the last Report of the Secretary for Agriculture, which has been very generally circulated. Another distribution of the list will be made shortly. The premiums offered amount to be between \$5,000 and \$6,000, which should be ample inducement to exhibitors to do their best, and prove that the very general demand for the Exhibition is no mere pretence.

P. S.—Since the above was written some little difficulty has occurred with the City Council, about the wording of the Bill passed last session, but we think it will be got over, and the programme carried out as we state above, which we thought was all done.

It is reported that 300,000 Texas cattle are "hoofing it" toward the northern markets, having started somewhat earlier than usual. There are also nearly 10,000 in Southern Kansas, ready for movement in June.

A private letter from England states that a pair of Canadian carriage horses were recently sold at Luca's Repository, in Liverpool, for 350 guineas.

The Agriculturist.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH."

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VOL. 1.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 15, 1878.

NO. 10.

The editor of the Farmers Advocate has lately made an excursion to Arkansas and gives a glowing account of what he witnessed. As many of our people are looking that way just now, we extract a portion of the first article, descriptive of the country. It is probable we may make the same use of some of the others as they appear.

"The western portion of the State of Arkansas rises to such an altitude that the nights are always cold, and one requires a slight covering. The southern portion is hotter, and the heat in mid-day would be oppressive to those unaccustomed to it; but while men, when acclimated, work throughout the whole day about as well as the negroes. This State is semi-tropical, and is claimed by its inhabitants to be the healthiest State in the Union. We saw aged white men, overweight, hearty and vigorous, who hardly knew what sickness was. When new settlers live on the low, rich bottom lands, or prairie, or on the wood lands that are apt to overflow, they are pretty sure to have fevers and agues in the latter part of the summer, until they become acclimated, if great precaution is not taken; with care, a person might live surrounded with the malaria and not be affected, but no one takes that course. Agues and fevers will prevail in all new settlements to a greater or less degree.

The soil and timber in many places are excellent; peaches are to be seen growing at nearly every shanty; grape vines are seen in many places running from the top of one tree to another, and hanging in beautiful festoons down from limbs of trees nearly a hundred feet high. Cotton and corn were the principal crops we saw growing; many pieces of wheat were seen, but it will not compare with the crops of wheat we raise in Canada. In some parts of the State tobacco is extensively planted. Agriculture appears to be carried on in the most shiftless, careless manner; the wood on the land is seldom cleared off, as with us; the underbrush is merely cut away, the larger trees girdled to deaden them, the corn and cotton is cultivated among the trees, and the ground is only scraped over in the roughest manner; the mule and cultivator do the principal work of tillage. On the prairie large herds of cattle are running; the prairies in this State have a beautiful appearance, being interspersed with belts and spots of timber. Quails are to be seen on the prairies, turkeys, prairie hens and deer were not seen by us, this being the close season; and they avoid the haunts of men when breeding. Rabbits are numerous. We saw a few harmless snakes; rattlesnakes are sometimes found, but they get out of man's way when the weather is warm. We found no insect or vermin; later in the season such things become more troublesome.

We found the inhabitants most hospitable and kind, and felt no more fear or dread from knaves, pirates, Indian or negro than we do in our own country. The negroes on the bottom lands have little polished boots; the negroes in Canada look as if they had been white-washed, in comparison with those in Arkansas. We think it all moonshine about their becoming extinct, judging from the large numbers of young darkies to be seen around the shanties; one would be inclined to think that they produce by ovation, their numbers are so great. They appeared to be happy and contented, and are settling down to work as well as when in bondage. Many of them dress stylish, and hold offices of high position.

