VOL. I

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

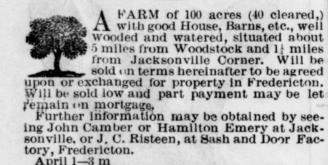
NO. 36



The Great Blood Purifies.

FOR THE CURE of all Diseases arising from T 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, Elec.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. For Sale by all Druggists. Farm for Sale.



FARM FOR SALE.

Near the Mouth of the Keswick Bright, on the Road leading to TRIPP SETTLE-

The Farms consists of seventy-five acres 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, 1880-tf FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS IN FREDERICTON.

THE subscribers have been authorized by Col. That well-situated Lot on Brunswick street opposite the Cathedral, between Mrs. Penne father's property and the School-House. Also a fine Lot situate on witerloo Row, between Dr. Harrison's and Mr. Stephen willta-And several lots on Charlotte and George sts. For further particulars apply to

LAND FOR SALE

WE are instructed to offer the following Lors of Land for sale: ing 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 Also a Lot situate in the Parish of Soutnamy ton, adjoining on the southeast a tract of land granted to Michael Knapp and five others on the Nackawicae Stream, and known as Lots Number One and Two, granted to Henry Morehouse and forty acres, conveyed by Thomas Murray to For terms and particulars apply to FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

F'ton, April 3, 1878. Notice of Sale.

To John H. Long of Saint Mary's in the County of York and Louisa B. Long of same place and all others whom it may concern:

front of the County Court House, in the City of DAY the Fourteenth day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, all that certain Leasehold land and premises "situate, lying, and being in the Parish of Saint Marys, County of York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at the point where the Bridge Road (so-called) meets the Little River Road (socalled); thence in an easterly direction along the said Little River Road thirteen and one hal rods; thence in a northerly direction five and teen and one half rods, or until it strikes the Bridge Road, above mentioned; thence southerly along the said Bridge Road four rods to the place of beginning, making a Gore Lot," being the property leased to said John H. Long and Louisa B. Long by Thomas F. Barker and William A. Barker, by Indenture of Lease duly recorded in York County Records, Book J 3, page 346, 347, 348 and 349, on the eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven. Also the said Indenture of Lease and the Term of years therein yet to come and unexpired and all the priveleges to the same belongly The above sale will be made under Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of assignment of Lease by way of mortgage, bearing date the eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, made between the said John H. Long and Louisa B. Long of the one part, and the undersigned Jane Dibblee of the other part, reded in Book J 3 of York County Records, pages 349, 350, 351 and 352, default having been make in payment of the moneys secured by

Dated March 9th, A. D., 1880. JANE DIBBLEE, RAINSFORD & BLACK,

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NEAR FREDERICTON

O LET. Possession given on the 1st of May

about three and a half miles above Fredericon, 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 Fredericton, Feb. 19, 1880-tf

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Tenders for Iron Bridge Superstructure

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon of SATURDAY, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting Iron Specifications and other particulars will be furnished on application at the Office of the En-gineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th

F. BRAUN, Dept. of Ratiways and Canals, Ottawa, 1st April, 1880.

Canadian Pacific Railway Tenders for Tanks and Pumping

watering stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway under construction, Frost-proof Tanks with Pumps and Pumping Power of either Drawings can be seen and specifications and other particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th

F. BRAUN, Dept. of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 1st April, 1880.



Machinist-Contractors

EALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tenders for Lock Gates, Welland arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY the 3rd day of June next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this Office on and after THURS DAY the 20th day of May next, where forms Parties tendering are expected to provide th quested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and-in the case of firms cepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party

party or parties whose tender it is proposed to cepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the within eight days after the date of the notice

tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the

Ninety per cent, only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, F. BRAUN,

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.



