# Maritime Farmer.

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

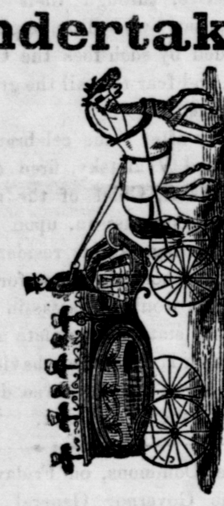
VOL. I. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880. NO 28

**JAMES D. HANLON,**

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker,

KING STREET, FREDERICTON, N.B.

**Undertaking**

Coffins  Caskets

Prompt attention given to Country rders.

Wood-Seat Hand-Made CHAIRS, cheap for caSh.

Barbers' Chairs, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables, &c.

A lot of Children's French Bedsteads, finished in Ash and Walnut, on hand and for sale at low prices.

**Furniture Neatly Repaired.**

Fredericton, Dec. 4, 1879.

**D. McCATHERIN,**

GENERAL AGENT FOR

NEW BRUNSWICK,

FOR THE

**QUEEN**

OF ALL

SEWING MACHINES,

THE

**"RAYMOND!"**

Easy to Run. Easy to Learn.

☞ Needles, Fine Oil, and repairs for all Machines kept on hand. Old Machines exchanged or refitted.

Come to Phœnix Square and read the sign

**D. McCATHERIN.**

Fredericton, Oct. 30, 1879

PRACTICAL

**PLUMBING.**

AND

**GAS FITTING!**

ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now haying two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and Gs FITTERS in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business, would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere.

A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS BURNERS for sale cheap.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTINGS, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every discription, and of the best material manufactured to order on the premises at shortest notice.

☞ Prices to suit the times. ☜

**J. & J. O'BRIEN,**

*Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.*

F'ton, Aug. 10, 1878.

*NEW*

*CHRISTMAS GOODS*

*AT*

***Babbitt's.***

*A splendid lot of SILVERWARE just received. Elegant VASES, etc. Jewelry, Watches, Fancy Goods, etc. Prices low.*

NEW GOODS

AT

**LOGAN'S**

Grey Cottons,

Grey Sheetings,

White Cottons,

White Sheetings,

2, 2¼, and 2½ yards wide.

**PILLOW COTTONS,**

42, 45, and 54 inches wide.

**KNITTING COTTON,**

IN

White,
Slate,
Unbleached,
Seal Brown,
Mixed Brown,
Silk Drab.

ANGOLA

**KNITTING YARN.**

Ticking,
Drab Jeans,
Apron Checks,
Cotton Batting,
Cotton Wadding.

**1 Case**

**ALL WOOL TWEEDS,**

65, 80, 95 and $1.00 a yard.

**THOMAS LOGAN.**

Fredericton, February 26, 1880

SPLENDID

**Farming Property**

**FOR SALE.**

ALL that Valuable Landed Estate, being the land situate in the Parish of Studholm, Kings County, with the several farm houses and buildings thereon, belonging to John Saunders, Esq., and comprising part of what is generally known as the Studville property.

The above property, containing about 1100 acres, a considerable portion of which is intervale, is situated on the River Kennebecasis and close to Apohaqui Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, and about three miles from Sussex Station. It comprises several farms and will be sold all together, or in lots to suit purchasers.

Most or the land is in a high state of cultivation and is admirably adapted for farming, and especially for grazing purposes.

Terms of sale reasonable and will be made known, and plans of the property shown and any information given on application to FINNEMORE MORTON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Sussex Kings County; or to W. Z. EARLE, Esq., Civil Engineer, Union street, St. John, or to the Subscriber at Fredericton.

J. SAUNDERS.

F'ton, Sept. 28, 1878.

LAND FOR SALE.

WE are instructed to offer the following LOTS OF LAND for sale:

A Lot situate in the Parish of Douglas on the Western side of the Old Cardigan Road, and lying between the Old Cardigan Road and the Royal Road, being a part of Lot number two, granted to John Colling and conveyed by the late Benjamin Wolhaupter, containing forty acres more or less.