We met several Canadians and Englishmen; they were well satisfied as settlers are here, and had no desire to leave; in fact, some could not be induced to return. Canada in that country is looked on as a place stricken with small-pox in summer and frozen corpses in winter. The war news is closely watched and a strong pro-Russian feeling prevails; among the best informed, however, a strong and growing admiration of Great Britain is to be found, but these expressions dare not be uttered by any petitioners or stump speakers, or their chance for election to any office would be ruined. Office seekers are more numerous here than with us, and this is one of the greatest curses to this continent; we have none in Canada. Striving to obtain positions that will give unearned and undeserved wealth is what has caused repudiation and tends to cause States and national bankruptcies. The franchise is too low, and men of strong power, who have nothing to lose and are reckless in expenditure. Arkansas is called the State of roses. Our visit was made in May, and we saw it in its rosiest condition; everything was pleasing and pleasant to us, and for anyone in Canada desiring a pleasant trip for health or pleasure, we would recommend them to go to Hot Springs and call at Little Rock, St. Louis, Chicago, etc., etc. You will see something worth remembering. We would not advise our readers who are on good farms or in good circumstances in Canada to think of selling their possessions to go west or south before first going and examining for themselves. There are many good farms in Canada that are in good circumstances. One day when we were at Little Rock eight Canadians came there to view the country; 8,000 acres were purchased the same day by some Germans for a Lutheran colony. Many Canadians have already purchased land; one of our M. P.'s, Mr. Oliver, of Oxford, has purchased 2,000 acres in Grand Prairie.

Despite the many advantages, Arkansas has some disadvantages, the greatest of which, as it appeared to us, is the lack of the Union Jack floating over its capital. If that flag should ever wave there, and it never will unless the inhabitants of the States become more enlightened—and that light is now plain to some already there—their laws would be better administered. The laws of the State are good, but there is a laxity in the administration of them; there is a lack of a higher tone of honor and justice. Even the State purposes repudiation, and the inhabitants think, or try to think, it is right. With such an example, what will they not tolerate for money? There are many millions of acres of good land that we believe British farmers would save from floods and would make most valuable; but the credit of the State and of the country is not such as to be able to raise sufficient funds to bring the land into proper tillage. Grass does not grow either on the high or low lands with a tenth part of the vigor that it does in Canada or Europe. In many places there are immense valleys hills to pass before obtaining good land. The long continued summer of nine months takes the vim and pluck out of the inhabitants, and tends to make them shiftless. Schools are far apart and meeting houses sparsely attended, where they have any. The meat in the market is of a very poor quality, vegetables are scarce and dear, fish of poor quality, and fruit not as plentiful or as cheap as it should be. The prices charged to travelers in the Western and Southern States are higher than in any other part of the world in which we have travelled, taking the accommodation into consideration; for instance, we often paid 75 cts. and \$1 for a meal of dishes, with not as good food as we could get at a dozen farmers' hotels in this city for 25 cts.; beds from 50 cts. to \$2.50; a cup of chicken coffee, 15 cts., not half as good as we have had in London, England, for 2 cts.; for a transfer ticket from one station to another 50 cts., is charged at Chicago and St. Louis, and the distance is under one mile; it is more than double what it should be, but companies make monopoly and charge extortionately.

Poor, penniless whites, or what they term "white trash," are not wanted by colored labor in any State. No one should think of taking a family there before examining and selecting a location or business. All who go to the West or South will not be satisfied. There is some good land and a large quantity that is worthless. Never think of purchasing land in any State without personal inspection. There are millions of acres in Pennsylvania; also in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas that are not worth one cent an acre for agricultural purposes, and we doubt if they ever will be. Deeds of good land are sometimes given for nothing worth the paper they are drawn on.

The Duke of Northumberland said that having taken special interest in the importation of cattle for the food supply of England, he must say that he had been extremely gratified to find that large supplies of meat of good quality would reach this country from the Continent; and he thought that the proposal of Mr. Tallerman was an improvement upon the old system in one respect at least, namely, that of the prevention of the cruelty and neglect which was attendant upon the transit of live animals. He congratulated the Company upon the present success of their enterprise, which, he thought, had been productive of great good.

A resolution congratulating Mr. Tallerman upon the completion of his arrangements, and expressing the opinion of these present with regard to the beneficial character of his efforts to enlarge the area available for the food supply, was next passed.

Mr. Tallerman, in acknowledging the compliment, remarked that there would probably arise out of the proposed trade an entirely new branch of business; for it was intended that large quantities of fish of various descriptions from the lavish fisheries of Ireland should be preserved fresh and sent by the returning steamer and train to Central Europe, where there was a scarcity of such commodities even greater than the deficiency of meat at home.