NOTICE TO Machinist - Contractors

CEALED TENDERS addressed to the under Signed (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal," will be received at this Office until the onstruction of gates, and the necessary machiery connected with them, for the new locks on the Lachine Canal. Plans, Specifications and General Condition can be seen at this Office on and after THURS DAY the 20th day of May, next, where forms of Parties tendering are expected to provide the pecial tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be onsidered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and-in the case of firms

except there are attached the actual signatures the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each ender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party endering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of fire per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract-of which the sum sent in with at to the credit of the Receiver General within

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at to the credit of the Receiver Gene Public Auction at the Weigh Scales in eight days after the date of the progress. Ninety per cent, only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work. This Department does not, however, b self to accpt the lowest or any tender, By order,

> Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, March 29, 1880. WELLAND CANAL. Notice to Bridge - Builders

EALED TENDERS addressed to the under signed (Secretary of Railways and Canals) Canal," will be received at this Office until th arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY the 15th day of JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places Plans, specifications and general conditions

can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, THE 31st DAY OF MAY next, where Forms of tain piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish tical knowledge of works of this class, and are grant to Francis Horsman and others, common requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and-in the case of firms tures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not ac-

the terms stated in the offer submitted, party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the oulk sum of the contract-of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part General within eight days after the date of the

-to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver will be paid until the completion of the work. This Department does not, however, bind i self to accept the lowest or any tender. F. BRAUN.

Secretary.

RAINSFORD & BLACK. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880,

Hay, Straw, Oats, Corn, Bran, Shorts, and Middlings. LIME, LAND PLASTER, CALCINED PLASTER, AND CEMENT.

Black and White e ed Oats; Fife and Lost Nation Seed Wheat; Prince Edward Island wheat; Northern Clover and Harvey Grass I am also Sole Agent in Fredericton for the Hillsboro' Plaster Works and Bradley Ferti-

Bradley u perphosphates. Office and Warerooms: Bank of the River (above City Hall). F'ton, April 1, '80.-2 ms.

FRESH GARDEN, FIELD,

THE Subscriber has received ex steamer Poly nesian from London his usual Spring supply of the above, comprising a full and choice ass

BIRD SEED

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. | lar experience. Steel Mould Board Ploughs



100 Iron Harrows, COLLARD'S PATENT.

The best most durable and economical work as the ordinary wooden ones. JOHNSTON & CO. Office in R. Chestnut & Sons yard, Fre-

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE

YOUNG JERSEY BULL. For particulars J. L. INCHES. Thoroughred Ayrshire Cattle

FOR SALE. N. B. H. B., calved April, 1878. Also, Cows and Calves, all recorded stock.

ALLEN C. OTTY. Brookville Farm, Hammond River King's County.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Possession given immediately THAT valuable Farm in Kingsclear, about two

miles from Fredericton, situate on both sides of the Old Road, known as "THE SIMMONDS FARM," owned by the undersigned. In connec-For further information apply to FRASER & WINSLOW.

FOR SALE,

THE Subscribers are authorized to sell

Colonel Stewart and Eliza Saunders, his

wife, that valuable Farm and tract of land front-

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

ing 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 in the whole contains fourteed hun dred acres, one hundred acres or thereabouts of which is intervale and cleared land, the remain der is good land, the greater portion of which is 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 or which Her Majesty's Mails are carried runs through the premis The steamer plying between Fredericton and Woodstock on the River St. John runs directly by the premises during the summer season. the premises, and there is a Grist and Saw Mill with a good road to them, not more than thr 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 For further particular apply to the undersigned in Fredericton or to H. A. Davidson, Dum-RAINSFORD & BLACK.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in front I of the County Court House, in the City of Fre lericton, 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, nterest, property, use, possession, claim, an lemand, whatsoever either at law or in Equity of Benjamin N. Brymer, of, in and to that ce known as lot number ninety-five (95) in the y called the Prince William Grant, and at present occupied by Miss Charlotte Brymer, 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 havng 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 THOMAS TEMPLE,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THAT LOT OF LAND situate on HANWELI

