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## Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.  
RURAL TOPICS.

### SUBSOILING.

Subsoiling land means to loosen the subsoil, but not to turn it up. After turning a furrow as deep as the crop to be planted or sown requires, then another team follows with the subsoil plow, and loosens the lower soil six to eight inches deep, and thus leaves it; and so the two teams continue to plow till the field is finished. "What advantage is subsoiling?" is the question that I hear asked. Twenty-five years ago the agricultural theorists contended that farmers would have to subsoil for every crop, or soon be behind the times; but now we hear but little on the subject. The fact is, that it doesn't pay to subsoil land, and that settles the question, as few farmers can afford to employ two teams on the same land, and plow in a day only as much as one team can do. There is, however, some advantage in some seasons by subsoiling, one of which is that crops will withstand a severe drouth better on subsoiled land, than on that which is not subsoiled. This is about all that can be said in favor of the system, and the second year the land is about as hard and compact below as it was before the subsoil plow was used. In brief, I don't advise any farmer to subsoil his land in any case. Here is what a man says who has tried it: "There is this about subsoiling, which I think is not usually understood, that, like surface plowing, it should be done for every crop. The loosening of the ground below, where it had laid undisturbed perhaps for ages, it may be thought, will benefit it for years. Such is not my experience and observation. Mole melon, it will settle and pack, except under certain conditions, and become as hard, if not harder, in a year or two, as before. One of the exceptions is where manure is mixed with it, particularly vegetable or barnyard manure. The roots of clover, or other plants that penetrate and fill the soil well, will meet this requirement; grass and grains only to a slight extent." I claim that in all cases surface plowing can be done, deep or shallow, as the crop may require, and the land admit to advantage, to produce all the crop that the land is susceptible of growing; yet if one can afford the expense, it would be well to try subsoiling a little as an experiment. Subsoil plows are made for subsoiling only; they turn no furrows.

### SELECTING SEED WHEAT.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: Last June, (1876) I picked seven pounds of the best *centre heads* of my wheat, and drilled it 11 inches apart in rows, at the rate of only forty pounds to the acre. It grew most luxuriantly and was entirely too thick for large heads. It attained a height of 6 feet and much of it fell down. April 20th it commenced heading, was reaped June 11 and to-day (June 23rd) it was threshed according to the report of a committee over 67 bushels per acre. This shows a remarkable increase in the crop, as 12 to 15 bushels is the average yield of wheat. There is no doubt that selecting the best seed of all crops will increase the yield in some degree; but we cannot expect any permanent increase of crops. For instance, the 67 bushels of wheat to the acre, as above stated, will not continue to yield 67 bushels, nor half of that quantity.

### TIGHT BARN FOR HAY.

A few writers are advocating making barns as near air-tight as possible for preserving hay. One of them says: "The general opinion among farmers is, that barns with air spaces between the boarding are better adapted to cure and preserve hay than barns with very tight boarding and a tight bottom. But this opinion is founded upon the supposed fact that free access of air will assist in carrying off surplus moisture, and prevent heating and fermentation, which supposed fact is not a fact at all, when applied to a body of uncurd hay. Grass is spread in thin layers on the field and exposed to the air, the moisture is carried off so rapidly as not to permit any heating or fermentation, but when placed in a thick body in a mow, the heat with access of air, causes rapid fermentation. The oxygen of the air feeds the fermentation, and thus becomes the native cause of its destruction. This principle is familiar to the good housewife who preserves her fruit in an air-tight jar. We tried an experiment some years ago, which applied this principle to keeping green clover. We took a large lined oil cask, unheaded one end, filled it with green clover just in blossom, containing all its sap, rammed in solid, replaced the head, drove the hoops, and then stopped all air spaces with white lead and paint.

On opening, ten months after, the clover blossoms were found almost as bright as when put in." Modern built barns are generally weather-boarded quite light, but with no regard to the better keeping of hay. Windows are placed in the gables to admit light, and also air when hay is being placed in the barns; but this new theory that hay should be put into tight barns in an uncurd state is mere bosh; and the above story about keeping clover green ten months in an air-tight cask is not worthy of credence.