Also a Lot situate in the Parish of Southampton, adjoining on the southeast a tract of land granted to Michael Knapp and five others on the Nackawicac Stream, and known as Lots Number One and Two, granted to Henry Morehouse and George Morehouse, containing four hundred and forty acres, conveyed by Thomas Murray to the late Benjamin Wolhaupter.

☞ For terms and particulars apply to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Solicitors.

F'ton, April 3, 1878.

**Estate Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Will of James Bryson, late of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Trader, has been duly proved in the Probate Court of the County of York, and administration thereof granted to the undersigned in due form of law. All persons having legal claims upon the estate are requested to present the same, duly attested within three months for payment, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment to either one of the subscribers.

Dated 25th February, A. D., 1880.

BRIDGET E. BRYSON,
*Executrix of the last will of James Bryson.*
JOHN McDONALD,
*Executor.*

**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.

IRON PIPE.

Just received from Montreal:

3000 FEET feet Iron Pipe, assorted, from ¼ in. to 1½ in., for sale at the lowest market rates.

JAMES S. NEILL.

**THOMAS W. SMITH,**

**Merchant Tailor,**

has imported his usual large stock of Goods for the

FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

CONSISTING OF

SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
FRENCH,
and CANADIAN

**CLOTHS FOR SUITINGS!**

Heavy English Beaver and Pilot Cloths,

*IRISH FRIZE, AND GERMAN CLOTHS FOR OVERCOATS*

READY-MADE CLOTHING in Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters, Strong Tweed Parts.

Edinburgh Rubber Tweed Overcoats,

BUFFALO ROBES, DRIVING CAPS, FUR CAPS, GLOVES and HATS.

**Trunks in Zinc and Wood.**

A full line of **Gent's Furnishing Goods.** All of the above goods will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

In our **CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT** a perfect fit every time or no trade.

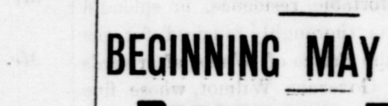
**WANTED IMMEDIATELY:**

10 TONS Washed Wool; 10,000 bush. Oats; 10 tons Buckwheat Meal; 5 tons Butter; 2,000 doz. Eggs; 50 tons Fresh Pork;

*In Exchange for Goods!*

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, Nov. 6, 1879.



**NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY**

**TIME TABLE.**

**BEGINNING MAY 15, 1879.**

**Passenger Trains**

| LEAVE. | A. M. | ARRIVE. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gibson, | 9.00. | Gibson, | 4.00. |
| Woodstock, | 10.25. | Woodstock, | 1.35. |
| Caribou, | 8.15. | Caribou, | 5.00. |
| Edmundston, | 5.30. | Edmundston, | 7.40. |

T. HOBEN, *Supt.*

Gibson, May 13th, 1879.

**Albion House**

Jan. 22, 1880.

**GRAND**

**Clearance Sale!**

Previous to Stock taking.

In order to clear WINTER STOCK and make room for SPRING IMPORTATIONS, the subscriber will make

**SPECIAL PRICES**

DURING THE

**Next Six Weeks.**

The Reductions will be GENUINE and for CASH only.

**BARGAINS**

IN

Shawls, Mantles, Berlin Goods,

**Tweeds, Dress Materials,**

FANCY GOODS, &c.

☞ **Remember the Place.** ☜

**F. B. EDGECOMBE,**

Queen Street, Fredericton.

## Agriculture.

### It will Pay.

Says the *Dirigo Rural*:—"We doubt whether a little time can be expended in a better manner than in increasing the circulation of good agricultural papers in each neighborhood. The introduction of such papers in each locality stimulates farmers and increases their desire to improve their farms, which in turn increases the value of the property of the entire community." We quite agree with our contemporary and kindly invite our patrons to try the experiment by requesting their friends and neighbors to subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER. *only one dollar per year.* The only agricultural paper in the Province—*order at once.*

THINK OF IT.—You will generally find our most successful farmers anxious to gather all the information they can on all matters in connection with the culture of the soil, the different kinds of crop and general farm management, whether it be in the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs. They read useful books, subscribe for and read a good agricultural paper, and sometimes will contribute an article for the benefit of their fellow men. They study, think and plan how they can best accomplish their purposes, and by well directed efforts succeed. Their butter and cheese will bring the highest prices, because of care and skill in its manufacture. Their crops give a large yield per acre, as the result of thorough cultivation. Everything is done well and in season.

