FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1880.

VOL. I.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautifully situated farm in Douglas, four niles above Fredericton, commanding one of the finest views on the St. John River, within five minutes walk of Church and Railway

soil, light loam, and under good cultivation;

good water privilege, two barns, one erected in

FOR SALE,

situate at the Mouth of the Nacka-

wick, in the Parish of South-

ampton, in the County

of York.

thirty-five miles from the City of Fredericton

The tract in the whole contains fourteed hun

and at H. A. DAVIDSON'S, Esq., near Halfway

quantity of hemlock on the premises, and as bark is increasing in price, this makes the pro

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

SHERIFF'S SALE

of twelve o'clock, noon, and five, P. M., all the right, title, and interest of JAMES R. HENERY, of

of York at the suit of John M. Wiley, and various other executions against the said James R.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, June 18th, 18-0.

THOMAS TEMPLE,

Sheriff of York Co

Fredericton, March 23rd, 1880

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Douglas, July 28 .- 3 m.

HERBERT W. DAYTON.

Fellows' Speedy Relief,

relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how vfolent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease, may FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF cient pasturage for 30 head of cattle, also si and a half acres of island land cutting four WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the teen tons of hay. This property draws an

Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Huart, Hysteria, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilbiains, Frost-bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

Fever and Ague.

Fever and Ague cured for 25 cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all Malarial, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers so quick as Fellows' Speedy Relief. It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhe, Dyspepsia, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF with them. A few change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant. Miners and Lumbe men should alway be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, or lum, strychnine, arnica, hyosciomus, and other

The True Relief. FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF is the

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indene of Mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day ght hundred and sevonty-eight, and made be-ween Mark Neville of Fredericton, aforesaid. Book K 3, of York County Records, pages 460, 461, 462 and 463, there will for the purpose of ure, default havi ig been made in paym nt pereof as provided in and by said Indenture, be old at Public Auction, at Phænix 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 ituate, lying and being in the City of Frederic on, in the County of York, and bounded as folows to wit: beginning on the westerly side of on; thence along the same south fifty-eight and one half degrees east two hundred and seven-nty-eight feet to Waterloo Row above mentionand 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

Dated May 28th, A. D, 1880. JOHN SMITH, Mortgagee RAINSFORD & BLACK,

Solicitors for Mortgagee.

Nearly opp. the New Post Office,

QUEEN ST., - FREDERICTON

THE subscriber having fitted and furnished the House formerly occupied by Mr. John Moore, is now prepared to accommodate the public with a first-class Country Boarding House. The House has been newly painted and papered throughout. The Furniture is new.

MEALS may be had at any time by giving There is good STABLING and a large yard them. Come and see us, we know back.

J. A. LYNCH, Proprietor. F'ton, May 6,-3 mos.

PRICES as low as the lowest.

Waverly House,

REGENT STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B. J. B. GRIEVES, Proprietor.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS IN FREDERICTON.

THE subscribers have been authorized by Col. STEWART to sell the following Lots of Land, 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, beker's.

And several lots on Charlotte and George sts. For further particulars apply to Fredericton, Nov. 27, 179.

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, de-

For particulars apply to undersigned, RAINSFORD & BLACK Fredericton May 23, 1879.-tf

THE subscriber has opened a New Store next opp. County Court House, with a well assorted stock of

All Goods delivered FREE in the City. F'tor, May 14th, 1880

CUL

Agriculture.

English Correspondence of the 'Maritime Farmer.'