Should purgation ensue, and the brain begin to assume its functions, we may hope for a favourable termination. There is often a good deal of debility supervening, even in the most favorable cases, and the medicine, when it does begin to act, often acts violently. This will best be counteracted by mild tonics, generous, though soft diet, and good nursing until convalescence has been established. In conclusion I may add that such a disease should not be allowed to happen on any kind of farm whatever as the preventative means are simple and not expensive, but if left to ignorant cowleeches and farriers, death in 99 cases out of 100 is the result. It is easily prevented by giving the cow, a week previous to calving, a pound of salts, with a carminative.

THE LONDON COLD STORAGE FOR MEAT.

The vast premises in London occupying the entire series of arches beneath Cannon Street Station from upper Thames to the river, and are now in complete readiness to receive and preserve, if necessary, a week's supply of meat for the whole of London. The other day a company of gentlemen taking an interest in the question attended at the invitation of Mr. Tallerman for the purpose of inspecting the entire undertaking. The range of arches comprises a spacious market hall, with frontage numbered 84 Upper Thames Street; receiving house; the immense air-tight store chambers; the various appliances of freezing tanks, pipes, and exhauster used for the purpose of reducing the temperature as required, and driven by a 10 horse power engine. In addition was shown a working model of the refrigerating apparatus and store chambers, and is about to be despatched to the Paris Exhibition. Among members of the Lower House present were Sir A. Mills, Colonel Kingscott, and Messrs. C. S. Read, A. McArthur, and P. McLagan.

The general opinion appeared to be that the cold Storage Wharf is a complete realization, as far as the Metropolis is concerned, of the scheme proved feasible by the results obtained from the voyage of the *Frigerique* last spring, since the great evil will by its means be avoided of deterioration caused by exposure to the air of meat brought from abroad under the effect of the cooling process, while by the arrangements concluded Austria-Hungary the period of transit will be so limited that the loss by evaporation will be merely nominal. Mr. Tallerman explained at some length the aims of the Company and the scope of their operations. Experiments had been conducted in connection with their process, both as to fish and fruit, and had proved perfectly successful; hence one-third of the building would be fitted up for the purpose of storing these and other perishable foods. Contracts have been completed by which as much as 400 tons of meat can weekly be obtained, if desired, at a prime cost of 33d to 41d per lb., or 4d to 5d at Vienna, all meat not coming up to the best English standard being regarded as seconds. These supplies will be concentrated at Vienna from South-eastern Europe generally, the principal contributors being Galicia and Bessarabia. There are in all some 20 centres, as, for instance, Cracow, Lem-

berg, and Thernowitz; so that in case of scarcity in one region others could be called upon. There is not the slightest possibility of diseased meat being forwarded. With respect to transit, arrangements have been made with the Continental Railway authorities for a special express train of 10 or 12 cars, carrying 50 tons or more to be run every week for the present, the Storage Company supplying the cars, the railways merely running them. The time occupied between Vienna and Antwerp will be 76 hours; and it is anticipated that this will, after a while, be reduced to 45 hours, and that a train may be sent off every day. A steamer is to be chartered to convey the meat from Antwerp to the Cold Storage Wharf, and in a very short time this traffic is expected to be in full swing.

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MILK FEVER IN COWS.

BY G. H. DYNE, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE HALIFAX VETERINARY COLLEGE. Puerperal Apoplexy, "milk fever," or "dropping after calving," as it is variously called in different localities, is one of the most fatal complaints that breeding animals are subject to. The cure and treatment of this complaint have been very variously stated by veterinary writers, and it is perhaps owing to a misconception of the cause that it has been so universally fatal. It has been by many confounded with inflammation of the womb, and very generally ascribed to inflammation of the spinal cord; but the true cause is congestion of the brain. Milk fever usually occurs after calving, from four hours up to two or three days, but very rarely after the third day.

It is more common in old cows than young ones, and generally at the birth of the 3rd or 4th calf. Cows are more liable to it in summer than in winter. Cows in high condition, and those in the habit of giving a large quantity of milk, seem to be especially singled out as the objects of attack, although occasionally those in poor or low condition will suffer from it. The breed of Alderneys is said to be especially predisposed to it.

