



AGRICULTURE.

Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Cleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

Study your market. Keep your sheep clean. Filth is a disease breeder. Luck is a poor dependence. Make the by-products useful. Set your milk before it cools. Sheep like the air and sunshine. It is hard to regain lost ground. A filthy owner has filthy hogs. Feed oats in the straw cut fine. Make your profit by reducing cost. Do not let the cornstalks go to waste. Goods cannot be too fresh when sold. Don't deal too heavily in "futures". See that your orchard is well drained. Have a purpose and steadily pursue it. Manual training ought to begin at home. Poultry brings early and quick returns. Try a little Hungarian grass next year. Co-operation is better than competition. Everybody is glad the elections are over.

No sheep is quite so prolific as the Dorset. Whatever your brand, let it be an honest one. Give the good housewife plenty of dry fuel.

A mild fall ought to be productive of fine butter. Milk contains a large number of elements. Whether we wait or work, we fill our places.

Keeping when frozen is no evidence of quality. Inferior packages greatly reduce the price of goods.

Scalding water is an efficient remedy for bacteria. Hens that lay no eggs in winter are not profitable.

When you go into a thing make a business of it. A compact body and a close fleece are desirable.

The separator mixes the poor and the cream. The best butter can be made by gravity separation.

No cows give milk without water; let it be pure. Clean food fed in a clean pen makes clean pork.

Keep the air from your butter as much as possible. Allow no extra food to be breathed on and mused.

Whatever you go into, go into it systematically. It is tiresome to draw milk from a hard milking cow.

Sheep should be kept in connection with other stock. "Each for himself and the devil for all" is poor policy.

Learn to know the character of the foods that you feed. Talk with members of other classes besides your own.

Flesh is flavored by the food it is made of, so of eggs. The lower prices are the more care must be observed.

Pay attention enough to your business to make it pay. Keeping the egg-shells clean helps keep the meat sweet.

Have your goods ready when the market calls for them. Large hens and small roosters are better than the reverse.

The most satisfactory profit lies in the reduction of cost. Few general rules will apply everywhere and at all times.

It is easier to run down a flock of sheep than to run it up. The execution of a law is often the weakest part of it.

What is the greatest hindrance to agriculture? Ignorance. Farmers are slow in learning the cruelty of barbed wire fences.

Golden pumpkins are useful in making golden balls of butter. You can get nothing out of an animal that is not put into it.

Animals of mild disposition demand and deserve mild treatment. Sheep cannot be kept clean or healthy, unless they are kept dry.

A variety of food is required to make the best of wool and mutton.

If the water is too closely worked out of the butter, it makes it salvy.

There is a use for everything. No by-product should be wasted. It is easier to maintain the fertility of the soil than to restore it.

Profit to the producer too often means extra cost to the consumer. When a man gets to be a millionaire, he ceases to be a useful citizen.

We cannot ignore the necessity for beef as well as for dairy products. What does "reciprocity" mean but nullifying the effects of the tariff?

Plow for a special purpose and as demanded by the contemplated crop. With justice done in the world there would be few paupers or criminals.

Don't stuff a fowl at any time, if it runs out and has a range to forage in. Every crop of lambs ought to be an improvement on the preceding one.

Ten pounds of skimmed milk are equal to one pound of grain to feed colts. The quality of the food largely determines the quality of the product.

There isn't the same reason now for roosting high that there once was. The more delicate the instrument the more skillfully it must be handled.

We cannot improve upon nature, but we can give her a chance to do her best. All markets call for the best product and therefore the best efforts of the farmer.

All food for animals has two values—one as food and the other as fertilizer. One must sow in order to reap; so money is made by first spending it judiciously.

It is a curious fact that the milk of a diseased cow has a large percentage of fat. When a fowl or animal is to be slaughtered it is better to give it a fast first.

When poultry is raised on the farm, it is cheap meat for the table and very relishable. A ration rich in albuminoids produces a milk rich in fat, yet fat is a carbohydrate.

Improvement does not mean the purchase of every invention thrown upon the market. The dairy, like the soil, is a laboratory for converting raw material into finished product.

Our improvements in dairy machinery are greater than our improvements in dairying. When you buy breeding stock, keep it a while by itself to be sure it brings no disease with it.

It is easier to ventilate in winter than in summer. The cold air presses in through every crevice. Mulch around the bolts of fruit trees and leave the mulch till late in the spring to check early budding.

