Published by the

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

Maritime Farmer Association

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1880.





The Great Blood Purifier.

an Impure condition of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Syphilitic Diseases, Kidney Complaint, Consumption, Bronchitis, Lung Diseases, Liver Complaint, Cnills 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, E4c.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

For Sale by all Druggists.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sevonty-eight, and made be-tween Mark Neville of Fredericton, aforesaid tween Mark Neville of Fredericton, aforesaid, Merchant, and Margaret his wife of the one part, and John Smith of the said City of Fredericton, Gentleman of the other part, duly recorded in Book K 3, of York County Records, pages 460, 461, 462 and 463, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture, default having been made in payment thereof as provided in and by said Indenture, be sold at Public Auction, at 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 mentioned and described in the said Indenture as follows, viz:— "The following lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, and bounded as fol-Waterloo Row in the City of Fredericton, in the easterly angle of the lot belonging to the Peters Estate originally granted to Cornelius Akerman thence running along the northerly boundary undred and thirty one feet to Sunbury Street thence along the south east side of said street, sixty-seven feetstx inches to Mrs. White's occuand one half degrees east two hundred and seven-nty-eight feet to Waterloo Row above mention-ed, and thence along said Row southerly sixty-eight feet to the place of beginning, containing one rood thirty perches more or less," together with all and singular the buildings and improve-ments thereon, and the privileges to the

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

ments thereon, and the privileges to the same

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 con-Parties having parcels may feel safe in leaving them. Come and see us, we know you will come

PRICES as low as the lowest. J. A. LYNCH, Proprietor. F'ton, May 6,-3 mos.

Waverly House,

REGENT STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B. J. B. GRIEVES, Proprietor. Convenient to Public Offices, Free Market, and Steamboat Landing, Terms moderate. Stabling and yard accommodation of the very

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. Pennetather's property and the School-House. Also a fine Lot situate on Waterloo Row, be-tween Dr. Harrison's and Mr. Stephen Whittaker's, And several lots on Charlotte and George sts. For further particulars apply to

RAINSFORD & BLACK. Fredericton, Nov. 27, 179. FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property Near the Mouth of the Keswick

The Farms susists of seventy-five acres of good land, on which is a New Dwelling House. Price made to suit the depressed state of the times, and terms of payment reasonable.

T. CLOWES BROWN. Frede ricton, an. 8, 10-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THAT LOT OF LAND situate on HANWELL House, owned by the late George I. Dibblee, de-For particulars apply to undersigned, RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton May 23, 1879.-tf



eral, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 30th July, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, Eighteen times per week each

Fredericton Post Office and Fredericton Railway Station from the Ist of October next.

Conveyances to be made in a suitable vehicle hree times per day (Sundays: excepted) at such ours as the Postmaster may from time to time Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed C ontract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtain-

JOHN McMILLAN, ost Office Inspector's Office, St. John, 15th June, 1880.



! Canadian Pacific Railway TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK

THE time for receiving tenders for Rolling Stock for the Canadian Parific Railway, extending over four years, is extended to 2nd

F. BRAUN. Dept. of Railways and Canals, ?



necessary information obtained at this office, and at the Post Office, Fredericton, on and after Each tender to be accompanied by an accept The Department will not be bound to accept

ne lowest or any Tender. S. CHAPLEAU, Department of Public Works. Ottawa, 18th day of June, 1880,

FOR SALE,

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

THE Subscribers are authorized to sell for thirty-five miles from the City of Fredericton, and about twenty-eight miles from the Town of The tract in the whole contains fourteed hunwhich is intervale and cleared land, the remainwhich can be seen at the office of the subscribers. and at H. A. DAVIDSON'S, Esq., near Halfway

House, Dumfries, York County. The road from Fredericton to Woodstock on which Her Majesty's Mails are carried runs

quantity of hemlock on the premises, and as bark is increasing in price, this makes the property doubly valuable.

Fredericton, March 23rd, 1880 SHERIFF'S SALE

O BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in "Beginning at a stake on the southerly angle of lot No. fourteen, north-west range, Maple lidge Settlement, and thence running by the forty degrees east, seventy-five chains, or to the place of beginning, known as lot No. fifteen and part of lot No. sixteen, containing one hundred acres, a little more or less, together with all and on, and the privileges and appurtenances to the same, belonging and appertaining to the same, having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the County of York at the suit of John M. Wiley, and various other executions against the said James R.