### FERTILIZERS FOR TURNIPS.

As commercial fertilizers are now being extensively used in the United States and England, my space will not be wasted by giving reports of their use occasionally. The reader will please to bear in mind that all the fertilizers in the world of essential value consist of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; and that stable dung and all the commercial fertilizers in existence have no important value only as regards the quantities of the above three articles that they contain. Then, in order that my readers may be better understood in the application of said articles in the following report, I will say that nitrogen and ammonia are the same substantially, that phosphoric acid is chiefly found in the animal or mineral phosphates—what is called phosphate or superphosphate of lime, made of bones, and the mineral phosphates, such as are found in South Carolina and elsewhere. Potash comes in under the head of potash salts, sulphate of potash, nitrate of do. (saltpetre), muriate of do., and the pure article. The following is a report of an experiment made in Scotland with turnips, and published in a London paper:

"1. That plots, unassisted by phosphates and nitrogen, yielded at the rate of only ten tons per imperial acre. 2. That the addition of sulphate of ammonia increased the yield only slightly. 3. That the addition of nitrate of soda alone in most cases gave a worse result. 4. That a decided improvement is shown in every case by phosphates; in some cases the increase was threefold, and in others twofold. 5. That it is immaterial whether the insoluble phosphates are of mineral or animal origin. 6. That it is immaterial whether the phosphates are soluble or insoluble, the difference in favor of the soluble being only fractional. 7. That it is immaterial whether the soluble phosphates are of mineral or animal origin. 8. That though nitrogenous manures are of little or no mineral value for turnips, they improve the results when given along with phosphates. 9. That organic nitrogen in bones is decidedly of less value than nitrogen in sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda. 10. That crushed bones, though containing nitrogen, are not so beneficial as coprolites or bone ash, either dissolved or undissolved. 11. That fine division gave an increase in every case. 12. It appeared immaterial whether the sulphate of ammonia was used with soluble or insoluble phosphates. 14. It appeared immaterial whether nitrogen when applied with soluble phosphates is in the form of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda. 15. That spring manuring is better than autumn or winter manuring for turnips or Swedes."

"The 'soluble' and 'insoluble' phosphates refer to that which is made soluble by being dissolved in sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), or insoluble by not being thus treated, the latter giving out its virtues quite slowly, as in the case of coarsely ground bones, which may remain in the soil two or three years before the whole becomes soluble."

It appears from the above report that nitrate of soda, applied alone to land for a turnip crop, is a positive injury, and the editor of the paper in which the report appeared says:—"Nitrate of soda is extensively used on strong land as a dressing for hay or wheat; but on many light soils and late climates in Scotland its application to other crops has been attended by adverse results. Mr. Mackenzie last year experimented with nitrate of soda, added to other manures for turnips. To one part of a field he applied one hundred weight of nitrate per acre along with bone manures and dung, to another part half a hundred-weight per acre and to a third part a quarter hundred-weight. The difference in the weight of the crop was only a few pounds per acre, but the part which received no nitrate of soda produced the heaviest yield." The gist of these statements is, that the phosphates, as bonedust or flour phosphate, or superphosphate, are the only commercial fertilizers that farmers can apply to turnips profitably.

### HOW TO KEEP BUTTER.

A farmer's wife writes to the *Rural New Yorker* as follows: "First, the

butter must be good when made, all the buttermilk must be worked out, and in doing this, keep it out of water; don't have any water come in contact with it, for it spoils it. Butter that is washed in working, as it is termed, if good, would be much better if it had not been washed. Salt to suit the taste of those who are to eat it. Half an ounce of salt to a pound of butter is about right. Keep out all your salt-petre, sugar, or other curative ingredients; it will keep better without them, and perhaps, too, without salt, but then it would not be so palatable. Do up the butter each week, churning in one or more neat, round rolls of two or three pounds each, just what you have to put down; cover each roll with a clean muslin cloth large enough to go round it twice or more, so that it will be completely enveloped, and sink it in a strong brine, as strong as the best salt will make it. Stone vessels are the best, and each roll as it is put in may be sunk by placing a clean stone on it. Continue to add more rolls until the vessel is full, always keeping the whole completely covered with brine; and to insure strength, add more salt when full. Keep it in your cellar or in your spring-house, and see if it is not worth, in winter or spring, one hundred per cent. more than any winter-made butter. But mark! the butter must be good, well made by one who understands how; must be well worked, and should, by all means, be wrapped up and sunk under the brine the same day it is churned, not kept lying about for two or three days after churning. A good spring, with the water at 56°, is indispensable to make the best No. 1 butter in the summer months, and then it must be churned slow; that it may come solid."

### LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

Since my last, the monotony of life has not been disturbed by any untoward event and the outlook seems to guarantee the same quiet feeling, still there is always something to interest one, and yet what appears to the average Chicagoan as of no particular moment, would perhaps prove to the denizens of your good City a very epoch in their existence. What would be of interest to the reader here would be quite uninteresting to your readers there, and vice versa.

It is true that the general monetary depression has caused the collapse of several banks in our suburban City of St. Louis, and of one savings institution in Chicago, but what of it—it only concerns some 17,000 widows, orphans and poor people, who being depositors to the amount of over 3,100,000, have lost all their hard earnings and, with stern winter staring them in the face, see nothing but want and the strictest kind of economy for many months or years to come as the result.

The bank will pay 10 cents on the dollar, while all the balance has been stolen and squandered by D. D. Spencer, its President, who between the darkness of the night and the twilight following, left for New York en route to Europe per Wisconsin, of the Gulf line of steamers of Canada.

One or two mass meetings of the depositors have been held, only to hear of new developments of the raceability of the bank officers, and learn how terribly miserable and helpless their own positions are.

Such things are fortunately not of even yearly occurrence in this country, but they happen sufficiently often to shake the confidence of the people in banking institutions generally, and cause them to revert to the good old-fashioned way of hoarding their wealth in long leaved stockings or between the mattresses on the bed in the corner.

We have no laws here governing savings banks in such a manner that their condition can be looked into, and outsiders are wholly ignorant of their standing, and have to accept the general statements made by their directors, who invariably produce some highly colored statement to further delude the public, until the proper time has arrived for the sudden departure of their officers; who leave nothing but worthless securities and their own private notes as representations of the vast pile of others' hard earned monies, which they carry with them.

But what of it—these things have been, and we presume in a country where wealth is more valued than honour, they will still be. These gloomy clouds that thus darken at times the horizon of commercial life soon pass away and are forgotten in the struggle for riches, and leave but faint traces of their existence, save with those who have been engulfed by them.—The shadows of coming pleasures and brighter times are more cheerful than the heavier gloom of disasters, and naturally all eyes are looking toward

the brighter side, hoping for more cheerful results. Tending toward such is the opening of our *Grand Exposition*, which brings to the city, daily, thousands of countrymen, where they can have a better chance of shaking off the enui of country life, and of seeing how city folks live.

Things are getting terribly monotonous truly, for there has not been recorded a single murder for nearly a week, the last one being that of a young West Side lady whose life was taken by the hands of her lover, who afterwards killed himself. Your correspondent was on hand to witness the concluding scene in the above, and assisted in laying out, as it were in deep sleep, the lifeless form of poor Kate Brannock. Episodes such as these soon break up the monotony of our daily existence, but one gets used to them so soon that the novelty dies away.

The theatre-going folks have now another opportunity of gratifying their pleasurable desires, as all the places of evening entertainment are again in full flash after their midsummer vacation and renovation. The Churches as well are being better attended, as the weather is not quite so red hot, and the pastors have returned to their work.

The cooler weather now upon us is productive of more marriages and fewer funerals, while the Divorce Court, which is located anywhere between the marriage altar and the cemetery gate, has its doors ever open, and always occupied by those who are eager to marry, are more eager to dissolve it—but let it here be recorded that there was one day in the history of Chicago this year in which no divorces were applied for or granted, yet in the face of all these uncertainties the words of Burns come ever true:

"They aye do it—they aye do it,  
The great as well as sma' do it,  
From crowned king to creepin' thing,  
It is just the same—they aye do it."  
If Burns did not write the above, you will please look the thing up and give its author.