BRITISH CROP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, July 12, 1880. Fairly seasonable weather prevailhave made further steady progress towards maturity. Blooming is now going on satisfactorily, so that the ness of the season. home crop bids fair to yield well at harvest. Advices are somewhat variable as to oats; but barley is regarded Irish reports indicate the expectation of an abundant harvest, considering mount in the grain trade, it is not sur- the case this year, the grain should be prising that the last week's business cut be fore it gets too ripe, or rather should have been characterized by an amount of dulness and apathy which and country, has been difficult to sell, although holders have willingly offered a concession of 1s. and sometimes 2s. per qr. Foreign wheat has reached our shores in fair but not excessive quantity. The imports into London

up to Friday have touched 64,000 qrs. average yield. Supplies such as these should weigh by no means heavily on the trade, considering the depletion which has

SHERIFF'S SALE. MO be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on TUESDAY, the twentyto meet the hand-to-mouth require-12 o'cleck, noon, and 5 o, clock in the afternoon, ments of buyers they can afford to disregard present moderation in conlaim, and demand, whatsoever, either at law ty, that Alanson Hagerman had, er "All that certain piece or parcel of land and advices from America, where the first remises, situate, lying, and being in the Plainville Settlement, in the Parish of Queensbury offerings of the new crop have appearin the County of York, aforesaid, and kn wh and described as the back or rear part of Lot No. 1, beginning at the rear line and running in ed earlier than at any time since 1868, towards the River St. John, as far as to contain if not exceed, last year's enormous growth. east by land owned by Henry Hagerman; on growth of 425,000,000 The visible the west by laud owned by Isaac Hagerman; apply has decreased more than 2,000 and on the south by land owned by George Brown, containing fifty acres, together with all 000 bushels, but the shipments of both and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances to wheat and maize to the United Kingsame belonging, the same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution dom have been exceedingly heavy.

mand, has been the strong point on

the side of the sellers hitherto, and to

its influence must be attributed the

comparitively slight decline which

prices have suffered; but as France.

which in normal seasons is an export-

ing rather than an importing country

-or, at at anyrate grow sufficient

wheat for her own use-will shortly

that continental needs must shortly

for the trade, and wheat has declined

Notes for the Month.

WORK IN THE HAY FIELD.

upon the intervales or marshes.

those who possess intervales or marsh.

es will prize them higher than usual.

As a rule the marshes will cut a

heavier burden than usual, and will

to some extent make up for the dam-

age done by the army worm. The

low water in our rivers will also be

every effort should be made to secure

in favor of getting marsh grass, and

The hay harvest for the season is

against the said Alanson Hagerman. THOMAS TEMPLE. Sheriff of York Co Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, July, 19th 1880.

House for Sale.

issued out of the Supreme Court of the Province

of Now Brunswick, at the suit of John H. Murch

THAT beautifully situated House and property belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM be reaping her own harvest, it is clear 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 plaesant and desirable localities in Fredericton. It is and Steamboat Landing. Terms moderate.
Stabling and yard accommodation of the very

LING, Esq., or to For further information apply to A. A. STER-LING, Esq., or to WM. A. McLEAN.

Fredericton, March 25, 1880

FITTING,

Plumbing, &c.

TINWARE

THE subscriber keeps on hand a large assort

He has engaged the services of Mr. ILLIA M REID, who is thoroughly acquainted with Gas Fitting, Plumbing, well Boring, and putting in

> SOLE AGENT ELLIS' Patent Burner

He makes it a specialty to regulate the above when puttin All orders promptly attended to, and wor atisfactorily done. 4.5 Gas Fittings always in stock.

A. LIMERICK, F'ton, April 20, 1878. Per Schooner Paragon from Boston

DARS and 3 Bundles Norway Iron, as-

6 Cultivators. Wheel Hoe and Plow combined. All wrought iron frame and standards, tempered and polished

cast steel blades. Without a doubt this is one of Carden Drill.

Wheel Hoe, Wheel Cultivators and Wheel Pton mbined. This machine will sow any kind of seed regularly, such as Turnirs, Onions, Peas, seets, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Radish, Parsnip, Beans, Corn, &c. Just received and for sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

a crop just now, to risk it for a later period.