THOMAS TEMPLE, Sheriff of York Co. Sheriff's Office, Fredericton,

House for Sale.

belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM McLean, is now offered for sale. The property lias 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 placeant and desirable localities in Fredericton. It is offered for sale on very easy terms. For further information apply to A. A. STER-LING, Esq , or to WM. A. McLEAN.

Fredericton, March 25, 1880 Per Schooner Paragon from Boston 41 BARS and 3 Bundles Norway Iron, assorted sizes.

6 Cultivators.

frame and standards, tempered and polished cast steel blades. Without a doubt this is one of

Bright, on the Road leading to TRIPP SETTLE-MENT. 1 Carden Drill, Wheel Hoe, Wheel Cultivators and Wheel Ptow

Haying Tools, etc.

Just received and for sale low by

55 doz. (assorted) Clipper, Black Snake, Tip Top, Eureka, Dominion Champion, Climax, and the None Such; 20 doz. Sneaths; 20 doz. Hay Forks; 75 doz. Hay Rakes: 15 doz. Fork Handles; 30 boxes Scythe Stones; 4 tons Grind Stones,

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

How Sweet it is.

Poetry.

How sweet it is in the dewy morn, When summer winds are blowing; To wander forth with lightsome steps,

Where flowers are sweetly growing Or by some lovely rippling brook, Whose waters slowly glide. Twixt banks, where flowers of beauty i Are shadowed in the tide.

Far from the deafening noise and din Of the city's roar and strife, Far from the dens of smoke and dust Where the toiler spends his life:

Away from cankering worldly care, With all its weary pains; To breathe awhile the clear blue air Where peace and beauty reigns. To stray at will through spreading fields,

Where waves the ripening corn, And listen to the lark's loud song Of welcome to the morn; Or, from some high, steep, rugged cliff To gaze with wondering eyes; And trace the mighty master's hand In earth, and sea, and skies.

Agriculture.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

cerning the potato beetle, I may say they made their appearance about the eighth of June. I planted two barrels, long. On them we have killed about cided improvement. five hundred beetles and destroyed an innumberable multitude of eggs. The potatoes are now in blossom, and in spite of all we have done, the young eggs. If I save my potatoes, it will be by hard fighting. The ground on which the potatoes were planted was large as past years, the principal cause

being the potato bug. F. J. PURDY Jemseg, Queens Co., June 23rd 1880.

Our New Brunswick Agriculture-Its Past and Present.

No. 3. OLD AND NEW FARM IMPLEMENTS COM-

carried on under many disadvantages is interesting to note the changes and difficulties. This has doubtless! been the case in the settlement of all Brunswick is no exception to the general rule.

The indomitable perserverance and energy of the generations which have preceded us, have lessened those difficulties to a very great ex-The steamer plying between Fredericton and the age has rendered the pursuit of agriculture less laborious, and more in keeping with the ennobling art, that it is, when pursued in the light of scientific research. Through medium of the agricultural press, the widely circulated—experiments made Agricultural Societies, farmers' clubs, granges and associations, the farmers chains or to the bank or shore of the Nackawick of the Province have been brought looked. Let us see. together. The various methods adopted to secure success in the dif ferent branches of our Provincial

husbandry have been discussed at the meetings of these organizations, and been able to reap advantages which they could not possibly secure with. out organization. This is particular-Societies, which, under provisions of State, receive a very handsome bonus from the Provincial Government to aid them in their operations. There is still another important factor, which has greatly assisted our farmers, and to which they are greatly indebted. We refer to the inventive sphere. genius of the times, that has wrought such a change in our agricultural implements and machinery, groping its way, it may have been somewhat darkly at first, but with the principle

genius of man has never faltered. The first fruits were machines, somewhat unwieldy and cumbersome. Improvement, however, has followed improvement in quick succescombined. This machine will sow any kind of seed regularly, such as Turnips, Onions, Peas, Beets, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Badish, Parsnip, Beans, Corn, &c. zans have been able to produce farm implements and machinery of the most approved patterns, combining strength and durability with ease of

management. TUST received, and for sale at hard pan prices: mouldboard plated with iron, and bar