The divorce court, whatever may be thought of it by some, is certainly in the cases of thousands who seek its protection, a great blessing, and were it not for the old-fashioned prejudice existing against it, would be the means of separating thousands who tied together live unhappily, separated, would find life's burdens more easily borne, and the future seem full of hope and brighter prospects.

The doors are open and the Judge within crieth—"Come unto me all ye who are tired of marital infelicity and I will give you peace," and the cry is still,—we come, we come!

P. S. In my last two letters some typographical errors somewhat changed my meaning, but with the promise of more care in the future I will overlook the past. I am like Judge Marsh, very merciful.

### Miscellaneous.

Changing the bearing of year of apple trees, in certain cases, is highly beneficial and profitable. The *Rural Home* refers to experiments in this direction, made by Prof. Beal. The Northern Spy was the variety experimented upon. Last year, which was the bearing year, some of the trees were severely thinned. This year they have a fair average crop of fruit, while the trees of the same variety which had not been thinned, are standing close to them, without fruit.

A Minnesota correspondent writes to the *New York Tribune*—I have seen this day (Aug. 8) sixteen self-binding harvesters following each other around a piece of wheat a mile long and a half a mile wide, part of a crop of 4,000 acres. This, I suppose, is something that has never been witnessed before, and it was not got up for an exhibition, but is the regular work of the farm. This is on the Hess farm, operated by O. Dalrymple, situated on the Northern Pacific Railroad, about eighteen miles west of Fargo. On the Cheney farm adjoining there were eleven of the same kind of machines running, and on other farms from three to six machines each. In this county I suppose there are working to-day more than fifty of these automatic binders.

TAN BARK FOR CURRANT WORMS.—Mr. Hogg says that the most simple, least expensive, and most certain method of exterminating the gooseberry (and currant) caterpillar, is to cover the surface of the ground, early in spring, all round the bushes, and two or three inches deep, with fresh tan from the tan-yard. This course can be recommended the more, because of its being so easy and excellent a means of suppressing the weeds, which are so apt to grow up among

the low spring branches, and are protected by them from the fingers that keep weeds away from other plants. The season for its application, too, is the time in May when young shoots spring up from the collar of the plants, and help to rob and smother them. All of these that have not ample room are easily rubbed out while the tan is being applied. The tan mulching preserves moisture to the roots, and gives off some of the leaves, and this is especially necessary for the gooseberry, which loves humidity, and mildews badly in very dry air.

### A Nut for Canadian Farmers to Crack.

A writer in the *American Agriculturist* (W. Atwater, of Connecticut,) writing of wood ashes, says:—"Many of our best farmers in Connecticut use leached ashes, imported from Canada at a cost of from eighteen to twenty-eight cents or more per bushel, in preference to all other fertilizers except barnyard and stable manure." If New England farmers find it profitable to purchase leached ashes for fertilizers in Canada, and to bear, in addition, the price paid for carriage, are they not worth the cost price to Canadian farmers? Are their lands so exceedingly fertile that they can afford to send away one of the best fertilizers to be obtained in the country for the sake of a few dollars they will receive in exchange? Ashes are not so lightly valued by any other agriculturists as they are here. In Ireland not only is every shovelful of ashes from their turf fires carefully saved as a most valuable fertilizer, but even earth ferns and headlands are burned in large ash fires to obtain the ashes for manure; and these ashes are not equal for the purpose to wood ashes.

We knew from experience that ashes are a fertilizer of great value to all our farm and garden crops. We have used it on the growing cereals and root crops, and in all cases with advantage. To the potato crop we have found it especially beneficial, and as a top-dressing for lawns and meadows. All who have had much practical knowledge of the benefits of crops generally will fully agree that the analyses by chemists do not rate constituent elements more highly than is borne out by experience. From analyses by Prof. Johnson and others the average percentage of plant food are from forty-seven to fifty pounds per one hundred pounds weight of wood ashes. A dressing of fifty pounds of unleached ashes to the acre would give 200 bushels of potash, 768 pounds of lime, 120 pounds of magnesia, 48 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 7 pounds of sulphuric acid.