The symptoms, if noticed in the very earliest stage, are characteristic and peculiar, and it is in this stage alone that treatment is likely to be attended with any success. The cow if standing in her stall, will be observed to have a peculiar restless movement with her hind quarters, she will be shifting them frequently, and throwing her weight first on one hind leg and then on another, and, if made to walk, a weakness will be noticed in her hind legs. She will have lost control over them, and if forced to walk any distance she will fall, rising again with some difficulty. After several hours the weakness will increase, and she will fall and not be able to rise, although she makes frequent attempts to do so; her pulse is now increased in number and full, her breathing is accelerated, and she is hot; the brain, too, becomes affected at this stage of the disease, which may be known by her throwing her head about, and occasionally pointing it to her side, from which it can be with difficulty withdrawn; the hind limbs, if pricked with a pin, will be found insensible to pain, and the pupils of the eye dilated and not contracting with the stimulus of light.

As the disease advances, the brain becomes more and more affected; if the head is either obstinately pressed to the side, or thrown completely back,

with the horns resting on the ground the eyes are not only insensible to light, but may be touched by the finger without the animal evincing consciousness; the breathing is stertorous, and attended with difficulty, and the power of swallowing entirely gone. Obstinate and unceasing constipation is seen from the commencement.

Treatment.—There has been much difference of opinion as to the propriety of bleeding in this disease. This, however, will much depend upon the stage of the complaint, and the character of the animal. If blood be taken, it must be taken early, or not at all. If the disease is observed coming on before the animal has fallen, and she is in a plethoric condition, bleeding may be sometimes attended with advantage. As a rule, however, it is to be condemned.

One of the earliest measures to be pursued, is the exhibition of a powerful purgative, combined with a stimulant, and, from the state of torpor into which the bowels are plunged from the withdrawal of nervous force, a large dose will be required. Say, Epsom salts, 1 1/2 lbs., Aloes Barbadoes, in solution, 1 1/2 oz., Croton oil 20 to 30 drops, and give in 1/2 gallon strong ale. This may be followed up in half an hour by the administration of the following, draught, mixed in strong ale, aromatic spirit ammonia, two oz., ether spirit, nitric, three oz., and repeated every half hour. The liniment of croton should be well rubbed into the spine, and the rectum unloaded with repeated glysters.

If the coma increases, and the brain becomes still more affected, stronger stimulants should be given; an alcohol in the form of strong whiskey or brandy should be administered in doses of from half a pint to a pint, and given at intervals of two hours. If no improvement be manifested after the third or fourth dose, recovery may be regarded as hopeless. I feel sure the reader will think that the amount of stimulants recommended is preposterous, but I rest assured that many apparently hopeless cases have been recovered, from the effects of strong doses of stimulants.

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DRAINING.

The question of drainage is exciting interest in some localities in the State. It is one thing to drain land and it is quite another to drain it economically and properly. We doubt very much if some lands can be made to pay the cost of drainage. It is said by those professing to know, that it requires \$50 an acre to drain a piece of land properly. That is the case when tile is used. When stone is used, the cost is actual cash paid out may be less, but we doubt, if in the end, the increased amount of labor the material necessary will not amount to a sum equal to that paid out for tile. Then again, it requires judgement in putting down the ditches; where to put them; how deep, how long, how wide, and how many other important points. It seems a simple thing at first view, but in fact it is complex, and hundreds of dollars may be expended to no purpose if proper judgement is not employed. The question has long been discussed if it will pay to tile sandy lands, and we believe public opinion has settled into the conviction that it will not. Clay lands need draining; indeed, without it the question of large crops is settled. More grain is water-killed on soft clay lands than by any other means, and while a sufficient amount of water is necessary to insure a crop of any kind, too much is invariably injurious.

Which is the cheapest ditch a farmer can make? We would say tile in all cases, properly put in the ground, you have an efficient drain for life, with very little possibility of its ever getting out of order. Tile too inches in diameter, may be made at about \$12 a thousand feet, or if bought at about \$15.

According to those who have experimented with it, it will require about 1,500 feet to drain an acre of land properly. This at \$12.00 per thousand, would be \$18.00, or \$23.50

at \$15.00. The work of putting it in the ground will cost in ordinary land about \$27.00. Thus we see that the cost will not be far from \$50.00.

