Maritime Farmer.

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VOL. I. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1880. NO. 43

GOLDEN ELIXIR!

The Great Blood Purifier.

FOR THE CURE of all Diseases arising from an Impure condition of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Syphilitic Diseases, Kidney Complaint, Consumption, Bronchitis, Lung Diseases, Liver Complaint, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Appetite, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, Pains in the Side and Back, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Etc.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

For Sale by all Druggists.

To Mark Neville of Fredericton, in the County of York, and Margaret, his wife, and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and made between Mark Neville of Fredericton, aforesaid, Merchant, and Margaret his wife of the one part, and John Smith of the said City of Fredericton, Gentleman of the other part, duly recorded in Book K 3, of York County Records, pages 460, 461, 462 and 463, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture, default having been made in payment thereof as provided in and by said Indenture, be sold at Public Auction, at Phœnix Square in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on MONDAY, the sixth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture as follows, viz:—

"The following lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, and bounded as follows: to wit: beginning on the westerly side of Waterloo Row in the City of Fredericton, in the easterly angle of the lot belonging to the Peters Estate originally granted to Cornelius Akerman thence running along the northerly boundary line of said Akerman lot and its prolongation to and along the northerly line of Mrs. Stevens' lot, north fifty-eight and one-half degrees west one hundred and thirty one feet to Sunbury Street, thence along the south east side of said street, sixty-seven feetsix inches to Mrs. White's occupation; thence along the same southfifty-eight and one half degrees east two hundred and seventy-eight feet to Waterloo Row above mentioned, and thence along said Row southerly sixty-eight feet to the place of beginning, containing one rood thirty perches more or less," together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges to the same belonging.

Dated May 28th, A. D, 1880.

JOHN SMITH, *Mortgagee*

RAINSFORD & BLACK,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS

IN FREDERICTON.

THE subscribers have been authorized by Col. STEWART to sell the following Lots of Land, viz.:

That well-situated Lot on Brunswick street, opposite the Cathedral, between Mrs. Pennefather's property and the School-House.

Also a fine Lot situate on *Waterloo Row*, between Dr. Harrison's and Mr. Stephen Whittaker's.

And several lots on Charlotte and George sts.

For further particulars apply to

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Nov. 27, 179.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property

Near the Mouth of the Keswick,

Bright, on the Road leading to TRIPP SETTLEMENT.

The Farms consists of seventy-five acres of good land, on which is a New Dwelling House.

☞ Price made to suit the depressed state of the times, and terms of payment reasonable.

T. CLOWES BROWN.

Fredericton, Jan. 8, 10—tf

Farm for Sale.

A FARM of 100 acres (40 cleared,) with good House, Barns, etc., well wooded and watered, situated about 5 miles from Woodstock and 1½ miles from Jacksonville Corner. Will be sold on terms hereinafter to be agreed upon, or exchanged for property in Fredericton. Will be sold low and part payment may be let remain on mortgage.

Further information may be obtained by seeing John Camber or Hamilton Emery at Jacksonville, or J. C. Risteen, at Sash and Door Factory, Fredericton.

April 1—3 m

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NEAR FREDERICTON

TO LET,

Possession given on the 1st of May.

THAT pleasantly situated House and premises about three and a half miles above Fredericton, near the River bank, on the Farm adjoining Col. Maunsell's residence. The buildings are in excellent order. There is a good Garden and Orchard in connection with the place, and the year's supply of fuel wood will be included in the rent. Terms moderate. Apply to

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Feb. 19, 1880—tf

TO LET.

THE BRICK HOUSE and premises ocupied by Benjamin Atherton, situate on King Street, opposite the Methodist Meeting House. Possession given the first of May.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

March 30, 1880

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE security in Carleton or Sunbury Counties. Apply to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

April 29, 1880.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 3RD OF JUNE next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination on and after

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 13th May, 1880.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 13th May, 1880.