THE CORN FIELD. The season has proved very favorable for the growth of corn, and it promises an abundant yield. much care can scarely be taken to keep this crop free from weeds. As weeds are very likely to spring up after the last hoeing, a little time spent in passing through between the rows of corn, and pulling up any weeds that may have sprung up before the seeds ripen is time well spent. Farmers who have planted corn to any extent this year will find that the stalks will be of great advantage be allowed to go to waste; when care excellent food for horses as well as

by the end of the month. Good farm. cultivating grapes; the yeild being while the straw is a little greenish. with the kernell full and plump, but it the grape "for the million," as it a little soft, claiming that it makes can be raised anywhere. The Delemore and better flour, and prevents ware is also spoken of as a favourite. waste. Fields should be carefully The grapes can be sold at a profit of watched, and cut in just the right from four to five cents per lb. The time. This will prove an important Concord and Deleware are preferred ed throughout the week, and, favored crop to New Brunswick the present for table use. by a high temperature, the cereal crops year. It is now, at the time of writing looking well, considering the dry-

with much satisfaction. In Scotland pearances, will be under averageand think it important to insure a that this is the season of the year good yield. When it is desired to while the straw shows quite green neither moderate arrivals nor alternat. the grain is the worse for it, while The culture of small fruits is receiving ed stocks have had power to mitigate. the straw is of much more value. English wheat, of which the supplies This crop will be ready, in many lohave been very small, both in town calities, for harvest by the twentieth or twenty-fifth of the month.

Farmers are greatly encouraged with their potatoe fields, which, in on Monday last were little over 30. spite of the bugs are looking well in 000 qrs., while the subsequent arrivals almost all localities, and promise an

Those planted fer early market have been disposed of to a great exreduced granary stocks to an almost tent, but prices have now dropped so unprecidently low point; but the fact low that it is not very paying to sell is that as long as the arrivals suffice just now. The average planted nearly so great as last year, and it vince, yet the success that has attendfident anticipation of future abundance may be just possible that there may ed experiments made in this direction. To such a state of things in the near be a fair demand in that quarter for by the farmers in the New England future everything points, notably the any surplus that New Brunswick may States, leads us to present such facts present prices one cannot lose any- it before our readers. and where the yield promises to equal, thing by letting them get their full

deavor posted as well as we can as to States. It is important that No donbt the large continental depotatoe fields should be kept free from weeds, as nothing is more unpleasant at digging time, to say nothweeds allowed to ripen their seed causes much trouble and loss, and this can be avoided byspending a few hours in the fields pulling them up at season previous to the seeds forming. be eliminated from the situation. In We are a firm believer in clean culshort, the weather has been too fine ture, whatever may be our practice; 1s. to 2s. per qr. on the week. Even it "pays sure!" and nothing short of Russian sorte, always regarded favor- it ought to satisfy.

ably and considered indespensable by many millers, have given way uotwithstanding their extreme scarcity, Must be kept clean, and thinned to and the bussiness passing in foreign a proper distance. We never could like that by which sauer kraut is made, wheat of all descriptions has been raise a good crop without thinning to very limited. Maize remains at 22s. 6d. per 480 lbs. exship, and occupies we wanted an extra crop, we generalmuch the same position as wheat, that is to say, there is an enormous American crop looming in the background. and daily coming into greater pro minence. It may be remarked that freland has been unusually short of barrels per acre than when they were naize, so much so that a cargo off coast was recently sold at the high left close together. The same may price of 26s. 3d., and ordered to be said of

BEETS AND CARRCTS

which should, when receiving their last thinning, be given plenty of room. Plant growth and developeplenty of sun and air with good nourabout over for all parties except those ishing food in the way of rich mawho are so fortunate as to own lots nures and careful cultivation, and in atmosphere as practicable. our opinion it is seldem that the best years like the present when the drouth results are obtained on any other con- when in the best condition, or in makes such sad havoc with the yield of our upland meadows, it is good to ditions. have something to fall back upon, and

The present is a month of care, in that nothing will suffer less.

dry with the mash or food. If one settling has nearly ceased. of August, as it is quite too important is after a day or two.

Crop Reports.

but little time at their disposal; we should, however, take it as a particular favour if our readers in the different sections of the Province, would be kind enough to give us a statement of the crops in their several districts. This is a matter of general interest to all parties, and we hope to hear from

Grape Culture.

public through the examinations beture of the Grape, in that Province. the weight of the mass above. Mr. Haskins who is City-Engiueer of ing five tons to the acre, and considers

We are aware that there are some of our people engaged to some extent the agricultural situation is likewise the straw besng short. We always experience on the subject. What been found best adapted to the climate, when weather influences are para- feed the straw, as will particularly be and most successfully cultivated? are questions pertinent to the point.