Take heart, all who toil, all youths in humble situations, all in adverse circumstances, and those who labor unappreciated. If it be but to drive the plough, strive to do it well; if but to wax thread, wax it well; if only to cut bolts, make good ones; or to blow the bellows, keep the iron hot. It is attention to business that lifts the feet higher up the ladder and makes one respected.

DO IT WELL.—Whatever you do, do it well. A job slighted, because it is apparently unimportant, leads to habitual negligence, and men degenerate insensibly in their workmanship. Training the hand and eye to do work well leads individuals to form current habits in other respects, and a good workman is, in most cases, a good citizen. No one need hope to rise above his present situation who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglect, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a cent because it is not a dollar.

Some of the wisest law makers, the best statesmen, the most gifted artists, the most merciful judges, and the most ingenious mechanics rose from the great mass.

A rival of a certain lawyer sought to humiliate him by publicly saying: "You blacked my father's boots once." "Yes," replied the lawyer unabashed, "and I did it well;" and because of his doing even mean things well, he rose to greater.

KEEP THE GOOD CALVES.—As the calves are dropped, the best of the heifers should be selected for raising. Early calves are much better than late ones to raise. If the stock of the country is to be improvdd, it can only be done by kheping the best cows, using a good bull, and keeping the best calves, feeding them well until properly matured. It would not take many years to create great improvements in the stock of the country by simply adopting the coarse suggested.

We regret to find that in the face of the most convincing proof, there are still some who insist that the old mixed breeds are the best, and that in order to have cattle suited to our climate, they must stand out of doors the greater part of the day to toughen them. To such we say, by all means do not attempt improvement, as in such hands it would be a lamentable failure.

MORE FLOUR MILLS.—The Waterous Company have recently furnished Mr. William Carry, of Windsor, N. S., with one of their portable mills, which is doing excellent work. This is a twenty inch vertical mill, gotten up especially for districts where the amount of wheat sown does not admit of the expenses of a large mill. The Truro *Sun* says that they have sold, for delivery in May, another of those portable mills at Granville Ferry, N. S., and one at Sackville, N. B. The latter is to be driven by their fire proof champion twelve horse power engine, purchased by A. B. Dixon of Sackville.

The grangers who loaded a vessel at Port William, N. S, for the English Market, have received returns for their potatoes, and encouraged by their good success, purpose loading two other vessels immediately for the same market.

## Communications.

### The Beet Sugar Question.

*To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:*

From the information given by the members of the "Farmers Association," at their recent meeting at Sussex, it would appear that the growing of this root was not in any way satisfactory. The experience of the farmers as reported was that they were a somewhat difficult crop to grow and harvest, while the yield per acre, was not such as to warrant a repetition of the experiment. I notice that the statements made at the meeting refered to, are corroborated by the experience of our brother farmers in the State of Maine. The *Maine Farmer*, a very reliable journal, with which many of your readers are acquainted, states that the average yield of Sugar Beets on eleven hundred acres of land was nine and one half tons per acre, which shows that their experience is similar to our own.

The expenditures of the Sugar Beet Company in round numbers, were as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid out for Beets, | $56,000 |
| For storing and pitting same | 6,000 |
| For Fuel, | 10,000 |
| Laboring and other manufacturing expenses, | 37,000 |
| Total | $109,000 |

Their receipts are as follows. They worked up 9,000 tons of Beets, and manufactured 900 tons of sugar and molasses which they sold for $110,000 dollars, thus leaving $1,000 profits, which will not go far to pay even the interest on cost of machinery, which was erected at a cost of sixty thousand dollars.