Canadian Pacific Railway

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—

20 Locomotive Engines.
16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers)
20 Second-class Cars.
3 Express and Baggage Cars.
3 Postal and Smoking Cars.
240 Box Freight Cars.
100 Flat Cars.
2 Wing Ploughs.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa on and after the 15th day of March next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 7th February, 1880.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

situate at the Mouth of the Nackawick, in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York.

THE Subscribers are authorized to sell for Colonel Stewart and Eliza Saunders, his wife, that valuable Farm and tract of land fronting on the River St. John, situate at the mouth of the Nackawick, in the Parish of Southampton, thirty-five miles from the City of Fredericton, and about twenty-eight miles from the Town of Woodstock.

The tract of the whole contains fourteed hundred acres, one hundred acres or thereabouts of which is intervale and cleared land, the remainder is good land, the greater portion of which is covered with a fine growth of hardwood, hemlock and spruce.

The tract has been laid off into lots, a plan of which can be seen at the office of the subscribers, and at H. A. DAVIDSON'S, Esq., near Halfway House, Dumfries, York County.

The road from Fredericton to Woodstock on which Her Majesty's Mails are carried runs through the premises.

The steamer plying between Fredericton and Woodstock on the River St. John runs directly by the premises during the summer season.

There are two small houses and two barns on the premises, and there is a Grist and Saw Mill, with a good road to them, not more than three miles from the property.

A new Tannery is now being erected within two miles of the lot, and as there is a very large quantity of hemlock on the premises, and as bark is increasing in price, this makes the property doubly valuable.

For further particular apply to the undersigned in Fredericton or to H. A. Davidson, Dumfries.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, March 23rd, 1880

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in York County, on Saturday the 26th day of June next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five, p. m., all the right, title, interest, property, use, possession, claim, and demand, whatsoever either at law or in Equity of Benjamin N. Brymer, of, in and to that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Prince William, in the County aforesaid, known as lot number ninety-five (95) in the grant to Francis Horsman and others, commonly called the Prince William Grant, and at present occupied by Miss Charlotte Brymer, a sister of the said Benjamin N. Brymer, also all other lands of the said Benjamin N. Brymer, situate in the said Parish of Prince William, or in which he may be interested in in said Parish, together with the buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, the same having been seized and taken by Virtue of an Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Thomas R. Jones, Robert T. A. Scott and Norman Robertson, against the said Benjamin N. Brymer.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Fredericton,
March 16th, 1880.

First Premium, Provincial Exhibition, 1878.

REED & REED

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the GOOD HOUSEWIFE to the superior quality of their

BROOMS & WISPS.

They manufacture an article not excelled by any in the market, either domestic or imported.

MERCHANTS near the upper St. John will find it especially advantageous to deal with them. All orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

REED & REED

Fredericton, April 25th 1870.

House for Sale.

THAT beautifully situated House and property belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM A. McLEAN, is now offered for sale. The property has a frontage of about 80 feet on Sunbury Street, and includes House, Stable, Barn, Woodshed, and a large garden, and is one of the most pleasant and desirable localities in Fredericton. It is offered for sale on very easy terms.

For further information apply to A. A. STERLING, Esq., or to

WM. A. McLEAN.

Fredericton, March 25, 1880

Farm for Sale.

A FARM of 200 Acres, 30 cleared, with House and Barn, situate on the Royal Road, well wooded and watered. Will be sold low. For further information apply to

WILSON & QUINN.

May 20.—1 m.

The Nutritious Condiment FOR HORSES & CATTLE.

THE best and most economical Food for Horses in existence. Used in the stables of Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the principal crowned heads of Europe.

Horses fed on this condiment for a short period of the year, receive as much benefit as if they had been out to grass for a season.

It reduces the cost of feeding on the old system 25 to 30 per cent.

☞ Put up in 10 lb. Bags (40 feeds) $1.25.

For sale by

RICHARD H. PHILLIPS.

"SOVEREIGN" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

RICHARD H. PHILLIPS, Agent.

Residence—Charlotte St., near Cor. of Carleton St

F'ton June 3, 1880.—1 m.

12th May, 1880.