This is the description of the imple- water and air to penetrate freely ment our grandfathers used, and hapdifferent patterns, to suit his soil, constructed wholly of iron, or if he pre- effect it has." fer it, can have one made of beautifully polished steel, and can have one to turn a single or double furrow if required, or if his farm is somewhat that will throw the furrow slice all down hill, making it easy for his team, and leave the land with an even sur-

our manufacturers and agricultural commission houses at moderate cost, and in many cases are delivered at of the corn laws. In nine years there the farmer's residence, at no addition- have been seven defective wheat haral cost over manufacturers' prices.

the days of the wooden plough, was made from the crotch or fork of a the bulk of the wheat crop is grown, driven into them. These answered the wheat crop, a loss to wheat grow-Sir,-In reply to your request con- but a poor purpose at best, particuor eight rows about twenty five rods tion of iron pins for wood was a de- consuming classes of Europe. Amer-

Like all of our agricultural implibugs are now beginning to crawl about in various patterns. The most com- storage or carriage, such as milk, fresh the hills. We are still killing the mon in use is the jointed harrow, beetles and find plenty of fresh laid made of wood and iron. They are farms, dairying and market garden made by our manufactures.

This barrow is constructed of circular pieces of steel probably 14 to 16 placed at any desired angle. The disks act as cutters in the soil, and ricultural operations, in the early from them, much similar as a gang of command. settlement of the Province, was little ploughs would perform it. It that are constantly taking place in the principals of construction of farm stead of attempting to improve this

come into very general use.

Benefits of Hoeing One of the greatest benefits from sowing our garden seeds is the oppor-For further particular apply to the undersigned in Frederiction or to H. A. Davidson, Dumber of the laboratory and field, have been ly and thoroughly between the rows. require but a short season, and any bushels in 1850 to 169,000,000 in 1860, and 298,000,000 under the eye of men skilled in the supposed that the chief benefit derived science of agricultural chemistry, as from it is to kill the weeds. That cerwell as practical agriculture. Through | tainly, is an important work, and these means, men have been taught which is greatly neglected. Weeds the composition of soils, and the are not only in the way of cultivating the crops which we plant, but they means, which have been successfully rob them of much of the nutriment adopted to increase their fertility. which they so much need. Hoeing,

There are other advantages, however, which are quite commonly over-

1. The loosening of the soil in the operation of hoeing is benefical to the plants; as much as the destruction of

the weeds or more so. 2. Moisture abounds in the atnosphere during the hottest months, and much to the benefit of all parties it is absorbed and retained most abundwhile, by associated effort, they have antly by a soil which is in the most friable state. Prof. Schluber found that 1,000 grains of stiff clay absorbed grains of moisture from the air;

> 3. Then, again, pulverizing the soil absorbed

fixed in the mind, the inventive loose texture.

can through hard dry soil.

streams as it falls.

of the importance of hoeing, said he Yard. "did not agree with those who say No longer is the most ancient of that one good weeding is worth two forwards and a pin through it, the hoeing be done well, as for increasing we live."

only means to govern its movements. the porosity of the soil, to allow the through it." He adds "I am well convinced, by long and close practice, soothing than the white of an egg, in the following essay which was py was the man who in those days that oftentimes there is more benefit which may be poured over the wound. was the owner of a real genuine Bar- derived by crops from keeping them It is softer, as a varnish for a burn, then collection and being always at Massachusetts, which is good for farker plough. The farmer of to-day well hoed, than there is from the man- than collodion, and, being always at can make selections from 20 or more ure applied. Weeds or no weeds, I hand can be applied immediately. It still keep stirring the soil, well know- is also more cooling "than the sweet ing, from practice, the very beneficial oil and cotton" which was formerly ner in which most of our successful

The English Farmers.

James Caird, the eminent agriculhilly, can purchase a swivel plough on British agricultral prospects and vents inflammation is the thing to be given the first thing in the morning; American competition says :-