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

ouse, owned by the late George I. Dibblee, de-For particulars apply to undersigned, RAINSFORD & BLACK Fredericton May 23, 1879,—tf

Agriculture.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer . DEAR SIR, - A number of the far mers within the bounds of the Queens County Agricultural Society's district have a desire to obtain at least one Potato-digger, to try its capabilities of working in our soil, and I am directed

to inquire through the FARMER and e ed Oats; Rough and Smooth eed Buck- the Family Herald, for the very best tured, and its probable cost delivered at any of the wharves along the St. Secretary. lizer Co., manufacturers of the celebrated John river, or station on the line be for its manufacturer.

> Society has decided, (by the casting) vote of the Vice President in the chair) duce the articles the country may reto hold an exhibition this year. A quire. committee was appointed to prepare the list before the May meeting, which will be on the 27th, at 6 o'clock, P. M. undergoing a dreadful trial with Diph- ter before the citizens of St John, and theria in his family. There are four urge a united effort on their part in of his family buried and the fifth one died yesterday, all inside of five weeks, and yet those remaining are not all well, he himself narrowly escaping be in keeping with its avowed policy its deadly force. Truly he and Mrs. of encouragment to our manufactories. Inch and all the survivers of the fami- We will gladly lend any assistance ly have experienced a trial that God only can give them strength to bear While we sympathize with them we earnestly pray to be kept from a simi-

ISAIAH S. WEBB, Sec'y Q. C. A. S New Jerusalem, April 28, 1880.

The Provincial Exhibition

The Government grant of \$10,000 id of permanent Exhibition Build ngs of the city of St. John, has had the effect of settling the doubt that has for some time existed as to whether we should have a Provincial Exhibition or not during the Autumn of 1880. We may feel morally certain that such Exhibition will now be article in the world. Will do twice as much held. The locality chosen is all that could be desired, possessing as it does fine railway and steamboat facilities for the shipment of stock, agricultural produce, and manufactures. It is very questionable if any more convenient not given to effect the decision of the spot could be selected. The citizens Judges in any way, yet it goes to show of St. John, with their accustomed the lively interest taken in the exhibit energy and zeal may be depended on to have the building completed

good time. The agriculturists must soon go to careful breeding, is a treasure, and the work with a will, and make the necessary preparations for the proper re-BULL "Clyde," No. 65 N. B. H. B., calved presentation of the agricultural pro-

ducts of the Province. We desire to see every farmer the Province taking an interest in the Exhibition by coming to the front with his products, whether it be stock, by Agricultural Societies, the old roots or grain. It should be remembered that it is an Exhibition of the industries of the Province as well agricultural or otherwise, and held for the general good of the people, and in the interests of all classes. It should next, will be the privilege of those therefore be considered that to neglect to aid in the success of the undertak- improved stock has become more ing is really to say that we have no nterest either in the Province or its phabitants. We feel confident that there are few of this class of citizens. Therefore may we not hope that there will be a general uniting of strength and purpose of the agriculture, manufacturing and mining interests, the fishing industries, as also the arts and

sciences, in order that success may be

If we do not mistake the public spirit of the men who are connected with the several industries mentioned. we feel sure that they will permit no stain to be cast an our Province, as would naturally follow were the Exhibition to prove a failure. While we display as possible. Much of the in are particularly anxious that all the departments of the Exhibition may be very successful, we are very desirous that in an agricultural point. may far outstrip any former effort of Our breeders of Shorthorn Ayrshire, Devon, Jersey and Hereford cattle, cannot afford to lose so good an opportunity to exhibit their stock and show what they are producing. The sharp competition in these classes, which occurred at the last Exhibition is likely to be increased rather than diminished, and each will have to look well to his laurels. Our Sheep breeders will no doubt take an increased interest, from the fact that the competitions are likely to be sharper on account of the extensive use of those imported by the Government, together with the fact that sheep growing is commanding much more attention now than formerly. The interest that is always taken in the show of horses at our Exhibitions is not likely to be abated in any way, as we shall have the young Percheron element contesting for honors in ad-

dition to the usual class exhibited. The display that will be made by be finer than on former occasions. ROAD, about a mile from Government Having some personal knowledge of honors to be awarded, we feel war- Epsom salts.—Rural New Yorker.