The subscribers offer for sale:

PERUVIAN Guano, Land Plaster;
Cumberland Superphosphate;
Reed's Superphosphate;
Ground Bones, Bone Meal;
Poultry Bone, Sheep Dip;
Tomlinson's Butter Powder;
Aromatic Compound for Poultry;
Prickly Comfrey Roots and Plants;
Snowflake, Burbank's Seedling, Early Ohia, Peach Blossom, Red and White Clover; } Seed Potatoes.
Draining Tiles—various sizes—and a large assortment of

Field and Garden Seeds.

JARDINE & Co,

St. John, N. B., May 12, 1880.

Thorough-bred Stock.

The subscriber offers for sale, this Spring

CHOICE JERSEY CATTLE,

Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves,

undoubtedly the most valuable breed of cattle for Butter.

Also Bull Calves from superior

Short Horn Cows,

sired by the Dutchess Bull "Baron Airdrie," imported by Government from Hon. George Brown's farm in Ontario.

Poland, China and White Chester Pigs, delivered in May—order now.

Brown and White Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, Partridge, Cochin and Light Brama Fowls.

Clear cast strains—carefully bred—fresh Eggs, at $1.50 per setting of 13, or $4 for 39; carefully packed and forwarded by Express or other conveyance.

Choice Plants for Pots or Bedding.

☞ **All at Low Prices.** ☜

Address, with stamps for replies,

C. E. GROSVENOR.

Canterbury, April 2, 1880.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber has opened a New Store next above JAS. S. NEILL'S,

opp. County Court House,

with a well assorted stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

all new and fresh, which he will sell as low as any in the trade.

☞ All Goods delivered FREE in the City. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

W. R. LOGAN.

F'ton, May 14th, 1880.

GEO. HATT & SONS,

ARE just receiving per S. S. California, from London, their first shipment of English Groceries for the season as follows:

Coleman's No. 1 Blue and White Starch;
" Mustard in Kegs and Cans;
Worcester Sauce, Marmalade;
Lazenby's Pickles in Mixed Chow Chow, Picalilli, &c.,
Morton's Mixed Pickles, Harvey Sauce.
Comic Powder, Archovy. Paste, etc.,
Arnold's Ink, Belmantine's Candles,
Salad Oil, Sulpher, Epp's Cocoa, Cloves,
Cinnamon, Pimento, Mace, Ginger, Pepper,
Cream Tartar, Nutmegs, Macaroni,
Mocha, Java, Plantation, Ceylon, Rio and Jamaica Coffee,
Rice, Bicart Soda, etc., etc.

☞ LOWEST PRICES. ☜

Fredericton, April 15.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THAT LOT OF LAND situate on HANWELL ROAD, about a mile from Government House, owned by the late George I. Dibblee, deceased.

☞ For particulars apply to undersigned,

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton May 23, 1879.—tf

TIMOTHY and CLOVER.

ON HAND:

30 Sacks Clover Seed,
30 Sacks Timothy Seed.

at lowest rates.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

May 6, 1880.

For Sale or to Let.

THAT valuable property in Kingsclear, known as

"THE SIBBALD FARM."

☞ Possession given immediately. Apply to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

Fredericton, March 25.

1880. FRESH 1880.

GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has received ex steamer *Polynesian* from London his usual Spring supply of the above, comprising a full and choice assortment in all the different varieties. Also

BIRD SEED

IN

Canary, Hemp, Rape, Mair & Millet,

English raised and very fine and pure.

☞ The trade supplied at LOWEST MARKET RATES in bulk or packages.

GEO. C. HUNT,
Druggist, Queen Street.

April 1,—3m

Poetry.

The Farmer's Daughter.

How brightly, through the mist of years,
My quiet country home appears!
My father busy all the day
In plowing corn and raking hay;
My mother moving with delight
Among her milk-pans, silver bright;
We children, just from school set free,
Filling the garden with our glee.
The blood of life was flowing warm
When I was living on the farm.

I hear the sweet church-going bell,
As o'er the fields, its music fell;
I see the country neighbors around
Gathering beneath the pleasant sound.
They stop awhile beside the door,
To talk their homely matters o'er—
The springing corn, the ripening grain,
And "how we need a little rain;"
A "little sun would do no harm,
We want good weather for the farm."