"It may be useful to show the press-

ing need for the early removal of every impediment which unnecessarily ham-These implements are furnished by pers us in the competition to which we are now exposed. Nothing like the present depression in agricultural in-terest has been seen since the repeal the kind used by the farmers in the sity and including in its grasp a part the kind used by the farmers in the sity and including in its grasp a part the kind used by the farmers in the sity and including in its grasp a part the sheep rest till about t duce of the land. In England where tree, flattened, with holes bored at cer- there has been lost in these years a tain distances, and wooden pins fourth more than the whole years of ers of more than £30,000,000 sterling. with no compensation in higher prices. larly where the land was of a hard The introduction of foreign meat and or stony character, and the substitu- cereals is of immense benifit to the ican statesmen believe they are rapidly gaining control of this trade, and can maintain it even at lower prices. ments, the harrow, has been greatly It must be met by the production here improved, and is now manufactured of articles which will not bear long butter, early meat, vegetables, hay, straw, potatoes and sugar beets, grass made in various forms, some square, ing. All the interests in land, whether Our agriculture must adapt itself to any improvement. Much of

Planting White Beans.

implements. Thus the inventor, in- that I have ever undertaken. At the new, and hold to that only which is same time it must stand at the head good in the old. A plain, middle time honored implement in accord- and strength giving stand-by for a munity, the younger men are succeedance with the prevailing principle, hungry man. Although it is better ing much better than the older, be struck out for himself an entirely adapted to a more northern latitude, I cause the former are using more of new method, which has proven a de. have had uniformly good success the fruits of recent experience. except when a wet spell comes on Rural New Yorker. cided success. Having seen this de- while harvesting, as they are very tent, while the progressive spirit of scription of harrow in operation, we sensitive to wet weather. My pracwill be much surprised if it does not tice in growing them on a small scale to the wheat crop for the fiscal year is to plant in June, and if the ground 1878.79, principally the product of is free from foul weed seeds, once the former year, put the total at 422, cultivating is sufficient. I sometimes | 122,000 bushels, an increase of about have the drills eighteen or twenty 65 per cent. over that of 1870, 143 inches apart, and give one good rak- per cent. increase over that of 1860, ing by hand; but, if preferred, the and than four times that of 1850. rows can be wider apart and the The quantity retained for home contunity it affords us of hoeing frequent- cultivation done with a horse. They sumption has risen from 100,931,000 Too many persons who use the hoe kind of soil is good enough for white 224,000,000 in 1870, and 298,000,000 and if rain is not threatened, let lay bushels in 1850 to 4,155,000 in 1860 about two days, then thresh; but if 37,000,000, in 1870 and 124,000, there is danger of rain I get them 000, in 1879, having nearly doubled under cover or thresh as soon as pos- in the last year, as compared with sible. I take a wagon with a tight 1878. The increase in exports is bed, drive into the field, put in a few relatively much greater than the acquire early in life the habit of using ed a charter for the incorporation of a at a time, and thresh with a light augmentation of home consumption. Through the agencies of our local then is an essential service in respect flail, and when a breeze comes up take The percentage of the crop sent writing, and also to abandon the use Angora Company.' Up to the preswind. There may be better methods 14.18 in 1870 and 2.40 in 1860. can often be found in groceries, and 42,147,000. have long been known as navy beans, because much used by sailors, while the famous Boston baked beans are as much relished by Yankees as sour kraut is by a German.—Rural World.

moisture much sooner than one of a made use of. The same may be said libitum. In conclusion, I say surface by the action of the hoe, will duction of eggs. Then do not fail to Journal. receive and hold the rain water that supply them with these simple comfalls, while a hard soil will allow most forts, which too often are luxuries or of it to run off into the valleys and entirely unknown. "Eternal vigi- noted for the excellence of his corn

Medical Properties of Eggs.

For burns or scalds nothing is more supposed to be the surest application feeders fatten their sheep for market. soil is put in, but do not use water un-

sway over the diseased body. Two, pens. and rapid is the recovery.

It is stated within a few years that and leave them for the night. a certain oil, to be obtained from the "Of course the amount of grain ing about the fair. He has nothing yolks of boiled eggs, is of great use in should be increased as you advance to exhibit and he dislikes to attend curing cuts and bruises. This oil is in feeding, until they get one quart for he is reminded by the elegant obtained by cooking the yolks over a of half corn and half cotton-seed meal products which his neighbors display fresh fire. They are stirred constant- each; at which point I should cease what failures he and his farm are. ly till seemingly on the point of increasing the amount of grain, but bursting into a blaze, when it is found give them a few turnips every day; that quite a quantity of oil is elimin- or, if the turnips are not at hand, ated from each yolk, and this strained then mangolds, beets or potatoes. and secured is said to have wonderful