ranted in saying that the show of stock will be creditable to the Province. Are we right, gentlemen, in giving this assurance? The St. John Sun thinks there wil

be some difficulty in arousing enthusi asm in behalf of the Exhibition in the city. We should be exceedingly sorry if this were to prove true. To make the Exhibition a success needs the hearty co operation of all classes, and kind-where and by whom manufac- of every industry. The general policy of our country now is to as fully as possible develop those industries; and tween St, John and Fredericton. If personal as well as public interest reone suitable can be obtained, and it quires that every opportunity that is proves a succes in our soil, it will cer- afforded to exhibit our products should tainly be a good means of advertising be taken advantage of, that all may be thoroughly convinced of the The Queen's County Agricultural ability of our manufacturers to pro-

> We are well persuaded that worthy contemporary will do everything that is possible to keep the matpreparing their various products for Exhibition. Such a course will only

Our Stock Breeders and the An interesting feature of all Exhibitions is the display of stock made shade until firmly rooted. As the in the several classes, each particular breed having its special admirers. We have always noticed that the interest is very much increased whenever there are a goodly number of fine animals competing for the honors. The labors of the Judges in deciding as to points of merit may be more difficult in such cases, but they are always more interesting where the competition is lively. All parties seem to catch the spirit of the friendly rivalry going on, and it is often amusing to note how ready the bystanders are with their opinions as to the merits or demerits of certain ani mals, and although their opinions are of stock by others than the breeders themselves. A really fine animal of whatever breed, whose points show enthusiasm and pleasure which they produce in the minds of many is very pardonable. Indeed it is questionable if any one can succeed in this particular branch of Agriculture, unless he be a real enthusiast in the business. With the importations we have had Board of Agriculture, and those made cultivation is not by any means diffiby the Government, our Province now possesses a fair sample of the various breeds of stock. To bring those together at the Exhibition in October Dairy Notes. who are now the owners. That the

numerous than formerly is certain. Referring to the different breeds of horned cattle, representatives of the hands of breeders in the Counties Victoria, Carleton, York, Queens; King's, St John and Wesmorland Ayrshires in the hands of breeders in King's, St. John, Queens and Sunbury Herefords, principally in the hands of breeders in Charlotte, Devons, princi pally in the hands of breeders in King's; While the Jerseys are to b found in the counties of St. John and Carleton. We shall be glad to learn of the determination of our stock men to come to the front and make as fine terest in the Exhibition will depend on their efforts, and we trust that there will be no holding back. The country will welcome a generous rivalry be tween the different breeders, and wi abled to carry off the highest honors The prizes offered are quite liberal on individual animals, and there is also a herd prize of ten dollars and diploma for the best herd in every class.

Corns in Horses.—Corns in a horse are different from those on the skin a human being. They are first produced by blows or bruises, which star inflammation and the formation matter which presses sensitive inner parts of the foot, They are frequent in flat-footed horses, the frogs of whose feet have been pared away so as to bring the sole to the ground and subject it to continued bruises from stones. The usual mode of shoeing is one that protects the tender spots on the sole from blows in travelling. This is to put a shoe of sole leather under the iron shoe, and stuff under the leather with tow soaked in glycerine to keep the sole cool and moist. If the sole is very our breeders of Swine, will no doubt tender, the feet should be prepared for shoeing by keeping them on a puddle of wet clay for a few days, and by frequent dressings of cold water,