### Rat-Hunting Snakes.

Some months ago a gentleman from Dumfries paid a visit to a friend of his in the township of Beverly, Canada, a Mr. Henry, and remained with him several days. During his visit the Dumfries gentleman complained that his house was literally infested with rats and mice. He tried every device to get rid of them, and all had failed. Mr. Henry who is as ingenious as he is fond of sport, declared that he could battle the rats out of his friend's cellar in less than no time, to use his own expression. Next day the two drove to the gentleman's house in Dumfries. Mr. Henry took with him a common quarter-gross match-box, pierced with a few holes, which he carefully placed under the seat of the buggy. The Dumfries gentleman, feeling that his friend was going to give him a surprise, probably with some improvement on the ferret, asked no questions, the better to enjoy the surprise when it did come. Arriving at the house they had dinner, and after the ladies had retired, Mr. Henry placed the box on the table and removed the lid. An instant from the box leaped a full-grown garter-snake, measuring three feet and a half in length. The reptile, which was highly excited with the heat, reared itself almost on the extremity of its tail and glided about the table with remarkable rapidity, licking its ghastly jaws with its forked and nimble tongue. The Dumfries gentleman shrank back into the corner and almost petrified with horror. Mr. Henry showed how silly this was by taking the snake upon his arm and handling it much like a hack-dryer would handle his whip-lash. Finally his fears were overcome, and when he had composed himself he led his friend into the cellar, where the snake was set at liberty. The reptile immediately darted for the wall, and the next moment discovered a hole, into which it glided with the greatest ease. An interesting terrier stood at his heels, and both gentlemen held clubs, which were tramped just about them. The snake had not disappeared over a minute before a half dozen rats bumbled out of the hole and met a terrible fate at the hands of their enemies out-

side. But the snake was not satisfied; it discovered every rat-hole in the cellar, and glided in and out among the rocks where even a rat could not have gone. It was finally taken up and placed in a box, after twenty rats and almost as many mice had been killed. The snake belongs to a black-garter family, which are in reality the best friend the farmer has. They live exclusively on the field mice, worms, flies and other vermin, and if they occasionally glide across the path of a human being, their lives should be preserved, as their good qualities counter-balance these defects. The one possessed by Mr. Henry was caught by him last summer in a pea-field, and since he has had it no rats are to be seen or heard of in the neighborhood of his house.

### Large or Small Farms.

Whether farming on a large or small scale is more advantageous, not only to the farmer himself, but also the country at large, is a long-disputed question. We submit, from the *American Rural Home*, a letter advocating the holding of small farms as more profitable. The letter is rather indefinite, giving no intimation of what the writer considers the size of a large farm is. While admitting as a self-evident rule that the farm should not be larger than the farmer's means enable him to cultivate to the greatest advantage, we cannot ignore the great profit to the landholder and still greater benefit to the community from large farms held and cultivated by men who have sufficient capital, and who are well qualified by education and practical skill to farm in such a manner as to produce the largest crops at a reasonable expenditure of time, and to set an example in the neighborhood of really good farming. Such farmers are expected to have a better knowledge of the science of agriculture, and to be more competent for its practice than men of small means struggling on a few acres. Another advantage such farmers have is, that they can always purchase the best seed and implements on good terms, and readily avail themselves of every improvement in agriculture. In the same journal we read notes of the editor "Among the farmers of Munroe," and nearly all the well-cultivated farms he visited were not less than four hundred acres. These, though not very large farms, cannot certainly be classed among small farms.

In Great Britain the capital that a farmer is expected to have available for farm purposes is from £5 to £10 per acre, and many of the farms are large. May we not reasonably conclude that the size of the farm is to be in proportion to the farmer's capital and his cares and anxieties will be comparatively few and easily borne; and a large farm, well cultivated, the owner having sufficient means, will bring in a proportionately large income and be more profitable to the farmer and to the community?

"A natural desire seems to be implanted in the breasts of a large number of our farm population to own large farms, to add to that already owned; seemingly 'no part-up Ulster' can restrain our powers, or desires. Under certain circumstances it would doubtless be wise to add more territory to a moderate-sized farm, but in making additions the whole subject should be dispassionately looked at in all its different light and bearings.