THE FARMER.—The farmers of the with one or more hinges, some in the of the owner,occupier or laborer, must country may be divided into two in rye last year. The potato crop bids form of the letter A. Then we have be disenthralled. The control of the classes, according to age and experifair. As yet the average is not so the rotary harrow, which has a ro- dead land must be simplified and ence-the old and the young. While cheapened. Encumbered and unwield. there are many exceptions as to each tary or circular movement. The estates will then be broken up and class, it must be admitted that the best, probably in use, is now being subdivided to form numerous small old are too prone to continue old ways properties. The drain of agricultural and methods, and the young are too labor and capital to the United States | ready to disapprove the old and risk and Canada, which has already com- their interests on what is comparamenced, and which nothing can pre- tively new. The true policy is to ins., in diameter called disks, and these vent from continuing and increasing cling to any custom rntil something disks revolve on shafts of iron, which will alter the existing conditions of better is learned; but to be sure, while are so constructed that they can be agricultural property in England. clinging, to be on the alert for the change, freely accepting the good life and interest of farming arises it brings, and skilfully using the ad- from its being a progressive work. being placed at an angle their revolu- vantages which the greater proximity Many important truths have been We have already shown that ag- tious causes the earth to be thrown to the best market must always developed during the last few years, causing important changes in the means and methods of agriculture. Those who disregard these develop ments must, of necessity, fail to com-I think this staple the easiest and pete successfully with producers who most simple crop to grow of anything judiciously adopt what is good in the of the list as a solid, substantial health aged farmer tells us that, in his com-

American Government statistics as beans, if dry. In harvesting, I pull in 1879; the quantity exported (both when ripe, put in very small piles, domestic and foreign) from 792,768

THE CARE OF CHICKENS .- All my chicks lie upon ashes, and not upon either straw or hav, as I believe they are not so liable to become infested CHARCOAL AND LIME. - It seems with lice and other vermin, which are in twenty-four hours only thirty-six wholly unnecessary to repeatedly simply destruction to them. They urge upon breeders of poultry the free are allowed out early in the morning: ly the ease in reference to the local whilst garden mold absorbed forty-five use of charcoal, especially in the the chicks go at once en masse down grains; and the fine magnesia seventy- spring and early summer months, if the field, and return in a short time they would have healthy fowls; but with keen appetites for their breakmany things well-known are some- fast; which consists of Indian meal in enables it better to retain the moisture times neglected and forgotten in the equal quantities, well mixed with poultry yard, trouble or loss coming warm water. This I make their The soil, in order to be healthy and on afterward. If charcoal cannot be staple food, and believe that the active, must breathe. A light, porous obtained easily or without the cost of moisture they derive from their soil admits the air and thus it is fed transportation from a distance, the porridge is sufficient to keep them in and greatly invigorated by the atmo- ashes from a wood stove, and the perfect health and above all keeps off long Canada will be invaded by the charred remnants of the fuel will such diseases as diarrhoea and indiges-5. The sun's rays heat a hard soil furnish enough for ordinary use. tion, which makes such a havoc in much quicker than a loose one, and These pounded up into small pieces young broods. And again, from the hotter the sun is, so much greater and thrown to the fowls more plenti- observation, I find that Asiatics go on will be the evaporation from it. So fully when confined than when allow. faster, and fledge more rapidly, than that the hard soil is deprived of its ed to roam at large will be eagerly if they were allowed to drink ad of each fore-wing with a distinct white of the use of lime to promote clean- poultry fanciers, feed often, with fresh 6. The roots of plants can find thier liness and prevent disease. It should soft food, let the broods be well housed, way through a moist, loose soil, in be used freely in the form of white- and keep water from them, beyond search of food, much better than they wash and in other ways where the the moisture they get from their mask hens can get access to it easily, it be. and the grass, and I feel certain that caterpillar stage, which lasts from as well as the owner, and ought, there-7. A soil that is kept loose near the ing necessary in assisting the pro- all will go on better. - Cor. Fancier's A Massachusetts farmer who

lance" is the price we must pay, for crops, says that his plan for years has An English gardener, Mr. Barnes there is no short road to success in been to sow clover on a third part of of Devonshire, in getting an opinion this industry .- The American Poultry his plow land, and let it grow and remain uncut through the entire In all our cropping and planting season and planting corn upon it. farm implements, the plough, con- hoeings; I say, never weed any crop we should remember that the farm is His experience, he says teaches him structed with a roughly made wooden in which a hoe can be got between the our capital, and that increasing its that the clover with its vast amount plants, not so much for the sake of de- producing capacity means adding to of roots, is fully equal to twenty-five stroying weeds and vermin, which our principal, while reducing it is loads of manure per acre. Then he share, with its one handle crooking must necessarily be the case if the taking away the "means by which takes another third part and proceeds

Fattening Sheep for Market.