Will it pay? We know a gentleman in Virginia, who had a 20 acre field, which was entirely unproductive—it would grow nothing, and was for the most of the year a swamp. He secured the services of some Englishmen, and at a cost of about \$50.00 an acre tilled thoroughly, plowed it about 12 inches deep—planted it in corn, raised about 10 barrels or 50 bushels to the acre—followed it with wheat and cropped about 25 bushels to the acre—and to day it is the most valuable land he owns. To drain with rock is just as effectual—but the trouble is the side rock will sink in time and clog the ditch—A stream of water may be conducted under ground by pine poles covered with slabs—but there must be sufficient water to keep the wood wet all the time, otherwise it will soon decay. The experience of men differs very much in connection with draining. Some have one plan—some another—some say it will pay—others it will not, but one thing we have noticed in countries where farming is conducted on scientific principles—those farmers are the most successful who use the most tile. That a very large amount of land in Georgia needs draining, anyone can see and all confess—if this land were properly drained, it would in two years thereafter be the most productive land in the State.—Plaster and Grange.

It has become almost impossible to obtain good hired help in the house when we make butter. Since the introduction of machinery upon the farm, out door work has become comparatively easy. No farmer can enter into the full enjoyment of his home while he is obliged to take into his family a house full of hired help.

That there is a decided improvement in the management of the farms of this part of the State, so far as our observation extends, is undeniable. Farm buildings are well kept up and general thrift is noticeable. Many, however, are in debt, and how to make a living and meet their payments, with the present low prices of farm products, seems to perplex many. I will make a few suggestions which may help to solve the problem.

1st. Look well to the milking qualities of your cows, keep none but the best. 2d. See that they have the best of milk producing food and an abundance of it. 3d. Give them good care and comfortable quarters. 4th. Adopt the methods suggested for manufacturing your butter and cheese. 5th. Increase the productiveness of your farm so that you can keep two cows where you are now keeping but one. This can be done in this way:

1st. By saving all of the manure and properly applying it to your soil. I will venture the assertion that with a large majority of farmers by a little more care and labor two loads of good manure can be added to the heap for every head of cattle, horses and hogs kept, over and above that which is now saved. Try it. Commence with a wheelbarrow load of dock, plantain, or other weeds dug from your dooryard or garden, and add to this a wheelbarrow load of something daily. The hog-pen, hen-house, wood-shed, privy, leaves from the woods, ash-heap, soap suds, muck, the liquid which settles in pools in the barn yard after showers, with an occasional sprinkling of lime and plaster. These places and things, will suggest to you where to get it.

2d. Thorough cultivation; when you break up a field completely subdue it and thoroughly enrich it before you seed it; do not go over your whole farm with a small heap of manure, but enrich one field at a time. Your farm is your mine and in order to obtain its wealth you must work in the best manner to draw from it all the wealth there is in it, in short in order to have our income sufficient to meet our necessities at the present low price of our products, we must increase the quantity and improve the quality.

The merchant, the mechanic, the artisan, and the manufacturer, all, in whatever branch of business they may be occupied, are struggling to know how best to adapt their different occupations to the changed condition of things. Let us as farmers not be behind in reconstructing our methods, so as to keep pace with other industries. Let no one be discouraged, but add a little more pluck and perseverance, common sense and brain power, and we are bound to succeed.

I would like to say a word to a class of farmers who are not represented here to-day. They are what we call the knowing (?) class. They boast of not being connected with any Grange, farmers' club, association or society. They are wonderfully wise in their own estimation. You can't talk with them five minutes, even at a funeral, but what they will say, "dollars." They know all about farming. They always make the best butter, and will curse the buyer if he calls it other wise. Such a farmer can't spend time to read or study. He is full of knowledge already. You would not know he had a wife unless his neighbor told you. He never takes her out or mentions her name in company.

