Maritime Farmer.

Published by the "AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH." Maritime Farmer Association

VOL. I. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1880. NO. 42

GOLDEN ELIXIR!

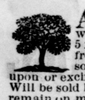
The Great Blood Purifier.

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

PRICE ONE DOLLAR,

☞ For Sale by all Druggists.

Farm for Sale.



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

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

April 1—3 m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property

Near the Mouth of the Keswick,

Bright, on the Road leading to TRIPP SETTLEMENT.

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

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

T. CLOWES BROWN.

Fredericton, Jan. 8, 1 0—tf

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS

IN FREDERICTON.

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

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

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

And several lots on Charlotte and George sts.

For further particulars apply to

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Nov. 27, 179.

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

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

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

Dated May 28th, A. D, 1880.

JOHN SMITH, *Mortgagee*

RAINSFORD & BLACK,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NEAR FREDERICTON

TO LET,

Possession given on the 1st of May.

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

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Feb. 19, 1880—tf

TO LET.

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

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

March 30, 1880

MONEY TO LOAN

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

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

April 29, 1880.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

Tenders will be received until

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next.

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

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary

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

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

Tenders will be received until

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE next.

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

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

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

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

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

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

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

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, March 23rd, 1880

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

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

House for Sale.

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

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

WM. A. McLEAN.

Fredericton, March 25, 1880

1880, FRESH 1880,

GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS.

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

BIRD SEED

IN

Canary, Hemp, Rape, Mair & Millet,

English raised and very fine and pure.

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

GEO. C. HUNT,
Druggist, Queen Street.

April 1,—3m

The Nutritious Condiment FOR HORSES & CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

For sale by

RICHARD H. PHILLIPS.

"SOVEREIGN" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

RICHARD H. PHILLIPS, Agent.

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

F'ton June 3, 1880.—1 m.

12th May, 1880.

The subscribers offer for sale:

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

Field and Garden Seeds.

JARDINE & Co,

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

Thorough-bred Stock.

The subscriber offers for sale, this Spring

CHOICE JERSEY CATTLE,

Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves,

undoubtedly the most valuable breed of cattle for Butter.

Also Bull Calves from superior

Short Horn Cows,

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

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

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

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

Choice Plants for Pots or Bedding.

☞ **All at Low Prices.** ☜

Address, with stamps for replies,

C. E. GROSVENOR.

Canterbury, April 2, 1880.

NEW STORE.

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

opp. County Court House,

with a well assorted stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

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

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

W. R. LOGAN.

F'ton, May 14th, 1880.

GEO. HATT & SONS,

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

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

☞ LOWEST PRICES. ☜

Fredericton, April 15.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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

☞ For particulars apply to undersigned,

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton May 23, 1879.—tf

TIMOTHY and CLOVER,

ON HAND;

30 Sacks Clover Seed,
30 Sacks Timothy Seed.

at lowest rates.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

May 6, 1880.

For Sale or to Let.

THAT valuable property in Kingsclear, known as

"THE SIBBALD FARM."

☞ Possession given immediately. Apply to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

Fredericton, March 25.

Farm for Sale.

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

WILSON & QUINN.

May 20.—1 m.

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.

Poetry.

The Farmer's Life.

The farmer's life is an ancient life,
For Adam once tilled the land;
When turned out of Eden, and sent to toil.
He gathered his bread from the fruitful soil,
By labor of his own hand.

The farmer's life is a toilsome life
It passes in work away;
He brushes the dew from the early grass,
And never once heeds how the hours may pass,
Till he finds the close of the day.

The farmer's life is a noble life,
He is lord of all the land;
He reigns like a king on his rural throne
And the hills and the vales he calls his own,
Where he issues his command.

The farmer's life is a happy life,
He inhales the wholesome air,
From the morning dew and the evening breeze,
And a medicine finds for all disease—
An antidote sure is there.

The farmer's life is an easy life,
He lives on the fertile soil;
When he casts his eye o'er his wide-spread field,
He knows very well it will always yield
Returns for his constant toil.

The farmer's life is a merry life,—
No merrier man than he
With the lark he rises at early dawn,
And goes to his work in the fresh cool morn,
As merry as man can be.

The farmer's life is a pleasant life,
Surrounded by fruits and flowers:
In rich blooming meadows and fields all day,
He passes, in labor, his time away,
Or rests in his cool green bowers.