There are some valuable suggestions your trees escape the blight. Apple in the following essay which was trees will be benefitted by the appliread before a farmers' institute in mers living near large towns: "I now propose to state the man-

to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the into their pens about the 1st of Noextreme discomfort experienced from vember, and commence with a light ordinary accidents of this kind; and feed of corn and oats, having a little tural athority, in a letter to the Times anything which excludes air and pre- cotton-seed meal mixed. This feed is then a feed of good early cut hay, The egg is also considered one of fine or rowen, followed by a feed of the best remedies for dysentery, coarser hay, or straw, at or near noon. Beaten up slightly with or without The sheep should be left to themsugar and swallowed at a gulp, it selves after their last feed. There is tends by its emollient qualities to dothing that will so much check a lessen the inflamation of the stomach sheep in laying on fat as to behold a and intestines, and by forming a strange man with a huge buffalo or transient coating on these organs, to wolf or bearskin overcoat on him, enable nature to resume her healthful walking too and fro in front of their you will not be annoyed with curculio.

cases, and since the egg is not merely to the barn, clean the rack of hay er he has ever tried. medicine, but food as well, the lighter straw giving the sheep a good bed, the diet otherwise, and the quieter and then feed with grain as in the the patient is kept, the more certain morning, with a good feed of prime other merits, is an evidence of thrift hay or rowen. Shut your barn up on the part of the farmers of the

healing properties .- American Poultry always be accessible to the sheep. Do the cost of feeding, etc., is taken into though warm. In the former case waste, and therefore greatest profit. though you will not discover any of the diseases which the sheep is heir to. while in the latter you will be troubled before spring with a large number of of the larger stock of the farm, even pelts without the carcasses.

> feeding of spring lambs. The same will apply to the feeding of other sheep. With the following suggestend your efforts.

those who do raise them. If you have the record .- American Agriculturist. not judgment sufficient to buy your sheep, you had better keep out of the business of feeding. "2. Be regular and systematic in

your feeding, and raise the hay and "Sell your sheep as nearly as you can to those who consume them; you will thus save to yourself from 10 to

profit in feeding sheep as in feeding any other stotk, if a flock is rightly managed, and with immensely less

'I am of the opinion that late feeding is preferable, so as to have your sheep ready for market by the last of April and 1st of May. The markets tains five times as much fat as wheat, for the past few years have then been decidedly better; and it affords the feeder an opportunity to retain the richer food than wheat. Also that fleeces of wool that bring more from our local wool speculators than the fed hens do lay, is a mistake. But whole pelts will bring in market with the wool on."-Stock, Farm and Home Weekly.

Sound Advice.

good language, both in speaking and Company, to be known as the 'Virginia a shovel and fan them out in the abroad was 29.41 in 1879 as against of slang words and phrases. The ent time in this country, the growth longer they live, the more difficult the of the Angora goat has not been a of managing them on a large scale, Wheat exports during 1879 were not acquisition of good language will be; source of very great income to those but the above mode, if rude and primi- much larger to Great Britain than and if the golden age of youth, the engaged, but with a considerable detive, is effectual. I much prefer seed the year previous, but those to France proper time for the acquisition of mand for the goods made from the that is brought from Canada, which increased from 4,337,000 bushels to language be passed in abuse, the un- hair of the goat, and the admirable fortunate victim of neglected educa- adaptation of portions of Virginia to tion is very probably doomed to talk the animal, we may reasonably antici-

Money is not necessary to procure petus given to the Angora goat enterthis education. Every man has it in prise. his power. He has to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears; to form taste from the best speakers and poets of against the loose stones in the meadow, the country; to treasure up choice or become broken by the small ones phrases in his memory, and habituate that get between the gaurds, they are himself to their use, avoiding, at the not pleasant reminders that these obsame time, that pedantic precision and structions should be removed from bombast, which show rather the the surface of the meadow. There is weakness of vain ambition than the no better time for doing this, than just polish of an educated mind.