I met such a specimen not long since I called at his house on business, and was told he had gone to the village. My attention was attracted to the swill pail on the front steps, or I should say, some loose boards used for steps; broken sleds, old wagons, old kettles, rotten hay rakes, old tumble down soap barrels and leaches, with old boards and rails that had lain so long the weeds had grown through them, scattered on all sides of the house. The cattle, sheep, hogs and geese ran unrestrained on all sides of the house that had been waiting a score of years for a coat of paint. Not to particularize, everything seemed to match. I had never seen or heard of the man, but thought

It is a lamentable fact that there are many farmers who seem to be willing to sacrifice the health of their wives for a few extra pounds of butter. One look of satisfaction and relief from her as she sees the milk wagon start from your door, and hear her say, "my dear, how much better this is than to be working in the milk-room until dinner time," is worth more than the imaginary saving, but which is in fact a loss, and as we think we have shown, is work without pay.

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The merchant, the mechanic, the artisan, and the manufacturer, all, in whatever branch of business they may be occupied, are struggling to know how best to adapt their different occupations to the changed condition of things. Let us as farmers not be behind in reconstructing our methods, so as to keep pace with other industries. Let no one be discouraged, but add a little more pluck and perseverance, common sense and brain power, and we are bound to succeed.

I would like to say a word to a class of farmers who are not represented here to-day. They are what we call the knowing (?) class. They boast of not being connected with any Grange, farmers' club, association or society. They are wonderfully wise in their own estimation. You can't talk with them five minutes, even at a funeral, but what they will say, "dollars." They know all about farming. They always make the best butter, and will curse the buyer if he calls it other wise. Such a farmer can't spend time to read or study. He is full of knowledge already. You would not know he had a wife unless his neighbor told you. He never takes her out or mentions her name in company.

I met such a specimen not long since I called at his house on business, and was told he had gone to the village. My attention was attracted to the swill pail on the front steps, or I should say, some loose boards used for steps; broken sleds, old wagons, old kettles, rotten hay rakes, old tumble down soap barrels and leaches, with old boards and rails that had lain so long the weeds had grown through them, scattered on all sides of the house. The cattle, sheep, hogs and geese ran unrestrained on all sides of the house that had been waiting a score of years for a coat of paint. Not to particularize, everything seemed to match. I had never seen or heard of the man, but thought

It is a lamentable fact that there are many farmers who seem to be willing to sacrifice the health of their wives for a few extra pounds of butter. One look of satisfaction and relief from her as she sees the milk wagon start from your door, and hear her say, "my dear, how much better this is than to be working in the milk-room until dinner time," is worth more than the imaginary saving, but which is in fact a loss, and as we think we have shown, is work without pay.

It has become almost impossible to obtain good hired help in the house when we make butter. Since the introduction of machinery upon the farm, out door work has become comparatively easy. No farmer can enter into the full enjoyment of his home while he is obliged to take into his family a house full of hired help.

That there is a decided improvement in the management of the farms of this part of the State, so far as our observation extends, is undeniable. Farm buildings are well kept up and general thrift is noticeable. Many, however, are in debt, and how to make a living and meet their payments, with the present low prices of farm products, seems to perplex many. I will make a few suggestions which may help to solve the problem.

1st. Look well to the milking qualities of your cows, keep none but the best. 2d. See that they have the best of milk producing food and an abundance of it. 3d. Give them good care and comfortable quarters. 4th. Adopt the methods suggested for manufacturing your butter and cheese. 5th. Increase the productiveness of your farm so that you can keep two cows where you are now keeping but one. This can be done in this way:

1st. By saving all of the manure and properly applying it to your soil. I will venture the assertion that with a large majority of farmers by a little more care and labor two loads of good manure can be added to the heap for every head of cattle, horses and hogs kept, over and above that which is now saved. Try it. Commence with a wheelbarrow load of dock, plantain, or other weeds dug from your dooryard or garden, and add to this a wheelbarrow load of something daily. The hog-pen, hen-house, wood-shed, privy, leaves from the woods, ash-heap, soap suds, muck, the liquid which settles in pools in the barn yard after showers, with an occasional sprinkling of lime and plaster. These places and things, will suggest to you where to get it.

2d. Thorough cultivation; when you break up a field completely subdue it and thoroughly enrich it before you seed it; do not go over your whole farm with a small heap of manure, but enrich one field at a time. Your farm is your mine and in order to obtain its wealth you must work in the best manner to draw from it all the wealth there is in it, in short in order to have our income sufficient to meet our necessities at the present low price of our products, we must increase the quantity and improve the quality.

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