The farmer's life is a useful life,
As pleasure to all it gives;
By him we are clothed, and by him we're fed,
And to him we look for our daily bread—
For the public good he lives,

The farmer's life is a fav'rite life,
It is free from noise and strife;
And plenty and pleasure supply his cot,
There's nothing he wishes he has not,
Then give me The Farmer's Life.

Agriculture.

To the edtor of the Maritime Farmer:

SIR,—A number of gentlemen met lately at the farm of Mr. Thomas H. Perley, to witness the working of the Masson Superior Cumberland Seeder, Drill and Cultivator, drawn by two horses, and driven by W. G. F. Perley, who worked and managed it. On the first trial, Wheat was put in one hopper, Timothy and Clover mixed in another, and spread broadcast; entire satisfaction was given. The machine was then drivan to an adjoining field and charged with Barley in one hopper, and Timothy and Clover in others; at this second trial it also gave entire satisfaction. These trials were witnessed by the following members of the Sunbury Agricultural Society: Thos. Wagson, (Agt. for the Company,) W. D. Perley, G. A. Sterling, T. O. Miles, George Perley, Jas. Raymond, William Clowes, Charles Brown, John S. Covert, M. P. P., and a number of others. All present seemed pleased with its working-capability, and simplicity of the change from Drill to Broadcast and Cultivator.

The Seeder was lately purchased by the Sunbury Agricultural Society, and given in charge of Mr. Wm. G. F. Perley.

Yours truly,

THOS. H. PERLEY,
President.

Farm Notes.

The season for the planting and sowing of seeds is well advanced. Very many farmers will have finished up their Spring operations by the time this issue reaches our readers, while perhaps a few who are very favorably located, and whom the frost does not trouble until quite late in the Autumn, will continue sowing buckwheat for weeks yet.

EARLY PLANTED POTATOES

have received at least one hoeing, and in many cases have been hilled up. This crop is receiving more attention this year than is generally given to it, on account of the ravages of the bug, or farmers having had but little difficulty previous to this to grow them in any quantity desired. The cultivation of this crop is now so well understood, that large fields are cared for with but comparatively little expense by the frequent use of the cultivator, plough, or horse-hoe.

Farmers as a rule practice ploughing their potatoes in. They should be brushed down before breaking through the ground, this destroys the weeds, and leaves the soil in fine condition for the young plants to shoot through, causing the growth to be rapid and healthy. As soon as they are nicely to be seen in the rows, it will be found advantageous to run the plough or cultivator between the rows, arranging the cultivator so that it will carry the earth away from the plants. The plough may follow in two or three days, turning the soil towards the potatoes and quite near them; little will remain to be done by the hoe, and the task of taking care of the crops is made easy and light. The hilling up process may be done with the horse-hoe or plough in six or eight days after the first dressing, following with the hoe to give them their finishing touch.

CORN

will require a little more attention, and should at least have three hoeings, as the crop is greatly benefitted by frequent stirring of the soil. No weeds should be allowed to make their appearance, and by a frequent use of the plough or cultivator the task of keeping under control is made easy. There is not nearly the quantity of corn grown in the Province that might be with profit. It is considered a good paying crop when grown on good soil, and should our farmers be prevented from growing potatoes on account of the bug, they would probably turn their attention more largely to corn.

The season thus far has been favorable to the farmers so far as the growth of weeds is concerned; should frequent showers occur, however, we shall likely have the usual quantity, when the war upon them will have to be commenced in good earnest—nothing like destroying them in their early growth.

THE TURNIP CROP.

A friend who called upon us a few days ago made some enquiries as to the quantity of turnips likely to be sown, and recommended that a larger breadth than usual should be sown, to supply any deficiency that might possibly occur in the potatoe crop. The suggestion is worthy of consideration, and it is not yet too late to sow them. We have had good sweedish turnips that were sown on the seventeenth day of July, but we would not advise the risk of sowing so late. The twentieth of June is thought to be a favorable time. They are a crop that furnishes a good deal of food to the acre, and where farm help is plenty, can be profitably grown.

The late Senator Brown.