The Cultivation of Celery. How and When to Run the Plow. Comparatively few farmers grow

get a taste acquired for it, and its nite rules may be laid down by which value generally recognized. It has to govern the operation, but each attribute the loss to the season, and been grown for some years by our piece of land must be considered by decide never to plant in spring again. market gardeners, and has become a itself and broken up at a season and very popular vegetable, and is con- in a style best suited to its own necessidered very healthful. The requi- sities. There are, however, some sites for its successful culture are a general principles underlying the rich soil, a cool temperature and whole matter which will assist each plenty of moisture. The seeds should farmer in deciding whether he shall be sown on a smooth surface in the practice fall or spring plowing and month of April, or early in May, and covered very lightly, the surface being kept moist until the seed is sprouted. The plants should be kept perfectly and experience has proven, in most as cherries, tulip trees, oaks and many free from weeds, and as soon as they cases, that land near the sea, which is get to be from one and-a-half to two rarely covered with snow, produces things, besides the risks of those inches high, they should be trans- better when broken in the spring than frosty winds to dry up the little sap planted into a bed from two to three if this be done in the autumn. On in them, are usually so much drawn inches apart. The bed should be well the other hand, heavy clay soil ap- out as to be seriously injured. The prepared and enriched with well rot-ted manure, and the plants, if well pears to require the alternate freez-ings and thawings of winter to pulted manure, and the plants, if well cared for, will be ready for setting out early in the month of July. These which turns under these nexious should be set in trenches made twelve growths with the stalks of the crop or fifteen inches in width, about four feet apart and from eight to ten inches in depth, when ready for the plants. Of course they should be dug a little deeper so as to give room for four or five inches of thoroughly decomposed manure, which should be well mixed with fine soil. Set the plants about eight inches apart and water and plants grow they must be earthed up from the sides, care being taken not

to allow the earth to get into the zers are applied as are necessary to crown of the plant. When the plants put it at once into a productive conhave reached a good height, say about the middle of September, they should be earthed up to within six tion of surface and subsoil to each inches of the top for blanching. This other. When thoroughly incorporatis best done by gathering the stalks ed and subjected to deep cultivation together with the hand and drawing they will produce a soil of greatly inthe earth about the plant. There are various ways of saving the plants through the winter. We have found ous and fertile limestone soils. Land it to answer a good purpose to dig them up with considerable earth attached and set in the cellar, standing plowing. These conditions are, it the plant in an upright position and packing as close together as possible. After your bed is completed fill around ing and liberal manuring. Deep the plants with earth to within six inches of the top, and you can have celery just when you may desire it. and with little trouble. The blanched stems are the only portion of the plant used, and if well grown are particularly crisp, aromatic and tender, and are eaten as a relish, simply with salt. The stalks are highly and heavy manuring for a number of Our people are becoming wiser every prized in soups and stews. Few people who have once acquired a taste for it will willingly forego the pleasure of having it on their table. Its clay loams and alluvial soils bear to make a pound of pork, as it is no

cult, but requires some attention in earthing up during the growing

The spring opens with both butter and cheese in good demand, and at our dairymen than at anytime during the year 1879. There are reasons to for presuming that prices will not making an estimate for the present season. Butter is now selling at from to 16 cents per lb. This is higher York World. than we have had cheese for some few years past. Should the present their dairy products during the farmers received but little more for of onions; either cooked or raw. their butter and cheese than would Colds yield to them like magic. Don't pay for its manufacturing expenses. desired that the present increase of may be of a permenant many of the farmers of the Province depends largely on the products of the dairy, and when these can be sold at a fair profit over the cost of proencouraging those who are engaged

stock, and extend their operations. In previous issues of the MARITIME FARMER, we have urged the necessity of greater care in the manufacture of butter and cheese, that our dairymen management gives better results for the exercise of care and skill.

given to the dairy interest. the men who are likely to be competi- and by giving the horse a cooling 100 gallons of water, is an effective ments destined to improve the tors in the several classes for the medicine, as eight to twelve ounces of poison for potato bugs, canker worms, scientific knowledge of farmers all leaf aollers, and all leaf-eating insects, over the world.