We shall esteem it a favour to hear from any of our readers on the subject. very much more attention in this province just now, than at any former period, and any information that can be given as to the most successful method, or the best varieties in the different kinds cultivated, is eagerly sought for.

Ensilage.

This is a name given to cattle food prepared from plants, such as fodder, corn, red clover, millet, green eye green oats, or mixed grasses, when cut and prepared in its green state and although we are not aware of its having been attempted in this Pro-

Some facts as stated by O. B. Potter New England Farmer, will the prospects for shipping to the clearly explain the method of preserving this food. He says :-

fed it, it surpasses any other food I and the quality is better than that produced from the same fodder when fed fresh and green from the field. This is owing, I think, to the fact that it does not scour or bloat the animals, while it retains its natural juices and nutricious qualities, in the most digestible form. The process is not unand so much is food thus preserved twelve to fifteen inches apart, and if improved, especially for milch cows, that I think no one who understands the process and has facilities for pracfield. The process is exceedingly less than six inches thick simple and easily practiced. The conditions of success are these :-

that when sealed the air cannot come fresh earth. in contact with the food to be preserv-

Third. The fodder must be cut green, each section.

medy for worms in a horse, which he the cutting and treading in of fresh time more perfect. says has never failed of a cure, by fodder must be continued from day to simply taking half a cup of pure hard day, after an interval of about thirtywood ashes, finely sifted and mixed six hours, until the pit is filled and

ly filled, and settling has ceased, must though fodder corn, millet or sorghum. FARMER, only One Dollar a year.

wholly, and arrest fermentation, and mentation a putty-like mass, which We are well aware that the season must be kept so sealed until opened fills the interstices in coarser and more

THE PRESERVING PITS.

12-inch perpendicular walls, well laid Northern States, there are none which ceed 25,000,000 gallons. The actual in cement with smooth joints. If the will be more enhanced in value by wine product during the past five ground is sandy or gravelly, the out- this system than red clover. By it side of the walls next the earth is this is rendered the most profitable, and 6,000,000 gallons, the smallest covered with a coat of cement, or the and most easily preserved without yield falling in 1878. The possible a goodly number by the middle of the walls are filled in behind with clay or detriment, of all our grasses. A well, clayey earth to prevent the passage built up with an eight inch brick wall of the air through them. The bot- in cement, twelve feet in diameter, 30 toms are also laid with brick upon the feet deep, with a roof, windlass and flat in cement. The pits are made buckets, will preserve perfectly, and We notice by our exchanges that from eight to ten feet wide, from six- deliver for use the whole clover proas fodder for their stock. None should some interesting facts have been made teen to twenty feet long, and about duct of more than twenty acres of fifteen feet deep. The deeper the fertite land. pits the more they will contain in fully dried and housed, they make fore the Agricultural Commissioners, proportion to measurement, owing to of green food as given by Mr. Potter, of Ontario, with reference to the cul- greater density of the contents from

In all cases where practicable, pits tainty, it will certainly prove of great should be made at least twenty feet service in keeping up the flow of milk Early sown wheat will probably be Hamilton, and is also engaged in the deep. The wells are made so smooth during the winter months, and no fit for cutting by the middle of the culture of the grape, states that in the upon their inner sides as to offer no month, while that which has been district between Hamilton and Niag- obstacle to the settling or compacting later sown, will be sufficiently ripe are nearly everybody is engaged in of the food by friction of the sides. These pits are made either open at the top and cevered with a roof, or from dry to green food for our stock and brain and nerve feeding elements. ers agree as to the advantage of cut- four tons to the acre. He also states arched over under the ground, with during the winter months would prove wheat before it gets too ripe, and that "Concords" can be grown yeild- two necks to each coming up to within one foot of the surface of the ground through which they are filled. and the necks then sealed with earth. This last construction I have found most convenient in connection with basement stables, to which the food is carried or wheeled by a passage from the pits through the foundation walls a trial. of the stable. In this construction I make one pit parallel with this founda. tion wall, and from the side of this pit most distant from the stable, other pits are made at right angles with and connecting with this by door of the "Farmers" the benefit of their fed out, each of the other row of pits nasty is held to be indissolubly bound may be opened, one pit at a time, and up with the existence of the tree, and only the surface of the food at the