When autumn came, what joy to see
The gathering of the busy bee;
To hear the voices keeping time,
Of boys and girls beneath the noon;
To mark the golden corn-ears bright,
More golden in the yellow light?
Since I have learned the ways of men,
I often turn to these again,
And feel life more its highest charm
When I was living on the farm.

Agriculture.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

SIR,—The season has been all that could be desired for getting on with the work on the farm, and the labor of putting in the crops is now about over, and their care will demand attention for the next few weeks. From present appearances we shall not be troubled with much of a growth of weeds on account of the dryness of the weather, but while it prevents the growth of weeds to a large extent, it tells sadly on the vegetation. Fields that looked very promising some two weeks ago, now present a brown appearance, a bad omen for an abundant yield. Grass which showed well is much withered, and will scarcely recover from the effects of the drouth unless there should be showers very soon. At the date of writing, June 18th, the wheat and oat fields present a parched appearance, which is anything but encouraging. Potatoes seem to stand the drought better, and so far are looking well in spite of the bug, which farmers are trying to fight, without the use of Paris Green, by picking them off of the vines and leaves by hand. The eggs which are deposited in great numbers on the under side of the leaf are picked off and burned. The task is a hard one as it seems quite impossible to keep the fields clean. My own experience being that a field cleaned of them will be just as badly infested in the course of four or five days.

Potatoes that may be saved from the ravages of the bug will have cost farmers very much more to produce than usual, as the constant attention that has to be bestowed upon them will be rather a serious matter. On farms where many potatoes are planted the fonce has got to be quite formidable to keep them under subjection at all.

The weather is favorable for corn which is looking well. Hoping to hear from other correspondents.

I am yours,

CENTRAL QUEENS.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

DEAR SIR,—I send you a copy of Queens County Agricultural Society's Premium List for 1880, and I want one hundred copies printed. This, of course, will cost a little, and the whole arrangement will cost many littles. The benefits derived from local Exhibttions are very few, and very little ones at that. I am neither "a prophet nor the son of a prophet," though named after one, but I predict that the Exhibition will be a heavy drawback on the Society's means of improving the agricultural interests of its District. It is surprising that there are so few that will give $100 for a general improvement unless they can see that they are likely to obtain a speedy or immediate remuneration for themselves from the arrangement. If people could only see, that, by giving their part towards a Society's funds, there will be a general increase of income to the farmer, though one should not see immediate profits, they would have the satisfaction of knowing that if others were made richer their taxes would be lessened in proportion. Some are fearful of giving the Government an account of their crops or helping to fill accurately the blanks of the Society's Secretary's report, for fear of additional taxes, and are willing to let the Government allowance go if the Government will only keep the country from bankruptcy.

I am pleased to know there are some farmers, and the number is increasing, who are trying to get their seed grain, especially wheat, clean and unmixed. I got some smooth buckwheat from George Fox, and was pleased to find it so clean, and that he is trying to get and keep his grain in a condition fit for seed. In my travels I see several fields of grain very badly sowed. Good sowing is of great importance. Too thick or two thin sowing are both wrong, but of two evils choose the least, if it is too thin; but even this is better than if it were too thick.