This shows very clearly that the Company cannot afford to pay more for the beets, while the farmers complain that it is a loosing business to grow them. We notice that the Company have issued a circular to each of the persons who contracted last year, to grow beets, asking them to renew theie contracts.

This does not look as if the farmers are anxious to renew the experiment, but rather the reverse.

Yours truly,

A NEW BRUNSWICK FARMER.

### The Influence of Air upon Milk.

It is an opinion by no means uncommon among dairymen that milk spoils of its own accord, so to speak, and that it is of necessity short lived. But this, as we see, is an error, and the sooner it is discarded the better. The ready infection it takes from the air in which it may be placed, ought to be better appreciated. If the fact that the short lived tendency of milk was occasioned, not because its composition necessarily impels it to destruction, but simply because it affords such a fertile field for developing and multiplying the minute seeds of fungus plants which are floating in the atmosphere, was more clearly impressed upon the minds of all those who have the care of milk, they would be more cautious than they now seem to be in regard to the quality of air which they allow to come in contact with it. It requires no longer exposure to the air for milk to take an infection that will cause it to sour. A moment's contact is usually enough. The germs of acidity multiply in milk with such astonishing rapidity that a very few are all that is necessary to set the work agoing.

The influence of the air upon milk is not confined to the absorption of the spores which procure acidity; spores of every kind is taken in as well. Nor does the absorption power of milk end with absorbing living germs; it takes in odors as freely as infectious. It is a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of every one connected with the care of milk, or the manufacture of milk products, that milk takes in every odor as well as the seeds of every ferment that blows over its surface.

This absorbent power is not peculiar to milk. It belongs in common to all liquids. Water placed in a cellar containing decaying vegetation soon tastes and smells of the decay, and becomes unwholesome to use. But milk, being full of oily matter and holding albuminoids and sugar in solution, offers to every species of ferment just what is most desirable for it to florish in. Every odor that comes in contact with milk is grasped and taken in at once, and its grasp is never slackened. Once taken in it is there permanently, and the seeds of every ferment that touches its surface find such a fertile soil to florish in that they spring at once into vigorous growth, and multiply and quickly "leaven the whole lymp." The London *Milk Journal* cites instances where milk that had stood a short time in the presence of persons sick with typhoid fever, or being handled by parties before fully recovered from the small pox, spread these diseases as effectually as if the persons themselves had been present. Scarlatina, measles, and other contagious diseases, have been spread in the same way. The peculiar smell of a cellar indelibly impressed upon all the butter made from the milk standing in it. A few puffs from a pipe or a cigar will scent all the milk in the room, and a smoking lamp will soon do the same. A pail of milk standing ten minutes where it will take the scent of a strong-smelling staple, or any other offensive odor will imbibe a taint that will never leave it. A maker of gilt-edged butter objects to cooling warm milk in the room where his milk stands for the cream to rise, because he says the odor escaping from the new milk while cooling is taken in by the other milk, and retained to the injury of his butter. This may seem like descending to little things, but it must be remembered that it is the sum of such little things that determine whether the products of the dairy are to be sold at cost or below or as a high-priced luxury. If milk is to be converted into an article of the latter class, it must be handled and kept in clean and sweet vessels, and must stand in pure, fresh air, such as would be desirable and healthy for people to breathe.

Many other changes than those enumerated occur in the milk room. The souring process once begun, continues till the sugar is converted into acid. The whey begins to separate from the thickened milk, and the vinous fermentation sets in, slowly forming alcohol, which takes up the volatile oils, and the strong acid ferment preys upon the salid fats, to the detriment of the quality and quantity of the butter. If still permitted to stand, the alcohol is converted into vinegar, aggravating results. While these changes are going on, the micrococcus cells will be slowly decomposing the cheesy matter and carrying it on to putrefaction.