As the time and manner of plowing this very valuable plant. Like the varies to meet the requirements of

Tomato it seems to require time to different soils and localities, no defi-

what depth to set the plow. ing, should be plowed in the spring, Norway spraces, but deciduous trees, verize it. Fields foul with weeds are greatly benefited by fall plowing, grows much stronger and more before their seed matures, and not only destroys them but forces them to enrich the land. The exposure of pestilent insects to the weather is an- year. But, after all, spring with other argument in favor of fall plow. most people will ever be the favored

acter of the subsoil must determine the question of deep and shallow plowing. The subsoil ought not, as a rule to be yet it is at this season that planting brought out of its bed except in small quantities to be exposed to the atmosphere during the fall, winter and spring, or in a summer fallow; nor even then except when such fertilidition. Two indifferent soils of opposite character, as a stiff clay and sliding sand, sometimes occupy the rela. the time of planting. As a general creased value. River soils having perfect natural drainage take kindly to deep plowing, as do the black, porthat is dry, with but a few inches of later than deciduous trees, their good soil, will not, of course, produce as good crops by deep as by shallow must be said, susceptible of improvement by a thorough system of subsoilplowing is ill-advised when a basin is formed below a certain line in which water will settle and remain until it can escape by evaporation. Such soils critically, we must award him a high require drainage, after which the plow can be set deep. To sum up the the labor and expense of subsoiling our cern crop into marketable meat.

from five to six inches deep-is of sults of the two extremes. or dry soils require flat plowing, which tends to consolidate the land, market. The production of perk while on low or strong soils they pre- should be encouraged on the further prices much more remunerative to fer to leave the furrow on edge. Much consideration that it carries off less of is written and said each year against breaking up ground that is too wet; the other extreme is seldom mentioned, and yet it has been demonstrated per hundred weight as the steer, and reach so low a figure in 1880, as the especially on heavy clay land—that only two-fifths as much nitrogen per running the plow through ground too hundred weight; and therefore the dry is almost as pernicious in its effects as plowing it when too wet. Sufbutter or cheese on hand, a ficient moisture is required to cause must not be overlooked in the furrows to fall loosely from the ton of beef; besides a ton of beef will plow with no appearance of packing require nearly fifty per centum more and no lumps. Time and labor are to produce it. This gives in round saved by running the furrows the long est way of the field, as the number of cheese is in good demand at from 13 turns are thereby diminished .- New

prices be a fair indication as to what and the observation of others, we can mal on the farm. The pig is an exfully endorse the testimony of the St. cellent adjunct to the dairy, turning Louis Miller, on the healthful proper- all the refuse milk and whey into ties of the above esculent. Lung and cash. As he is king of our meat exliver complaints are certainly benefit- ports, so let us treat him with great congratulation. During the last year ted, often cured, by a free consumption consideration. - Moore's Rural. be afraid of them. Taken at night all offence will be wanting by morning, is therefore greater to be and the good effects will amply compensate for the trifling annoyance. Taken regularly they greatly promote the health of the lungs and the digestive organs. An extract made by boiling down the juice of onions to syrup and taken as a medicine. answers the purpose very well, but fried, roasted or boiled onions are better. Onions are a very cheap medicine, within everybody's reach. and they are not by any means as n its interests to increase their dairy "bad to take" as the costly nostrums a neglect of their use may necessitate.

mer, the waters expanding into meres and then with lime. Two or three may reap all the benefit of the highest swarming with fish and screaming applications will be sufficient for the prices for their products. No part in with wild fowl, by the labors of season. The lime will injure neither all the different branches of farm successive generations of engineers, the bush nor the fruit. into 680,000 acres of the richest land in England, as much the product of art as the kingdom of Holland, and, your cabbages from grubs by winding sincerly hope that the best results like it, preserved for human culture a little strip of paper loosely around may be obtained, and a new impetus and habitation solely by continuous the stem from roots to leaves when watchfulness from day to day. The set out. We set a large number of present Duke is devoted to agricultural cabbages last year, and not one that Prof. A. J. Cook of the Michigan pursuits, and has placed one of his we wound the paper around did we Agricultural College, says that one best farms at the disposal of the lose by grubs. To destroy cabbage pound of London purple, dissolved in Royal Agricultural Society for experi- worms sprinkle them with hot water.'