I will give a little of my experience in grain sowing when I first began farming for myself. I used to mark off 6 or 7 steps or about the length of 2 pannels of fence, (12ft. poles worm fence,) for a ridge and would walk about two steps apart, thus leaving the grain to the right side to lap; as it left the hand it fell thicker on the right side, thus lapping the two thicks and thins together; the thicks were extremely thick and the thins extremely thin. I tried in vain to remedy the evil until I got a hint from an agricultural paper. I found that by sowing out half the seed at once, and returning in the same track from 8 to 10ft apart, so that the thick side going would be lapped by the thin returning, the sowing was made even. Though this is slow work, it will pay double in the crop. That is the way I sow on a calm day; if there is a heavy wind I sow side to the wind, throwing the grain with the wind with the right hand one way and with the left the other, walking an equal distance apart each time and way. This is a very speedy way, and if the wind blows steadily it falls very evenly. For sowing grass-seed, I stand and travel the same as the latter plan taking my hand full and letting it go gradually, (like a woman putting meal into a porridge pot,) throwing the seed both ways as high as I can, with the wind to my back or in my face, and the calmer the better. I can sow as fast as I can walk or run, if I choose, and was able. It is hard on the right arm but the speed and evenness are complete. Six years ago I sowed 4½ bushels of good clean black oats on a piece of potato land 18x[illegible] rods, (the measure was struck off,) and I had 93 bushels heaping, or machine measure. Another man on about the same amount of potato land adjoining and just as good, sowed 6½ bushels of Russia oats and had 74 bushels, the same measure, as my 93 bushels. I once had two acres of good potato land, and marked it off in ½ acre lots, sowed two bushels of good oats on one, 1½ bushels on another, 1[illegible] bushels on another, and 1 bushel on the fourth half acre. The thinnest was the best every way, and the thickest the worst.

ISAIAH S. WEBB,

New Jerusalem, 10th, 1880.

Cattle and Sheep in our Highways.

If there is one nuisance more than another that requires to be stamped out by the strong arm of the law it is that of allowing cattle, sheep and horses to run at large on our highways. It appears that the time has fully arrived when this practice should be stopped, particularly in the older settled portions of the Province. It is quite too bad that the roads should be made the common pasture ground for all this description of stock, no matter how unruly; and this, too, by parties who could just as well as not take care of their own. Every gateway has to be watched with argus eyes; and if but passing through, to return almost immediately, one dare not allow it to remain open, but must stop his team and close it. When one is passing through frequently, as is often the case in drawing manure from the barns across the road, two gates have to be opened and shut twice each for every load hauled. This is a tax which no one has a right to impose on his neighbor, and the man who can patiently stand such imposition, exhibits a truly meek and quiet spirit.

Farmers who practice turning their cattle in the highways to pilfer their food by slipping into fields where gateways may be open for the moment, or, being unruly, break into their fields; or to put the mildest construction upon it that is possible, eat up and consume the food that grows along the fences, across their neighbors' farms, seem entirely to have forgotten the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would wish they would do unto you," but act upon a principle of greed; which, to say the least, is in bad taste. It is a fact that is easily proven that the lands which are set apart from the several farms for the use of the public as a common highway are as much a part of the farm as the yard in front of the dwelling house, save and except the right of the public of a free and unobstructable right of way. The herbage, trees and shrubs that may be growing within the four rod limit belong as much to the owner of the farm through which the road passes as do his cultivated fields; and yet there are those who act upon the principle that all that is to be found upon the roadside is fair game.

There is still another view of the case, which is exceedingly annoying. Among the mighty crowd of beasts that are let loose upon our highways are to be found the miserable scrubby bulls and rams that are a curse to any locality. Their owners, not willing to secure the services of a good male animal of improved breed of either cattle or sheep, endeavor to prevent others from enjoying the full benefits of animals that they have secured at considerable expense to aid in improving their stock.

As we write we can count from our own window some twenty-eight head of cattle and half dozen sheep feeding on the roadside and ready to pounce in our fields if by chance the gate should be open. Among this number can be found at least three bulls and rams showing a fair sprinkling of the male sex. These scrub animals that are raised and fed upon the road side, until they are two or three years old, during the summer months are of much less value than those that are raised and cared for as they should be, and we confess we are at a loss to know why intelligent farmers will persist in a course so injurious to themselves and so annoying to their neighbors. Surely a little thought upon the question ought to convince them of the wrong done, and cause them to decide upon a different course, which would not only put money in their pockets but also check what has already become an intolerable nuisance.

The Exhibition Building.

Contracts have been signed by Mossit Bond & Mildon for the construction of the Exhibition Building for the sum of $10.850. The contracts is drawn up in accordance with the revised plans and specifications prepared by D. E. Dunham, architect. The building is to be erected under the immediate superintendance of Mr. John Drury. Now that the preliminries are settled we may expect to see the work driven on a pace. We hope it will be ready in good time.