There are few men in the Dominion of Canada that have done more for the improvements of our agriculture than the late Hon. George Brown, whose recent death is so generally deplored. Stricken down by the hands of the assassin, he has passed away from his labors and cares all too soon as our finite minds are wont to decide. His earnest labor in progressive agriculture has done much toward placing Canada in the proud position she occupies to-day. His name will long be remembered in connection with the great improvements which have been made in the stock of the Dominion, and while he was widely known as a public man and journalist of Canada, it is questionable if in any department of his life's work he took greater pleasure than in the production of his splendid herds of Short Horns, which were to be found at Bow Park. No pains or expense was spared to accomplish this object. Cattle were imported from England at great expense from year to year, to keep up the proper crosses and secure the best strains of blood. His success was probably greater than he had anticipated at first. The The annual sales of Short Horns at Bow Park were an event looked forward to as something of continental importance, and at which could be found representatives of the Southern Western, Middle and New England States and from the various Provinces of the Dominion, all meeting to make selections and purchases of animals for their several States or Provinces. Not unfrequently were animals sold to go back to England, the home of the Short Horn, thus proving beyond a doubt that the animals he bred possessed merit of high order. In connection with his interests in agriculture may be mentioned the establishment of the *Canada Farmer*, a semi-monthly journal devoted to the agricultural interests of Canada, and whose columns are always replete with interest to every farmer. We have thus briefly referred to the subject of our hurried sketch as a farmer, desiring to record our regrets that one who had labored so assiduously in the interests of the agriculture of our Dominion should be stricken down so dastardly by a felon's hand.

The Potato bugs are getting very plenty; as soon as the plants appear above ground, they are seized by the greedy pests. We fear the farmers exertions to save the crop will be severely taxed—pick all you can and if they cannot be kept down in that way, resort to poison, give them no quarter.

Cattle for shipment are selling briskly in the Upper Provinces. The business is all the time increasing. This Province is not doing enough yet; the number shipped this year should increase very much—it is sure to pay.

BUCKWHEAT.—We observe a shipment of buckwheat from Montreal to Havre, in France reported. This must be a new trade, we never heard of this grain being sent from this country to Europe before. We can produce any quantity.

"M. Y.," writing from Keswick, wishes to know of a cure for Gaps in chickens. Will some of our Poultry fanciers give the desired information.

Important Meeting of the Queens Central Agricultural Society.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WHEAT HARVEST—TRIAL OF HARVESTERS TO BE HAD.

At a meeting of the above Society held on Monday last, the question of harvesting machines was pretty fully discussed, the Society entertaining the opinion that in view of the increased breadth of wheat sown, one or more harvesting machines in the locality would be a necessity to aid in securing the crop. Farmers within the Society's district have sown fully fifty per cent more wheat than last year, and many are anxious to have the benefits of the grain harvester in their fields at harvest time.

An agent of the Toronto Harvesting Machine Company learning of the mesting of the Society, brought one of their harvesters and set it up for the members to examine, and furnished numerous testimonials as to its value in the field.

In view, however, of the fact that their are several kinds of harvesters to be had, and the desire of the Society to secure the best, it was unanimously decided to write the manufacturers of the different description of harvesting machines (or their representatives) which are manufactured in the Dominion, to take part in a trial of their machines in the month of August, at a time to be named by the Society, which will be when the wheat is sufficiently ripe for cutting. A suitable field of grain will be selected for the competitors, to enable them to operate their machines to the best advantage.

The Society has not yet determined to give any special award to the machine that proves the most successful, but will consider the matter at their July meeting. We are informed, however, that it is their intention to purchase the machine which can carry off the honors of the day. We learn there is some inquiries for harvesters by our farmers, and many are in doubt as to the best machine to purchase. This will afford an excellent opportunity for a satisfactory field trial where all may judge of the merits of each machine in operation. Due notice will be published in the MARITIME FARMER of the time and place when and where the trial will take place.

Good Farming will Pay.

There are some men who question the correctness of the statement "that good farming will pay. We have no doubts whatever on the matter, and believe it possible to give proofs of our assertion.

There is a kind of farming, however, that does not pay, and can never be made to pay. We see instances of it occasionally so glaring, that there can be no difficulty in determining that it does not pay. You can see it in the hungry soil, the calf-starved animals that stand shivering in the cold in the open air and cheerless barn, in the crops that are put in the ground in the Spring in a careless manner, to be partially smothered with weeds, and finished by the cattle breaking in and taking what little of value remains, in the slovenly manner that the farm work is done, and the delapidated state of of the fences. In fact everything about the premises gives the strongest evidences of want of thrift and a compete indifference to order or good taste. Such farming will not pay, nor will any business stand such neglect. To adopt the language of a writer in the *New England Farmer*, "men can cheat one another, but they can't cheat the land. Put crops into the ground in a slip-shod shiftless way and you can count on a poor crop; this is as sure as taxes," and the writer is quite right. Such farmers are under the impression that no one has quite as hard a time as they have, while the trouble is largely in themselves.