These are some of the changes which are ever progressing under the eye of the dairyman, and he who can most successfully direct and control them is the one who reaps the best reawrd.—*Professor L. B. Arnold.*

### How to Make Drains.

The distance between drains must be determined by the nature of the soil, their depth and the amount of fall. A loose, porous soil will permit water to reach the drains for a long distance, while a tough, compact clay is almost impervious to water and requires the drains to be made much nearer. In a black, loose soil, drains at the depth of four feet are sufficient at a distance of ten rods apart, but if the land is hard pan or a stiff clay, to drain it thoroughly the distance apart should be from four to six rods.

But few persons in this part of the country realise the great advantage that deep drains have over shallow ones. In my extensive acquaintance in this and adjoining countries among drainers, I know of but few that drain to a depth averaging over one and a half feet. Farmers pay taxes on their land all the way down (and on wet land it often amounts to a rent,) but they never get any agricultural benefit from it any deeper than they drain, but they do get the benefit of it that deep, even if it is eight feet; in fact, an orchard or vinyard should not be drained less than that depth. Persons often say that it costs too much to drain so deep, when the fact is it costs less. For instance, it would cost but very little more to dig two drains to the depth of four feet than it will to dig three to the depth of two and a half feet, and the two deep drains will drain fully as much land as the three shallow, and will drain it much better and save the expense of the third line of tile. But the depth of drain is not always a matter of choice, as very often the outlet is not sufficient, and I have very often noticed that persons are extremely contrary about giving their neighbors above them an outlet, and very often spend more time and money in lawing about it than would do the whole work, besides creating a bad feeling. In making an improvement of this kind, that is to last for all time to come, it is much better to secure a good outlet in the first place, if it does cost something more, especially if the land is flat and you have but little fall; but in all cases it is best to have a good outlet so that the water will fall from six to twelve inches when it leave the tile.—*Drainage and Farm Journal.*

BRINGING DROWNED BEES TO LIFE.—A lady in Providence relates the following story: Her father once brought home a molasses hogshead to be used as a water tank. On washing day her mother said: "Let's throw the suds in it to soak the molasses from the bottom." The instant she had done so she exclaimed, "Oh, I have drowned hundreds of our neighbor's bees." The hogshead was black with bees that were busily appropriating the sweet from what they must have considered an enormous blossom. The good lady made haste with her skimmer to skim the bees from the top of the water and spread them on a board in the sunshine, but they seemed drowned and nearly dead, and she was very sorry. The bees that were around the hogshead had flown away at the dash of the water, but in a few minutes they returned, accompanied by scores of others. Then began a curious work. They immediately went to work on the unfortunate bees, turning them over and working on tem constantly with their heads, feet and antennæ. The results of their busy labor was that one after another gave signs of life, stretching the limbs and wings, crawled about and dried itself in the sun, and flew away. The lady said there were a half-pint at first, and that there remained only a dozen helpless cases beyond the humane efforts of their brothers.

Verbena seed for early bloom may be sown in the house, in March or April, in boxes about three inches deep, and nearly filled with light soil. Scatter the seed sparsely over the surface, and sift over them about their own thickness of earth, pressing the whole with a smooth board. Sprinkle with water, and place the box in a window. The seed will germinate surprisingly quick, if a couple of hot bricks are frequently placed under the box. The soil must be kept constantly moist, but not too wet; and as the seed start unevenly the surface should be disturbed as little as possible. To get strong, rocky plants, they should be transplanted in other boxes, say three inches apart, as soon as they have made their third leaf. As soon as the weather is warm enough, put them in the garden four feet apart.

HOW TO BE A GENTLEMAN.—We want a few private words with the boys, says an exchange. The truth is we have a great idea of boys. We used to think men were made of boys, We begin now to think that those were old fashioned notions. That they were all out of date. We look round an see a great many persons grown up, with men's clothes on, who are called men, but they act and behave so, that we feel certain that they were never made out of boys. If they had been, they would have known how to behave better. Where they come from we do not know. What we wish to put into the ears of the boys is this; be gentlemen. In this country, every boy may grow up to be a gentleman if he will. It is not necessary that he should become rich—most boys think it is; nor is it necessary that he should become a great scholar, or that he should become a distinguished man. How can we become gentlemen asks an impatient one. "Can he work for it?" Yes he can; and the harder he works in the right way the better. He must study with his ears, must think and feel, as well as speak and act. Money will buy a good many things, but will not buy what makes a gentleman. With money you can go to a shop and buy fine clothes. The often make a fop, and sometimes come near making a fool. "But how," is the question.