Bee Notes.

The system of management for the present month must be determined by the intentions of the bee-keeper. If boxed honey is desired, the boxes should now be properly arranged upon the hives. If the Extractor is to be used, extra combs should be supplied for this purpose. If increase of swarms is the object, rather than surplus honey, preparations for additional swarms should be made.

In many localities, this is the month when natural swarms will issue most freely. In such sections, swarms may now be made artificially with most profit. There are many who allow swarms to issue naturally, but when unrestricted as to number, this never desirable. Those who permit it should remember that it belongs to the benighted days of box hives and brimstone pits.

"How much increase is desirable?"—This question is often asked. In answer, we would say that probably most inexperienced bee-keepers will reach the greatest success by placing boxes upon the hives, as soon as the bees will occupy them, and allowing one swarm to issue from such, as the season induces them to swarm, but never allow more than one. In this way a seasonable amount of increase may be secured. besides probably some surplus honey if the season be favorable. After the swarm issues, all of the queen cells should be removed from the combs, except one of the largest and most fully matured; or, what would be better, remove all and introduce a laying queen. If the motto we have often recommended, viz, "Keep each hive supplied with a laying queen at all times," was observed, the gain of honey throughout the country would be be doubled. If those bee-keepers who allow their bees to swarm without restraint would study the subject and see what they are losing, they would appreciate the value of this motto. It should be borne in mind, that when two or three swarms are allowed to issue, the old colony is without a queen from 20 to 25 days. At a low estimate, 1,000 bees would have matured each day from the eggs which under favorable circumstances, a queen would have deposited during this time. The loss arising from the absence of a queen for 20 days would amount to 20,000 bees. A colonly should not be left queenless for one day, as one cannot afford the loss even of 1.000 bees. If much increase of swarms is desired, have laying queens in readiness, and when a colony is formed, which can best be done artificially, furnish it with a lay queen. Remove the boxes so soon as they are full, and supply their places with empty ones. All boxes and frames used should be supplied with starters, or full sized cards of comb-foundation.—*Cor. of American Agriculturist.*

Cabbage Pests.

The *Kansas Times* would make each plant unpalatable to the grub in the following manner:—"In the spring procure some fresh burned lime, let it become air-slacked, and mix it with an equal quantity of soot. In planting, the holes are made with a trowel in the usual way; each plant is dropped into its place and an inch of soil put over the roots, a good watering given first, then a moderate handful of soot and lime mixture thrown into each hole and the remaining soil filled in. Equal parts of soot and fine garden soil mixed with water to the consistency of thin mortar, with the plants dipped into the mixture up to the base of the leaves previous to planting, is also advised as a preventive to clubbing. Wood ashes mixed with water poured into the holes has been tried with success. For cabbage worms, Professor Riley recommends hot water judiciously applied from a watering pot. This must be done with caution, and therefore is liable in careless hands to do more harm than good. Professor Riley also advises for the same purpose applying repeatedly a solution of whale oil soap and water, in proportion of one pound of soap to six gallons of water. Pieces of board raised an inch above the surface of the ground afford an opportunity of examining and destroying once or twice each week the transforming larvæ under them. For the grub it is also recommended to loosen the earth close to the roots and pour into the depression a gill of a solution of soft soap and water; one part of the former to twelve of the latter. This needs to be done two or three times during the season."

Tomatoes.

A common mistake in the cultivation of this plant is to imagine that it requires an enormous space to perfect its growth in. Of course, if it is allowed to wander at its own sweet will, it will occupy a great deal of ground. But this is not at all the best way to get ripe fruit, though any amount of leaves, stalks, and green tomatoes may be produced by it. Please give the following plan a fair trial. Set the plants in rows two feet apart, and fifteen inches between the plants in the row.

When the first bunch of buds has fairly made its appearance, nip off the whole of the shoots growing between the stem and branches; but allow the main stem to grow on until four or, at most, five bunches of buds are formed. Then, the plant being, probably, about three feet high, pinch off the main stem about three inches from the highest bunch, and continue to nip off the shoots, as before, as fast as they make their appearance; just as in the culture of tobacco.