We have noticed that the farmer whose fields give evidence of careful cultivation, and in the bountiful crops produced, give the best evidence posisible that the land has been liberally fed; whose stock look sleek and fleshy, and show points of careful breeding; whose farm house and barns, although modest in appearance, are kept neat and tidy; whose fences are laid straight and of the proper height to protect his crops; who attends to underdraining his wet lands; whose dairy products in the form of gilt edge butter and rich nutritious cheese are eagerly sought for and command the best prices; who attends to his farm operations in proper season, and takes one or more good agricultural papers; such a man we have noticed makes farming pay. What we ask is the main spring of our success as a Dominion to day? We answer, our agriculture. For what purpose is the large expenditure being made by the Dominion Government in building the Pacific Railway? in enlarging the canals? but to offer greater and increased facilities to transport the agricultural productions of our great North West. For what purpose have the splendid steam ships which now cross the Atlantic been fitted at great expense for almost a new business, but to accommodate the wants of the cattle trade, which is now assuming such grand proportions under the fostering care of our best agriculturists.

We assert that a good system of farming will always pay. Of course there are times such as we have been experiencing of late, when agricultural produce sold at low figures, because of the general depression which exisied. At such times, all share in the disadvantages which naturally arise from such of things, and we do not for a moment suppose that farmers suffered more in consequence than any other class of our citizens.

We feel sure that the man who will dilligently and skillfully attend to the many duties that farm life makes a necessity, will receive a fair remuneration for his labor.

The Potatoe Bug Again.

We briefly noticed in our last issue that the potatoe bugs had appeared in many localities in the Province, and the farmers were doing their best to get rid of these unwelcome visitors. During the past week we have heard from many localities, the reports from which lead us to believe that great exertions are being made to prevent them from doing as much harm as they otherwise might. Daily examinations of the fields of potatoes that are now in leaf is the rule rather than the exception, and every bug found is at once destroyed.

The bugs have already began to deposit their eggs which may be found upon the underside of the leaves. These are of a redish yellow, and resembles in appearance those deposited by the common blow fly. They are soon hatched and at once commence feeding upon the leaf of the potatoe.

Great fears are expressed that they will prove too many for the farmers and take entire possession of the crop. However, this will not be done without a most determined fight. So far as we have been enabled to learn, they are found in greater numbers on land that was planted in potatoes last year. Many extravagant reports are in circulation as to the large numbers that have made their appearance in some fields and that farmers are already ploughing up their crop. While we are not in a position to deny these reports, we receive them with some doubts as to their correctness. Neither would we advise the ploughing up of the crop in this early stage of the attack. We do not think it best to raise any unnecessary alarm, or knowingly publish any extravagant statement, but would be glad if our readers would give us a plain statement of the facts as they exist, so that we may keep our readers posted as to what the result may possibly be. It is a matter in which all are interested, and any information from the several Counties in the Province will be read with interest.

Hog Cholera--Cure and Preventive.

We are informed by one whom we deem a good practical farmer, that the common poke root (Phytolacco decandra) is an almost infallible cure for the hog cholera. His mode of preparation is to boil it with the feed or separately, and add a liberal quantity of salt to the mixture. It will suffice to boil it with whatever vegetables can be had at this season, and add meal or bran to the liquor after the mess has been cooked. This gentleman noticed that his hogs, when taken sick with cholera, seem very voracious after the root of the poke weed, and that those which could get it usually recovered in a few days. Here is, then, a common natural remedy for that scourge of the swine on every farm, and it is seen that there are other uses for the despised poke weed than those we before knew of. We doubt not there are natural remedies for every disease of man and beast at our very doors, if we only knew what they were.

But it is much better to prevent this malady, if possible, than to cure it, for it is said, with good reason we think, that no hog once attacked with cholera is ever so good a hog after. For prevention we believe in giving frequent messes of cooked food—vegetables with bran, &c. At this season a liberal use of onions for this purpose would be very good, and should form a part of every cooked mess. Besides being in themselves very nutritous, they seem possessed of medicinal qualities of high value that gives tone, strength and elasticity to the system, and enables it to warp off disease. Every farmer ought to have a large boiler for cooking a quantity of stuff at a time, and then the corn and all other feed could be cooked even daily without great trouble or expense. Red pepper, sulphur, copperas, and any medicines, as calomel or quinine could then be given the animals in their feed as often as might be deemed necesaary, and thus all diseases would be staved off and the farmers would have healthy animals and healthy pork.