in the culture of grapes, and would ways, in such a manner that after the The oat crops, from present ap- be glad to have them give the readers contents of this first or entrance pit is considered promising, while the latest like to have a good stand of straw, has been the general success attending end of the one pit which is being fed there culture? What varieties have will, at any time, be exposed to the necks of the pits above, which remain sealed. Any other form or con-

around them to their tops. FILLING THE PITS.

The green fodder is daawn from th field as fast as cut, and may be cut in running through the cutting machine, it is deposited and trodden into the pit firmly, until the pit is full. The doorway at the end of this pit having were to be removed from the fallen already been closed by placing boards across it upon the inside as the filling | happen to the Munchus. progressed, is now sealed tightly by placing other boards, properly fastenhave to dispese of, at all events, at as we able to gather with reference to ed, across it, upon the outside of the jambs, and filling the space between the jambs with well compacted earth, So long as this tree exists, so long, it so that no air can pass into the pit is asserted, will the Manchus remain to starve, with honey enough on the Esq., before the Farmers Club of the through this doorway; the outer covers supreme; and there are those who other end of those combs and in the We shall endeavor to keep our en- American Institute, and published in are then placed temporarily upon the contend that the future before the combs back of them. If the winter necks of this pit above, and covered ruler may be divined from from its over with earth to the level of the condition. The latest accounts are

ground above. A second, and if the cutting force "I have practiced this system for be large enough, a third pit may then three years, and with entire success in be filled, sealed, and covered like the centuries and a quarter-shows most every case. The last year I preserved first. After the pit has been closed about 100 tons of it and without any about thirty-six hours, the necks as this happens to coincide with the ing of the wholesale destruction to tops, and find that it is eaten eagerly must be uncovered and opened. The next year's crop, when a very few and clean, and without waste, and contents will be found very warm and stock fed upon it exhibit the highest thoroughly wilted, and upon being condition of health and thrift. For now trodden down will occupy less milch cows, to which I have mainly than one-half, and if clover, not more than one fourth of the pit. The pit this bave ever tried. It increases the quan- should then be filled again, trodden tity of milk much beyond dried food, firmly, and covered again temporarily

as before. Each pit should now be opened and twenty-four to thirty hours, the con- pastry equally so, while a great deal tents at each time being trodden down as firmly and evenly as possible, and this should be continued until settling nearly or quite ceases, and the pits are full. Salt should be sprinkled occasionally over the fodder while the the potato is a most extensive trade. pits are being filled. The pits being "Stettin brandy," well known in now full, and settling having nearly or quite ceased, must be immediately England, and is sent from thence to ly left them not less than sixteen ticing it would, after trial, continue and thoroughly sealed over the whole inches. This gave them plenty of the present method of soiling or feed- top surface of the fodder, by a well room to grow and spread, and we ing fodder crops fresh cut from the compacted layer of clean earth, not

This covering of earth should be afterwards examined at least twice, First. The preserving pits or re- at intervals of a week or ten days, and