"To know when and where to stop making additions is of the utmost importance, and still more important to stop at the right time. Every addition adds to the farmer's cares, anxieties, &c.; taxes will be increased, expenses for fences and other items will be added, also more labor required, and with perhaps a failure to increase the annual income sufficient to pay for the extra care and other necessary outlays. Sometimes increasing the farm area from that where a comfortable subsistence, with a small surplus, is derived, the whole becomes involved in expenses which can not be afforded. It costs so much to keep the whole up that it hangs like a millstone about the neck of the owner, dragging him down; his whole family, wife and children are obliged to work hard constantly, and often over-exert themselves in order to keep the machine moving; oil fails and bearings grate.

"No time is had for the young to obtain more than the rudiments of an education, much less to fit themselves as ornaments among their rural companions. The constant strain of muscle power unites them for intellectual culture any odd or leisure hours, even if they are had, and frequently ends in their leaving the farm, and farm-life, at the first opportunity. A farm under similar conditions becomes an incubus to its possessor and his family, and an injury to the whole

community, by bringing discredit upon the profession.

"If we desire to raise the business of farming to the position it deserves to occupy, we must cultivate (own) only what can be thoroughly done with the means we can employ, improve it to its greatest capacity, interest our children in their business, give them opportunity and advantage for acquiring a good education, thus fitting them to honestly fill their stations. Pursuing some similar course, we shall live longer, enjoy more of life, save up a competency against old age and infirmity, and train up a more intelligent and a happier family."

### English Market for American Live Stock.

It is a matter worthy of note that England is gradually awakening to the importance of American breeding farms, and that the market for our live stock there is becoming fixed and remunerative.

This trade is comparatively new, for it is but two or three years since the initial step was taken by some enterprising breeders of this country. Why they did not pursue it with ardor and establish it, is a question which, in view of the following details, one must be at a loss to answer. As the case stands, Canada is leading off, and from recent accounts it seems that she is going into the business with considerable enthusiasm. The following statement of facts, while it accounts for the activity of the Canadian, leads one to wonder at the inactivity of breeders in the United States: On Monday, July 9th, the *Lake Magenta*, from Quebec, rode into Liverpool with one hundred and fifty cattle upon her upper deck. They were landed in excellent condition, and made a much finer appearance, it is said, than those which reached the London market from Tottenham, Holloway, or the Continent. A means has been devised by which they can be safely and quite comfortably stalled upon the ship, and to this, in a great measure, must be ascribed their superiority. The stalls are erected along each side of the deck, the bulwarks being twice as high as usual, and a plank roof is then made, slightly inclined towards the outside of the vessel, that the rain may run off. These boxes are about five feet wide and seven long, and designed to hold two head of cattle, which are blocked in and secured there by planks about three feet high. To the upper plank is fastened a trough into which the animal's provender, consisting of ground corn, beans and millers' offal, all will moistened, is put at proper intervals. Some hay is dropped into the stall, of which they eat what they want, and the residue is left to them for a bed.

The greatest drawback consists in lack of room, as any one will observe that a pen five feet by seven is not spacious enough for two such heads of cattle as are preferred for exportation to a people so critical upon American productions as the English; but it is reported that the breeders soon learn to remedy this inconvenience by standing and lying separately.

It is demonstrated by this instance of transportation that cattle can be shipped across the Atlantic to England for \$35 per head. This seems high, but such are the present prices there, that a money-making margin is left, over and above this. Moreover, money accrues to the shipowners, for, unless it be live-stock, they are prohibited from carrying anything profitable on the upper deck, and the lumber used for the stalls can be disposed of in Liverpool at such prices as bar loss in that respect. The *Scandinavian* anchored in the Mersey on the morning of July 12th, having on board two hundred and fifteen head of cattle and sixty horses. The cattle were in good condition, and some of the largest steers (one weighing three thousand one hundred and thirty three pounds) were immediately appropriated by showmen. Concerning the sixty horses, it is observed that they were young, and suitable for cabs and omnibuses. Some of them were admired for qualities that are desirable in the cavalry service of Her Majesty, and it is probable they were bought up for that purpose. An English horseman who saw them pass by him estimated that they would bring in the market of that country from \$150 to \$250 per head, while in Canada, where they were shipped, \$80 is probably above the average price that they were purchased for. The cost of transportation was \$50 per head, and like the cattle, each is backed into a stall so narrow that there is no room for any other post,ure than that of standing. Under him is adjusted a wide webbing, strong enough to support him if he pitched from his feet. This webbing is attached to chains connecting with a roller over the middle of the stall, and can be brought very near to the animal's belly. Straps