Bee Notes.

There are several important points to be observed by the novice in bee-keeping:

1. Do not rush unadvisedly into the business like a horse into battle, and paw your way through blindly.
2. Let your motto be, "That which is worth doing is worth doing well."
3. Acquaint yourself with the nature and habits of the bee, by reading some good work on bees.
4. Get two or three colonies of Italian bees, and manipulate them in accordance with the given rules.
5. When you have learned to handle these successfully, you may take charge of more.
6. Always bear in mind that the key of success is in strong colonies.

Swarming.—In writing upon this subject we address ourselves especially to the inexperienced bee-keeper.

Owing to the weak condition of bees, natural swarming will not commence this season as early as usual. Artificial swarming is now general among nearly all practical apiarists. It is urged by some, however, that bees know best when to swarm, and that natural swarms are stronger, and consequently more reliable.

But when permitted to swarm ad libium, bees require constant watching, else swarms may abscond, and leave the apiarist to sigh over his loss as they go glimmering.

Artificial swarming, when properly done, is as reliable and much safer than natural swarming, as it prevents the loss of swarms by absconding. We have not adopted the method usually practiced in this country, of making two colonies out of one. This leaves both colonies quite weak; and if any calamity should befall the forage, and supplies be out short, the bees will be found too weak to be self-sustaining.

We would advise the making of one swarm from five; or if you have not that many from what you have. If five, take two or three frames containing brood and eggs, with the bees adhering, from each of four hives, and place them in your new hive, being careful that you do not get the queens, or more than one. Then remove the fifth hive (which should be the strong one) fifteen or twenty feet away. Do this about the middle of the day, when the bees are at work, and place the new colony where it stood. When the bees return they will be somewhat disconcerted by the change of domicile, but after flying around, and in and out a few times, they accept the situation and go to work. In making the swarm, from two to four combs should contain honey, and be placed at each end of the hive with those that contain brood in the middle. If a queen is not given them they will rear one from the eggs. Now, you have a colony that for any emergency is as good as an old one, less the queen. As fast as the empty frames that replaced the full ones taken out are filled, swarming may be repeated.

Mr. Frank Benton expresses the opinion that the next advance step in American agriculture will be the introduction of Cyprian bees, which are claimed to be superior: first, in brood-rearing; second, greater activity; third, they are more prolific, fourth, they winter well and suffer less from spring dwindling than any other bees. They are of the yellow type, and unexcelled in beauty. These conclusions were based on experiences of foreign apiarians whose only desire is to promote truth.

"Scours" in Calves.

This disease, so fatal to young calves, is most common where cows and calves are housed, and among calves brought up artificially. Apart from hereditary tendency and the new demands on the digestive functions of the young thing, it is mainly due, especially in calves brought up at the pail, to long fasts and subsequent rapid gorging, or to being compelled to drink sour, stale milk, sometimes given too warm. Sometimes, even when fed naturally, the milk contains injurious matters, owing to the cow being over-driven, excited, or having access to foul water, or on account of the milk having been retained too long in the udder. The early symptoms are:—a dirty tail, dullness, disregard of food, abdominal fullness, with fluid, bad-smelling yellow or whitish feces discharged with violence or pain. As treatment, the patient should be removed to a clean, airy but warm box. If put on the milk of a farrow cow, it should have that of one that has calved more recently; and if the health of the nurse fails or the bag cakes, the calf should be supplied from a more healthy source. If the little thing is given to rapid drinking, an artificial teat in the pail for it to suck at will partially remedy the habit. The stomach should be cleared of irritating food and acrid discharges by a dose of one or two ounces of castor oil and a teaspoonful of laudanum. If the skin or membranes of the mouth, nose or eyes, are of a yellowish tint, two grains of calomel and 20 grains of chalk may be added and repeated daily for some time. In the absence of the yellowish tinge, give with each meal a tablespoonful of sherry wine in which one-eighth of the fourth stomach of a calf has been steeped for 24 hours. A tablespoonful of tincture of cinnamon, with 20 grains each of chalk and gum-arabic, will be an excellent addition. Finally, if the abdomen is tense or tender to the touch, it should be rubbed over with a thin pulp made of the best ground mustard and tepid water, and covered with a bandage to prevent drying until it has taken effect on the skin.—[*Ex.*

LAST winter there were killed in France 5328 wild boars, 5036 badgers, 6771 foxes, and 557 wolves and young wolves.