If this is properly done, the greatest amount of ripe fruit that the climate is capable of producing will be secured. Stakes, about four feet long, will be required to tie the plants to. They should be driven firmly into the ground and the stem should not be too tightly bound. I have practised this mode of growing tomatoes for twelve years, and have never failed to obtain an early crop of well-matured fruit. Keep the ground well stirred and mulch with half-rotted dung. Lots of liquid manure.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

A NEW CATTLE PLAGUE.—A new and strange disease is reported to have broken out among the cattle in Fairfax and Georgia, Vt., causing considerable uneasines among the farmers in that vicinity. The *St. Albans Messenger* says it first appeared among the cattle belonging to Ransom Stevens, and has since spread among others pastured near his. Mr. Stevens has lost three, Hiram Howard six, Mr. Hillock one, and other cattle are coming down. The symtons are, first, signs of weakness, drooping; then violent trembling and difficulty of breathing, swelling of the throat, followed by a whitish mucous discharge from the mouth and nose—and death. In attempting to skin one, Mr. Stevens became inoculated with the poison, and was soon taken violently ill. For some time the doctors hxpressed no hopes of his recovery, though at last accounts his symptoms were more favorable; but he will probably lose some of his fingers, and perhaps a hand. As yet no one seems to understand the trouble or suggest a remedy.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The subject of forestry has latterly received a good deal of attention in the United States. A recent writer on this topic, Mr. B. G. Northrop, of the Connecticut Board of Education, makes a suggestion as to the cultivation of the European larch which may be worth considering here. The larch, he says, combines the qualities of durability of timber, rapidity of growth, and symmetry of form, and grows well in sterile soil and on hillsides, crowding out the useless undergrowth. It is particularly valuable in its fertilizing effects, as its dense foliage on being shed forms a rich vegetable mould. This property renders it specially adapted for the reclamation of barren regions, a purpose to which it has been put in Europe with satisfactory results. In Scotland, where the larch was first planted on the estates of the Duke of Athol, matured crops of sixty-five years' growth have sold for from $750 to $2,000 per acre, the land being originally worth but three or four dollars an acre. The experiment has also been tried in France with encouraging results.

VALUE OF SWAMP MUCK.—Some time ago, we remarked that an acre of swamp muck of good quality, 3 feet deep, was actually worth $25,000. No doubt such a statement is surprising. So was the statement of Dr. Lawes of England, that a ton of bran fed to cows, returned more than its cost in manure. Swamp muck, free from sand, contains 2 per cent, or 40 lbs of nitrogen in a ton Nitrogen is worth in the market, 25 cents a pound. So that a ton of swamp muck is actually worth $10 for the nitrogen in it. All that is needed is to work up the muck, so as to make the nitrogen available. An acre of swamp muck 3 feet deep, contains 2,500 tons, and would require 8 months to draw out, at 10 loads a day. Few persons realize the value of the fertilizing elements of common waste matters which lie under their feet, and the innumerable tons of matter, that may be available for fertilizing purposes, and that much of the idle and neglected materials represent a vast amount of wealth.—*American Agriculturist.*

M. Boussingault has sent a paper to the Academy of France, in which he gives the results of his examination of several flasks of vegetable milk from Venezuela. The trees from which it is obtained grow on the mountain sides of that country. The natives each morning go to the trees nearest their houses and make in them deep incisions, 'from which the milk pours out in such quantities that in an hour or two quite a large vessel is filled with the fluid, which forms a staple article of food among them.' Mr. Bousingault states that it not only resemble cows' milk when analyzed, but in some respects is a decided improvement on it. Its principal constituent parts are fatty matter, sugar, caseine and phosphates, their proportion being such that it has all the richness and nutritive qualities of cream.