are likewise attached to the roller, one to rise loosely about the thighs, the other about his breast. This gearing is effective in securing the animal against the bruises he is so liable to, from the tossing of the ship. A correspondent of the *London Field*, in speaking of the horses imported from Canada, says: "The trade in horses for Canada to England is increasing in numbers, and their quality is improving, as they fetch higher prices from their value being appreciated. The Allan R. M. steamer, *Sarmatian*, which arrived in the Mersey yesterday, after a seven days and thirteen hour's voyage from Quebec, brought, as a special privilege, fourteen valuable carriage-horses and hunters, consigned to Messrs. Tattersall, London, by T. C. Patterson, editor and proprietor of the *Toronto Mail*. It is reported that one Canadian trotter, with no very fast record, brought \$1,200 at Liverpool, and two others were sold to Paris, at about \$1,200.

Such are a few facts concerning American horses and cattle in England, and in view of the same, we cannot understand why the breeders of the United States hang back and seem reluctant to avail themselves of such a lucrative trade. Few days pass without bringing to our ears the complaint of some breeder who has ten, twenty, or fifty head of cattle or horses upon his hands, for which he can find no sale. It is to be hoped that these gentlemen will not be slow in looking after their own interest, but they will take advantage of the English demand, and thereby get rid of much superfluous stock.

The present disparity in the market cannot exist long. There is an equilibrium in all things that must control. The Canadians are rushing into the new trade, conscious of this principle, and propose to get as much out of it as possible before it widens and spreads to the states. If there is a paying business opened up for the breeders of the country, it will have a strong tendency to continue all departments of industry, the need of which every one appreciates.—*Wallace's Monthly*.

### Sowing Rye for Soiling.

For sowing rye for soiling, we never sowed rye for soiling in May and early in June, we would say try the experiment now. The expense is but light—the labor with the farm horses, and the price of seed, about one or one and a half bushels per acre, are the whole cost. Sowing tall rye is the first step in preparing for soiling cattle, the greatest difficulty in soiling cattle being the want of early green food; and rye being the earliest forage plant we can grow. Mangolds will keep good for feeding till the rye is fit to cut; and those who have not tried it will be surprised by the large quantity of fresh, nutritious food they will have on a small paddock that has been sown with rye in September. The rye may be cut in time to prepare the ground for a June crop of millet, or, if the soil be not so heavy as to require much preparation, for a crop of tualps. The rye crop when cut green for soiling is also a benefit to the ground. The great quantity of roots serve to keep the soil from binding, and also enriches it—it is the seed-bearing and ripening especially that tends to impoverish soil. The ammonia exhaled by the dense foliage has a tendency to enrich the soil, so that if filled immediately after the removal of the soiling crop, it will be readily brought into good till for the succeeding crop. Rye, though not so close-growing a crop as clover, grows to a much greater height, so that we may safely estimate it to produce at least many tons to the acre, and to feed as much stock as long as it is in condition for soiling. It has been ascertained by actual experiment that one rood of ground, well stocked with clover, is sufficient to feed one cow for one hundred and eighty days, if cut and fed to her, while if allowed to run on it, it would not last more than two weeks. From this experiment an estimate may be formed of the number of cattle fed by soiling over that fed by pasture, and how great may be the value of a paddock of rye for early feeding.

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### MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GERRARD'S AUGUST FLOWER heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, &c., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggists, Davis & Dibbles, Queen Street, Fredericton, and get a bottle for 70 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.