The Best Time to Plant Trees.

There is nothing perhaps on which most of us are more prone to dogmatize than on the subject of tree planting. If we plant in spring, and the tree dies, we are very likely to Or, if we plant in fall and have no success, then we are quite as decided against fall planting. There is no doubt but that fall planting has risks from which the spring is free. Trees which have not been transplanted, but have grown well in the one place for twenty years, have been destroyed by the dry, cold winds of winter. Not only evergreens, such as arborvitæs, Light, sandy land, generally speak- balsam firs, hemlock, spruce and even others with the best established reputation for hardiness, and then, small escapes all these risks, it generally vigorous in spring than one planted at that time, as the bruised roots seem to heal, and the tree is ready to push out in the spring almost as well as many not transplanted. It saves a time. The hot, dry summer may The depth of the soil and the char- come and destroy, just as the cold, dry winds of winter may, and thus in some measure equalize the risk; but will be the most popular. But there is one thing on which people need cautioning. A large number of persons start to plant as soon as the first bright sun shines through a snow cloud, and before the earth is dry enough to powder about the roots. No matter how fine overhead, the earth should not be wet or frosty at thing, the best time to plant trees in the spring season, is just before the buds push, or even after they have just started. This implies an active condition of the root, and it generally occurs at a time when the earth is in the best condition for working in about the roots. As evergreens push removal may be extended long into May .- Germantown Telegraph.

The Pig in Agriculture.

The pig has recently been spoken of in contempt when compared with other domesticated animals. But if we examine his good qualities at all

place in our agriculture. He is found to yield a pound of prowhole subject briefly-thin soils with duce from less food than either cattle worthless subsoils must be plowed or sheep, and is, therefore, the most shallow until the farmer can afford economical machine to manufacture years. This expense and labor, by year, and exporting less proportionthe way, will repay him in the ately of the raw material, and more end, not only with increased crops but of condensed product. If it takes enhanced value of the land. Deep seven pounds of corn on an average deep plowing. Wet lands should be doubt the case, the farmer begins to drained previous to deep plowing, see the great economy of exporting The medium course—i. e., plowing one pound of pork, bacon or ham, instead of seven pounds of corn. The course exempt from the harmful re. difference in cost of freight makes a fine profit of itself; besides, the pound Farmers generally agree that sandy of meat is usually worth more than seven pounds of corn in the foreign than beef. The fat pig contains only three-fourths as much mineral matter production of a ton of pork on the farm will carry off only a little more than half the fertility carried off by a numbers the comparative effect of producing pork and beef. It is thus evident that the pig should be fostered in every way, his capabilities studied and pushed, his diseases carefully noted and prevented, for he is the Onions. - From our own experience most profitable meat-producing ani-

TAPE WORMS IN EGGS .- Various instances have been recorded of the dis covery in hens' eggs of minute specimeans of the distoma ovatum, They appear like a small speck, the size of a millet seed or a pin's head. It is believed by helminthologists that these will develop into one of the varieties of tape worm, and it is wise. therefore, to take eggs hard boiled or otherwise well cooked. A writer in one of the late numbers of Nature cites several instances where these parasitic bodies have been found.

Air slacked lime will destroy current worms. In the examine the bushes often, and when The Dukes of Bedford have con- the lower leaves are perforated there winter and a noxious swamp in sum- bush is dry, first sprinkle with water

The Fruit Recorder says:-"Save

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