The same law often governs opposite results. Gravitation makes heavy bodies fall and light ones rise. No matter what the size of your dairy it requires good milk and a good butter maker to make good butter.

When she proprietor and editor of a paper goes into politics and neglects agriculture, he makes a greater mistake. Alternate feeding and starving will not produce a streak of fat and a streak of lean. The starving destroys the fat.

Does success in life depend more on one's exertions than on circumstances? Try to get along without circumstances! A rod a second would seem to be good speed, but it would require 320 seconds to go a mile, and that is over 5 1/2 minutes to the mile. Twice as fast isn't quite a 2.40 gait.

The Poultry Yard.

Instead of attempting to hatch chicks from eggs laid by all the hens of the flock the better plan is to select ten or twelve of the best hens and mate them with one or two good males. Ten hens with one male is a fair proportion. It will be necessary to have some place where the selected hens can be separated from the other members of the flock, but this expense will be balanced by the reduced number of males. It is entirely unnecessary to keep and maintain males that are of no use, for the hens will lay just as many eggs without their presence as when the males are with them.

The large majority of those who raise chicks by hatching from eggs taken from the general basket (in which all the eggs are placed when collected) cannot possibly improve their flocks, as they do not

know which hens laid the eggs used for hatching. When a few hens are selected for the purpose of providing the pullets of next year something will be known of the stock and what to expect from it, but when pullets are raised by using eggs from all manner of hens much of the labor will be lost, owing to the large proportion of culs that will be among the number hatched.

Some persons have difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of eggs for hatching unless they use eggs from all of the hens, as only a portion of the flock may be laying during the existence of cold weather. This difficulty may be overcome by providing a place for storing the eggs until they are wanted for use. During the very warm days of summer fertile eggs rapidly become decomposed, but in the winter an egg can be kept for a month or six weeks, if placed in a box or on a rack, and turned three times a week. The eggs should be kept in a cool (not cold) place, as it is important that they do not become frozen, for an egg will lose its vitality from extreme cold. About 40 degrees above zero is the proper temperature, and even 60 degrees is not too high. An egg freezes at 10 degrees above zero, which is lower than the temperature required for water. The eggs so kept will hatch if six weeks old, and in that time a large number can be secured, while a great proportion will be of course, be much fresher near the time of using them.

KILLED HIS WIFE ASSAILANT.

A Florida Merchant Who Objected to the Behavior of a Former Friend.

Sunday night Charles H. Pratt, editor of the Daily Leader, Gainesville, Fla., was killed by Thornton S. Stringfellow a prominent merchant, the alleged cause being undue intimacy with his wife, or rather an assault upon her, as she says. Stringfellow came home at about 10 o'clock and saw Pratt and his wife in an inner room. Stepping to an open window he fired, hitting Pratt in the side. The latter staggered to the door, where he met Stringfellow with his pistol ready to fire again. "My God, don't fire; don't kill me. You have got me now," he cried. Stringfellow pulled the trigger and Pratt fell heavily on the steps of the house and rolled on to the sidewalk.

A jury was impaneled by a justice of the peace. Stringfellow made a statement admitting the killing, but claiming justification. Mrs. Stringfellow then made her statement, which put another phase on it, though it did not seem to satisfy Stringfellow. She said that Pratt came to return a handkerchief, and that he began making love the moment he was in the house; that finally he picked her up and carried her into a side room and threw her on the bed; that she resisted all she could, crying out, and that at this point her husband came up and began firing. Pratt and Stringfellow were great friends. Pratt was married two years ago and his young wife is almost crazed over the terrible deed. Stringfellow was until recently a leading member of the Presbyterian church, but resigned some time ago, as he desired to go into the liquor business.

The Chicago Ledger

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One Thousand Dollars in cash will be paid to the person sending in the largest list of English words constructed from letters in the words "The Canadian Agriculturist."

Five Hundred Dollars in cash will be given to the second largest list.

A Handsome Pair of Shetland Ponies, Carriage and Harness, will be given for the third largest list.

Over one thousand additional prizes awarded in order of merit: One Grand Piano; \$300 organ; \$400 piano; Dinner Set; Ladies' Gold Watches; Silk Dress Patterns; Fortiere Curtains, Silver Tea Services, Tennyson's Poems, bound in cloth; Dickens' in 12 volumes, bound in cloth, etc.