It is quite probable that before very

army worm, the pest that is making such havoe in the States. The fully developed insect is described by the entomologists as a moth of a dull brown colour, marked in the centre spot, and having an expanse of wing a little over an inch and three-quarters. The moth deposits her eggs in the vention not long ago and adopted for folds of leaves of grass or grain. The themselves the following creed :damage is done by the insects in the fifteen to thirty days. The number fore, to be well manured. We believe of generations in a season varies with in going to the bottom of things, and the climate. In Northern Illinois therefore deep plowing, and enough of there are two broods a year, and three it. All the better if it be a subsoil or more further South. The best means of destroying the pest are the poisons of London purple, Paris green or found it, making both the farm and arsenic, applied by means of a fountainpump or garden-syringe. Where this that every farm should own a good season, plowing it under late the next remedy is impracticable, the digging farmer. We believe that the fertilizer of ditches and pits, with steep sides, of any soil is a spirit of industry, eninto which the worms will fall and soon perish for want of sustenance, is

FARMER, only One Dollar a year.

NO. 45 Don't manure your pear trees with stable manure if you would have

cation, but pear trees won't stand it. Thin soil is best for pears.

In planting young trees firm in the soil with the feet about the roots, and do this several times, as the loose leave large and dangerous cavities under the roots.

After repeated trials I feel satisfied that parafine, when employed with the care that such a powerful agent needs, is one of the greatest boon to gardeners for the destruction of the many insect pests with which plants are beset .- The Garden.

Plant tansy at the roots of your olum trees, or hang branches of the plant on the limbs of the trees, and

A good country fair, among all its country. A poor farmer cares noth-

THE SIZE OF Cows .- The size of the cows a dairyman may desire for his herd, is somewhat a matter of fancy: "Good, pure, running water should but, other things being equal, when not depend on cisterns, pails, or snow. | consideration, the medium-sized cows Sheep need good air, and not too many are the most profitable. Cows are together to do well. I would not have machines for making coarse food into more than twenty-five or thirty in a that of a more concentrated and valulot for feeding. Keep them high and able form, and, like other machines. dry, even if the weather is a little cold, there is a size that does this work rather than low damp and close, with the greatest ease, with the least

KEEPING A RECORD .- A habit of noting the ancestors and date of birth though it be not "full-blood," is a "What I have said applies to the useful one. If a record is of so much value for the best stock, it is at least worth the keeping for the good grade cow, or the mixed bred horse. tions to govern you, success must at- It is often a great convenience to know to what animals a cow in ques-"1. Raise your sheep for feeding, if tion traces her parentage, and it may possible; otherwise purchase direct of be of money value to be able to show

TIME TO CUT TIMBER. - July and August are the best months for cutting timber, that it may be the most durable. The growth of the year is now well nigh over, and if the trees are allowed to lie until the green foliages dries upon them, the greater portion of the sap is thereby withdrawn from the wood and the season-100 per cent. of the profits that othering is rapid and perfect. Cut in midwise go to the middlemen and specusummer, insects are much less liable to "I believe that there is as large a attack the wood which, is an important point with some kinds of timber

like the hickory, etc.

That corn does not provide sufficient fat or albumen for the requirements of a laying hen, while wheat supplies these neccessaries in abundance, is incorrect as to the corn; for corn conand more than three-fourths as much as albuminiods. In fact, corn is a corn-fed hens do not lay, while wheata change from corn to wheat is health. ful and advisable; not that corn is not sufficiently nutritious, but that a variety of food is well for animals.

ANGORA GOAT COMPANY. - The Legis-We advise all young people to lature of Virginia, has recently grantpate a profitable issue to the new im-

> STONES IN THE MEADOW .- As the knives in the mowing machine strike after the grass crop has been taken off, while the surface is comaratively bare, and the stones often loosened by the horse rake, and other implements. A few hours new spent in gathering up the loose surface stones, will be well spent, and may prevent a serious break to the mowing machine. and that in a hurried time of work.

AN AGRICULTURAL CREED.—The agriculturalists of Canada met in con-

We believe that the soil lives to eat, plow. We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they the farmer rich at once. We believe terprise and intelligence; without these, lime, gympsum and guano would be of little use. We believe in good fences, good farm-houses, good Subscribe for the MARITIME orchards and good children enough to gather the fruit.