By being faithful, manly and honorable.
By keeping himself neat and respectable.
By being civil and courteous to all.
By repecting himself and others, and by doing the best he knows how.
And finally, and above all, by loving God and keeping his commandments.

SOOT IN THE GARDEN.—Those who have soot, either of wood or bituminous coal, should carefully save it for use in the garden. It is valuable for the ammonia it contains, and also for its power of reabsorbing ammonia. It is simply charcoal (carbon) in an extremely divided state, but from the creosote it contains, is useful in destroying insects, and is at the same time valuable as a fertilizer for all garden crops. It must not be mixed with lime, else its ammonia would be dissipated, but if the soil is dry and hungry a little salt may be used with it. Soot steeped in water and allowed to stand and settle for a day or two is also a most excellent fertilizer for house plants, possessing precisely the same qualities that the parings of horses' hoofs do. For flowers out of doors it is especially valuable, since it may be easily applied and tends to increase the vividness of the bloom, and mixed with salt it is a most excellent fertilizer for asparagus, onions, cabbage, etc., in connection with compost, in the proportion of one quart of salt to six quarts of soot For two bushels of compost this quantity makes a heavy dressing for each square rod, to be worked in next the surface of the soil.—*Prairie Farmer.*

SOWING OATS AND WHEAT TOGETHER.—The experiment has been tried in Iowa, it is said, of sowing in the fall, upon one acre of land two bushels of wheat mixed with one bushel of oats. The oats shot up rapidly, and were, of course, killed down by the frost. But they furnished a warm covering for the earth, and when the snow fell among the thick stalks and leaves they kept in from blowing away. This covering prevented the winter-killing of the wheat, and the rotting out leaves and stalks afforded a rich top dressing for the crop the following spring. The result was an abundant yield of wheat, while land precisely similar alongside, and treated in the same manner, with the exception of omitting the oats, was utterly worthless.

A correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean*, writing from Battle Creek, Mich., says that he purified his well of water, which was subjeet to many worms, bugs and other insects as to render it almost unfit for drinking, by placing in the well a couple of good sized trout. They have kept perfectly healthy and have eaten up every live thing in the water. In the winter season crumbs of bread or crackers are thrown in. The water is perfectly pure and sweet.

A sheep grower says: It is folly to keep old sheep. They should be turned off to the butcher in their prime. It does not take half the amount to fatten them. When they get old and thin, in order to put them in the condition for slaughter, the whole structure must be rebuilt. Four sets of lambs are all any ewe should bear. This will bring her to five years, and this is the age when, with a little extra care, she will round up to a full carcase.

French poultry fanciers who make a specialty of raising fowls for the market, are now feeding their poultry with boiled and steamed carrots. Its rapid fattening qualities are something wonderful, and it is said the root also imparts a peculiar flavor to the flesh that suits the taste of the French epicure exactly.

Mussel-mud hauling is going on briskly at Shediac, each one vieing with the other as to who shall get the largest quantity. The farmers say "it is just the stuff required," and protection at home is worth twice the amount abroad.—*Cor. of Times.*

CATTLE FOR ENGLAND.—The agent of the Halifax Exporting Company visited Sackville last week. He bought 52 head of cattle of Josiah Wood, Esq., and also examined the cattle of several other farmers.—*Transcript.*

A farmer cannot work his farm safely without knowing all about his soil. Every field should be studied as to the effect of certain methods with ertilizers upon it.

### Items of Interest.

Sell the sheep that lag behind when you call them up.

To be successful in farming as in business one must look after the small leaks.

Six hundred horses have been sent from Montreal to New England during the last fortnight.