A covering of straw or hay, not more than two inches thick, may be Second. The pits must be of such laid over the fodder before the earth form and dimensions as will best covering is applied, but this is immament is greatly improved by having facilitate the settling and compacting terial other than as a matter of neatof the food into a solid mass, and ness. In feeding, the fodder should when opened for feeding, will expose be cut down, and fed from one end of For perfectly cleansing woollens and as small a part of the surface to the the pit in sections of convenient width, such like articles, it is the housewife's the earth being first removed from

panacea, and if the washerwoman happens to have chilblains she be-If open pits are used, a layer of hay comes cured by the operation. bloom, passed immediately through or straw may be put over the pits the cutting machine to reduce it to when filled and sealed, to protect the uniform short lengths of not more contents from frost in winter, if neeswhich the closest attention must be than one inch, and must at once be sary. I have not found any pressure given to the duties af the hour, so deposited and trodden firmly into the or weight upon the fodder, other than pit, sufficient salt being used to render the earth covering, required. If adrapid fattening qualities. it palatable, but no more. As fer- ditional weight is desired, a heavier A correspondent of the Rurai New mentation, which will commence at covering of earth will accomplish this, Yorker answers a query as to the re- once, proceeds, and the mass settles, and make the sealing at the same

MIXING FODDER IN THE PITS

Much advantage will be gained by as much as possible during the month conshould not prove sufficient, repeat Fourth. The pit, as soon as complete- clover predominates, in the same pit, mixing clover and grass in which

be securely sealed to exclude the air The clover becomes after the first feris a very busy one, and farmers have for use. At the risk of prolixity I fibrous fodder, and thus makes the isofficially rated at about 60,000 acres, will state with more detail, my own the whole much more compact and and it is thought that from six to weighty, than it would otherwise be, eight thousand acres more will be while it improves the quality of the planted to vines this year. If the

If by this system the preservation be very large, perhaps 10,000,000 can be made without risk or uncerdoubt be equally advantageous in the

feeding of beef cattle. of great advantage, and as the necessary preparations for testing the matter on a small scale in our New sive. We hope that some of our enterprising farmers will give the system

Dynastic Trees in China,

The Chinese are accustomed to as sociate the fortunes of their reigning families with the lives of trees, and each dynasty has a special tree dedicated to it. The duration of the dyinspection is frequently made of the latter in order to ascertain from its condition the prospect before the sovair, until the whole is fed out-and ereign. The appearance of the tree this without opening or disturbing the is expected to furnish incontestable proof of the true state of the empire. It is impossible to assign an origin to struction of pits which answers the this superstition, which is of great conditions may be used, such as pits antiquity; but, to go no further back or wells open only at the top, the food than the fifteenth century, Yung'oh, being put in, and taken out through the third of the Ming rulers, planted the top only. Such pits would have a fir tree, which endured untill the one advantage, that successive crop- overthrow 250 years afterward of his pings might be put in the same pit, descendants by the Manchus. The one above the other, each being seal- story is told that Hwan-Tsung, the ed with a layer of earth when put in. last Ming emporer, hung himself on Where sufficient depth cannot be got this very tree, after having killed his above water, pits may be made partly wives and children, rather than subabove and partly below the surface, mit to the victorious Manchu general, the earth excavated being used to Taitsong This tree, known as the make a broad and firm embankment wry-necked fir, was then chained up by the order of Chantch, the first em porer of the existing imperial line and although fallen to the ground, its remains with the chain around them are still shown. As if in revenge for any weather except during rain. After the unfortunate Mings, the popular fancy has evolved another superstition out of Chunthe's act, and it now passes as a current belief that if the chain

trunk some terrible catastrophe would out its own peculiar tree, which was planted by Chuhtche in the courtyard that this tree-which is of the white nut species, and which has already attained the respectable age of two striking signs of renewed vitality, and state of the Chinese empire, popular credulity is being so far confirmed.

Uses of the Potato.

In France farnia is largely used for culinary purposes. The famed gravies, sauces, and soups of France are off and destroy the surplus fruit. The largely indebted for their excellence same is true of pears and other fruit refilled as before at intervals of from to that source, and its bread and of the so-called cognac, imported into England from France, is the product of the potato. Throughout Germany the same uses are common. In Poland the manufacture of spirits from things will also need looking after in commerce, is largely imported into many of her foreign possessions as the produce of the grape, and is placed on many a table of England as the same. while the fair ladies of our country perfume themselves with the spirit of potato, under the designation of eau ceptacles, must be wholly air tight, so any cracks that appear be closed with which this esculent is turned to de Cologne. But there are other uses abroad. After extracting the farina pulp is manufactured into ornamental articles, such as picture frames, snuff boxes, and several descriptions of toys, and the water that runs from it in the process of manufacture is a most valuable scourer

> French poultry fanciers are nov feeding fowls designed for market, with barley and steamed yellow carrots. This feed is remarkable for its

The average life of a farmer is 66 years. At 65 he may quite safely begin to return borrowed tools, pay old debts and ask forgiveness for cheating in horse trades.