THE HAIR AND HORNS OF THE DURHAM.—The late R. A. Alexander, the renowned Kentucky fine stock breeder, said, "a good heavy horn on a bull is indicative of substance and constitution; besides, it indicates masculine or positive character." He says further, "no cow-horned bull can or ever will be an impressive sire," and others have asserted that they never yet saw a prize calf by a cow-horned bull. Mr. A. also stated: "a long woolly coat invariably covers a fine, richly-marbled carcass of beef." A commission man of long and extensive experience in the handling of fat cattle also states: "I have seen well marbled meat under a fine short coat sometimes, but not as a rule; but have never failed to find well-marbled flesh under a fine, heavy, fleecy coat of hair."

The trouble with most persons who keep horses, no matter whether on farm for farm work or for driving purposes, is they feed too much hay; and to this can be attributed the general sluggishness often manifested by the horses until they have been working a couple of hours, while their wind is also much impaired. Night is the only time when hay should be fed, especially to animals used for quick work, even the slow plow team should have but little hay at the morning and noon feeds, but give them a generous supply at the evening meal. By doing this, your horses will keep in better spirits and condition, and free from any tendency to "pot belly," which horsemen so much dislike to see.

It is well known that butter, cream, milk, and flour are peculiarly liable to absorb effluvia, and should, therefore, never be kept in mouldy rooms, or placed where there are sour liquids, aromatic vegetables, such as onions, cabbage, and turnips, or smoked fish or bacon, or indeed any kind of food or thing of strong odor, lest they lose their flavor. But alas, add the *Sanitarian*, how much more essential is it that the utmost care be used in the prohibition of bedside food and drink in the nursery and the sick room, a practice fraught with constant danger to the sick, and of spreading disease to the well.

Mr Wm. Myers of Pittsford, N. Y., recently lost a cow in which, on post mortem examination, were found six fully-developed calves, the smallest of which weighed twenty-two and a half pounds. The cow was a three-year-old shorthorn. Five of the calves were male and the other a heifer. The skins have been stuffed, and will be preserved as a curiosity. The above isn't quite as bad as a cow the *Boston Journal* told of a few days ago, which gave birth to thirty-five calves all at once, most of which were about the size of rats and mice.

BEES AS WEATHER PROPHETS.—Within certain limits, bees are trustworthy weather prophets, and can be relied upon, since they have been in the business considerably longer than Old Probabilities. When they are disinclined to leave their hive, even though the sun shines, rain may be expected. When they return in large numbers a storm is at hand. If they take flight of a dull morning, expect to see the sun appear from behind the clouds.

The *N. Y. Herald* tells of a farmer whose sheep kept getting into his grain fields, though there was a good fence and no break. Upon watching them he found that an old buck stood beside the fence and the rest used him for a stepping place, jumping first on his back and then over the fence. After they were all over the old fellow followed, it seeming that he was the only one in the flock that could get over without the aid of a "footstool."

An exchange advises extreme care in handling Paris Green, and tells of a case which recently came under its observation, where a young man who was mixing the poison for the purpose of killing potato bugs, rubbed his sleeves across his sweaty forehead, and in a few minutes his face swelled so as to blind him for several hours, threatening permanently to destroy his eyesight.

Potato flour sells in Liverpool for nearly twice as much as that from wheat. It is the dry evaporated pulp of the common potato; is used, after various manipulations, for several manufacturing purposes, legitimate and otherwise, including starch, sizing and dressing for silk.

FARMERS will be gratified to learn that a piratical potato bug killer in the form of a voracious parasite, is preying upon the pesky insect in some localities. It is certainly to be hoped there may be enough of the "new remedy" for general application.—*Bangor Whig.*

The vitality of seed may be tested by placing a sample of almost any of the larger seeds of grains on a hot pan or griddle when the vitality is perfect, the grain will pop or crack open with more or less noise. When the vitality is gone or defective, it remains immovable.

Sulphur has been found to cure roup in fowls when applied as follows: Open the affected fowl's beak, and with a tube, which may be formed of paper, blow half a teaspoonful of sulphur down the throat. Three applications have been known to cure.

A paper commenting on the fact that a farmer nearly lost his life by sinking in a quagmire, adds: "Men who do not subscribe for a newspaper must expect to be sucked-in every now and then."