Great Britain imported, in 1879, the immense number of 783,714,720 eggs, worth £2,510,961.

Happy is he who has learned this one thing—to do the plain duty of the moment, quickly and cheerfully, whatever it may be.

When buying a cow, be sure and draw the milk from each teat to see that all are in good working order. Outside appearances can't always be relied upon.

An agricultural chemist suggests the employment as a fertilizer of the nitrogen which forms four-fifths of the atmosphere. Here is an opening for the coming inventor.

A correspondent of a Western paper recommends an ointment composed of equal parts of lard and gunpowder as a remedy for scratches in horses, to be used daily until cured.

If specks of dirt are in the eye one of the most effectual ways of removing them is to immerse the eye in cool water, then wink and roll the eyeball until all is right again.

Copper rings for ringing bulls look better than steel rings, but are not so safe. We have never seen the green slime from the copper, that some writers tell of. Perhaps it was grass.

Col. F. D. Curtis is right, when he says that bulls must never be patted about the head. A firm command, promptly enforced, is the only treatment be should receive. Over-kindness makes a bully of him.

A lady coreespondent of the Detroit *Post* watered her tomato plants with a weak solution of copperas, (one pound to eight gallons of water,) with the result that the fruit was two weeks earlier than on plants not so treated.

In some places rats have become a great pest in farm houses and barns. Copperas is the dread of rats. In every crevice or every hole where a rat treads, scatter the grains of copperas, and the result is a stampede of rats and mice.

It is estimated that there are from 484,000,000 to 600,000,000 sheep in the world, or, at the lowest estimate, over 320,833 miles of sheep, if strung along, one closely following the other—or nearly enough to encircle the earth thirteen times.

White flecks in butter are nothing but bits of curdled milk, caused by the acid in the cream, and no one ever saw them in butter made wholly from sweet cream. Butter is never good when the cream is allowed to get sour enough to form these flecks.

Feeding roots to milk cows is becoming popular with dairymen everywhere. Whether the smaller and sweeter beets are better than the large, coarse mangels, does not appear; but the latter are certainly easy to raise, and cows seem to like them.

Grafting wax may be made by melting together four pounds of common rosin, two pounds of beeswax, and one pound of tallow. If to be used in the orchard in cool weather, add a quarter of a pound more of tallow or a little raw linseed oil.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* asserts that his corn has been earlier and the yield larger since he abandoned the practice of planting pumpkins with the corn. He thinks the increase in the corn crop has more than compensated for the loss of the pumpkins.

When cows' teats are sore from any cause, they should be washed clean with warm water, and at once moistened with glycerine. Two or three applications will cure the worst case. For caked bag apply lard, as hot as can be handled, with a rag or brush, and thoroughly rub in by hand.

It is an important household economy just now to save the cotton and linen rags, and old newspapers, as they are in demand at good prices. The advance in printing paper (fully 25 per cent) has stimulated inquiries for all classes of paper stock. The gathering of rags and old paper in a family may be made to realize various sums for pin money.

German chemists claim to have proven that a change of the quality of a cow's food does change the quality of her milk. This seems good philosophy, as it would greatly hurt the calf, if the quality of the milk changed every time the cow got hold of a new kind of food. Yet many of our best dairymen say the amount of cream is greatly affected by a change of food, from poor to rich.

It is said that 10,000 rabbits were killed on one farm in Essex, England, the other week. On this farm rabbits are cultivated, as potatoes and corn are cultivted elsewhere. A large number of the vermin reached the market without their skins, and the reason given for this is that Belgian skin-dressers have discovered a way of curing rabbit-skins that makes them undistinguishable from sealskin.

Mr. John Brooks of Princeton, Mass., a breeder of Jerseys, says he has made $5,000 profit by stock-raising, in the past 17 years. He feeds carrots, and thinks they increase the flow of milk, and improve the looks and quality of the butter, which needs no artificial coloring. Beets will increase the milk more than carrots but the butter is not so good. He finds it hard to raise the calves on clear Jersey milk, and advises the feeding of skim-milk.