Subscribe for the MARITIME 1st of September, 1881, for the sum

NO. 49

California Vineyards.

The average of vines in California I make my pits of hard brick, with

Among all our products in the the yield in ordinary years would exyears has ranged between 4,000,000 yield in wine is lessened by the large distillation into brandies (about 250, 000 gallons a year) the production of sweet wines, the consumption of grapes for table use and export to the Eastern States, and finally by the manufacture of raisins. The wine yield this coming year is expected to

Wheat and the Human Body.

Wheat contains the same fourteen elements found in the human system and in the nearest average proportions than any other cereal or single article of food required to supply the body Without doubt a frequent change with muscle-making, heat producing "The average distribution," says Professor Bellows, "of the elements of wheat more nearly corresponds with the requirements of the human system. under ordinary circumstances, then Brunswick climate need not be expen- any other grain, and life and health can be continued on wheat alone for an indefinate period with good water

> and good air. VALUE OF SWAMP MUCK.-Some time ago we remarked that an acre of swamp muck of good quality, three 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 two per cent or forty pounds of nitrogen in a ton Nitrogen is worth in the market twenty-five cents per pound, so that a on of swamp muck is actually worth 10 for the nitrogen in it. All that s needed is to work up the muck, so as to make the nitrogen available. An acre of swamp muck three feet deep contains 2 500 tons, and would require eight months to draw out, at ten 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 re-

present a vast amount of wealth .-

American Agriculturist. BEE WISDOM .- Frames Crosswise or Lengthwise?.—There are several obections to frames running from side to side of the hive. The bees always cluster, when cold weather comes, near the entrance; and if the combs run backward they consume the honey back of and above them, in the warm. est part of the hive. If the combs run the other way, since in long cold spells the cluster is unable to change from comb to comb, they are kept The Tsing dynasty is also not with. I next the cold outside of the hive: and if the entrane is opposite the middle of the comb, they can reach only the of a temple at Tan-chessu, near Pekin. honey in one end of the few combs on which they are, and are almost sure is open, so that they may change their location a number of times, and so survive, when the spring comes they are forced by the position of their remaining honey to cluster in the back of their hive, and so are very unfavorably situated for guarding their

> THINNING CROPS.—Many pretty good cultivators, and all the poor ones seem to lack the necessary courage to thin crops as they should, if they would secure the best results. Many a vineyard has been nearly ruined because its owner could not bear to pick crops. Many vegetable crops need the same attention, and if they do receive it in time will be greatly improved. Mangels, sugar beets, and other roots are among those that especially need attention. Corn. melons, squashes and many other the same way. Do not neglect these important things, if the best results are desired.

entrance. - Beekeeper's Magazine.

Pig Labor. - Some one has recommended the pig, as just the creature to work upon the compost heap, and keep it thoroughly stirred up by frequent rooting for stray ears of corn; that are purposely placed in the heap. Swine only pay on the farm, when all their efforts are bent, first towards making a frame, and next to the laving on of fat, and anything that leads them away from this work, is a source of loss. The pig as a farm laborer. to be used for turning the compost heap is a failure, and the farmer who goes on the principle that pigs may be made "beasts of burden" in the sense of getting profitable work out of them, is, to say the least, not on the right track .- Am. Agriculturist.

INCREASING GRAIN RECEIPTS .- The total receipts of grain in this city from January 1st to July 22nd, were 8.032. 158 bushels, as compared with 6,797,-786 bushels for the corresponding period last year, thus far showing an increase of 1,224,372 bushels .- Montreal Gazette.

AN OFFER. - The MARITIME FARMER will be sent, postage paid, to any address in Canada, from now until the