As there are more than 1,000 prizes, any one who takes the trouble to prepare an ordinary good list will not fail to receive a valuable prize. This is the biggest thing in the competition line that we have ever placed before the public, and all who do not take part will miss an opportunity of a life time.

Rules.—1. A letter cannot be used oftener than it appears in the words "The Canadian Agriculturist." For instance the word "egg" could not be used, as there is but one "g" in the three words. 2. Words having more than one meaning but spelled the same can be used but once. 3. Names of places and persons barred. 4. Errors will not invalidate a list—the wrong words will simply not be counted.

Each list must contain one dollar to pay for six months' subscription to "The Agriculturist." If two or more tie, the largest list which bears the earliest postmark will take the first prize, and the others will receive prizes in order of merit. United States money and stamps taken at par.

The object in offering these magnificent prizes is to introduce our popular magazine to new homes, in every part of the American continent.

Every competitor enclosing 30 cents in Lamps extra, will receive free, by mail, post-paid, one of "The Canadian Agriculturist's" Elegant Souvenir Spoons of Canada.

Prizes awarded to persons residing in the United States will be shipped from our New York office free of duty. All money letters should be registered.

Our Former Competition.—We have given away \$25,000 in prizes during the last two years, and have thousands of letters from prize-winners in every state in the union and every part of Canada and Newfoundland. Lord Kilcoursie A. D. C., to the Governor General of Canada, writes: "I shall recommend my friends to enter your competitions," M. M. Branden, Vancouver, B. C., "received \$1,000 in gold" and we hold his receipt for same. A few of the prize winners: Miss J. Robinson, Toronto, \$1,500; J. J. Branden, Fenelon Falls, Ont., \$1,500; David Harrison, Syracuse, N. Y., \$535; H. Beavis, St. Louis, Mo., \$300; Jas. Baprie, West Duluth, Minn., \$500; Miss Georgina Robertson, Oak St., Brooklyn, \$1,000; Fred H. Hills, 359 State St., Bridgeport, Conn., and thousands of others.

Address all communications to THE AGRICULTURIST, Peterborough, Ontario.

(Competition closes January 15th, 1893.)

No fancy prices at Blackmer's.

Commencing Saturday, Nov. 19th.

OAK HALL.

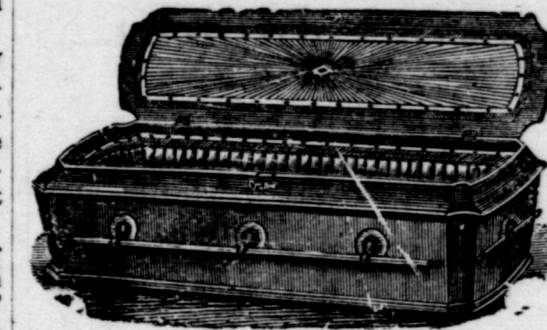
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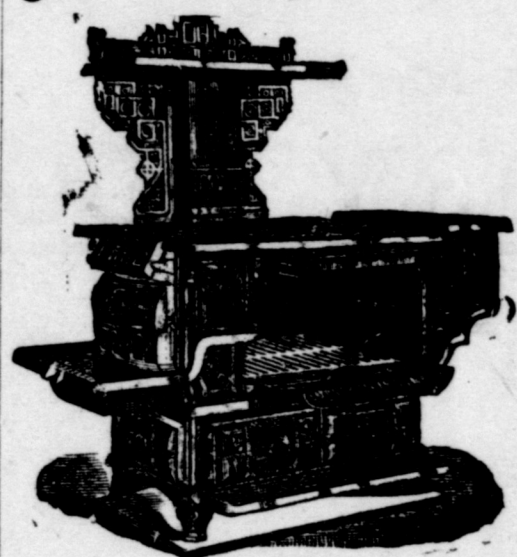
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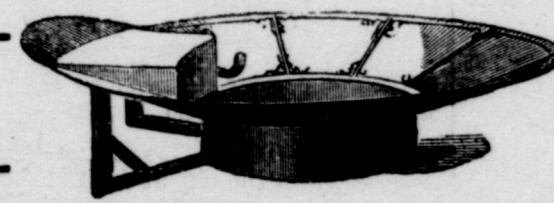
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