**NEW GOODS** 

Grey Cottons,

White Cottons,

White,

Slate.

Ticking.

Cotton Batting,

2, 21, and 21 yards wide.

42, 45, and 54 inches wide.

Unbleached.

ANGOLA

Drab Jeans.

Apron Checks

Cotton Wadding

1 Case

65, 80, 95 aud \$1.00 a yard.

Taxes in the City of Fredericton, this day. Any person liable to be Assessed in the said City, may, within Thirty Days after the publication of this Notice, give to me, the said Principal

consolidate and amend the Law relating to the levying, assessing, and collecting of Rates and Taxes in the City of Fredericton." Forms can be had from the Mayor, City Clerk, or the undersigned

he Assessment Roll being made out, if dissatis-

appeal to the Assessors by petition, in strict

SPLENDID

Farming Property

FOR SALE,

A LL that Valuable Landed Estate, being the land situate in the Parish of Studholm, Kings County, with the several farm houses and

Esq., and comprising part of what is generally

known as the Studville property.

The above property, containing about 1100

acres, a considerable portion of which is inter-vale, is situated on the River Kennebecasis and

sold all together, or in lots to suit purchasers.

Most or the land is in a high state of cultivation

and is admirably adapted for farming, and espe-

cially for grazing purposes.

Terms of sale reasonable and will be made

known, and plans of the property shown and any information given on application to FINNE-MORE MORTON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Sussex Kings County; or to W. Z. EARLE, Esq., Civil

Engineer, Union street, St. John, or to the Subscriber at Fredericton.

LAND FOR SALE.

Royal Road, being a part of Lot number two.

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the "Maritime Farmer Association," held this day, it was

F'ton, Sept. 28, 1878.

F'ton, April 3, 1878.

It comprises several farms and will be

Dated this 5th day of February, 1880.

Mayor, City Cierk, or the Assessors, ac-

HARRIS S. ESTEY,

Principal Assessor

Seal Brown,

Mixed Brown,

WUL. I.

# JAMES D. HANLON,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker,

KING STREET, FREDERICTON, N.B.

### Undertaking





Prompt attention given to Country Orders.

Wood-Seat Hand-Made CHAIRS, cheap for cash Barbers' Chairs, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables, &c.

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

Furniture Neatly Repaired. Fredericton, Dec. 4, 1879.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

QUEEN

SFWING MACHINES.

## "RAYMOND!"



Needles, Fine Oil, and repairs for

Come to Phoenix Square and read the D. McCATHERIN.

### PRACTICAL PLUMBING

ESTABLISHMENT. THIS establishment now having two thor-

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly Practical Plumbers and Gs Fitters in their employ, are prepared to attend to TERS in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business, would do well to apply to us

for estimates before going elsewhere A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS RURN-GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTINGS, al

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

Prices to suit the times. J. & J. O'BRIEN. Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B. F'ton, Aug. 10, 1878.



TENDERS

New Legislative Buildings CEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Legislative Buildings," will be received at the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Frederic-

THURSDAY, WE are instructed to offer the following Lore

4th day of March next BUILDINGS at Fredericton, according to partment after Monday next. Tenders to give

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily to be P. A. LANDRY.

# H. RUTTER,

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, ?

SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER

WHIPS, BRUSHES, CURRY COBS,

BLANKETS. BITS, Etc., Etc. Repairing with neatness and despatch. AT THE OLD STAND,

Fton, April, 20, 1878.

Opposite the County Court House.

hat a Call or Assessment of ten per cent on the Capital Stock of the "Maritime Far twenty days from this date, which said amount of ten per cent on the Capital Stock of the said on, is hereby required to be paid to me at the Office of the said Association in the City of Fredericton, within twenty days from t

Fredericton, Feb. 11, 1880

F. I. MORRISON. Secretary-Treasurer.

#### FREDERICTON, N. B., FEBRUARY 26, 1880.

No. 2. Reminisences of the Farmers Association

Agriculture.

Resuming our remarks on the reresentative character of the Farmers' Association as assembled at its last Annual Meeting, and having already noted the representatives from Car- this fine County. leton, York and Sunbury, Queen's will be next in order. The repre-Grey Sheetings, sentatives from this County were Thos. O. Donnell, Geo. L. Colwell, Fraser Fox, Charles Slipp, Amasa White Sheetings, tral, and the County Farmers' League. its delegates have given proof of their attachment to agricultural pursuits and their sincere desire for the gen-

eral prosperity of the Province The gentleman whose name is first on the list of delegates, resides in the Parish of Johnston, and claimed to be the representative of the small farmers. He might well have added the successful men also. Mr. O. Donnell is always listened to with interest, and pile must be increased to sufficient his plain matter of fact argument Silk Drab. always tells in the interest of the subject under discussion. Messrs. G S. Colwell, Israel Slipp, and Charles Slipp reside in the Parish of Cambridge, are extensive farmers, as are Messrs. Israel and Fraser Fox, who quite common in many of our agri. found growing on our alluvial soils is

reside in the Parish of Gagetown. Messrs. John Slipp, Amasa Merritt. and S. L. Peters reside in the Parish of Hampstead. Mr. Slipp has probably the largest herd of Short Horns interest in breeding good stock. Mr. Merritt is an extensive farmer, and has the honor of representing his Parish at the Municipal Board, as does Mr. Charles Slipp, of Cambridge. Of Mr. Peters, who, for the past three years has filled the position of Secretary of the Association, we have only to say that, from the manner in which his reports have been received, he may feel assured that his efforts were

appreciated. The delegates from Westmorland were, Mr. F. George, Har. Humphrey, Howard Trueman, Thos. Pickard and O. E. Flewelling, representing the Agricultural Societies of the County Mr. George is largely engaged in the dairy interest, manufacturing mostly cheese. In a recent visit to his farmstead, we were much pleased with the arrangement of his farm buildings and his system of cooking food for his stock, which he claims pays well. He is a pleasing speaker and well posted on all matters connected with agriculture. Mr. Humphrey is recognized as the champion of the Model Farm and Agricultural School Movement; is largely engaged in fat ening cattle for the English M ket, having 40 head now feeding, and which he purposes shipping at an early day. Mr. Trueman may be said to be the essayest of the Association, and his contributions have received the kindly notice by the press as well as the thanks of the Associa-

Mr. Pickard is well informed and as they are by sallies of wit and humor are always enjoyable and give zest to the proceedings. We were of profit. glad to meet with our friend O. E. farmer of the Parish of Salisbury. There are few in our Province who take a greater interest in agriculture, and who are more willing to communicate their successes to their brother farmers. The delegation from Westmorland was a strong one, repretelligence of the agricultural com-

munity of this fine County. St. John County was represented by as related by him on the subject of

all pronounced jolly good fellows. and in the character of mine host were admitted by all to be a great is absorbed by the mealy substance of success. The arrangements for the the vegetable until it becomes sodden most fastidious could desire, and the hearty good will with which it was ten wholesome; they should never be dered was exceedingly gratifying. The placed in a covered dish, nor allowed

Roach, R. E. McLeod, George Slipp, done.

O. Roswell Arnold, Colonel Beer, Brown, Harrison and others, who, so far as we had an opportunity of entertained, will not soon be forgotnamed consisted of J. B. S. Raymond, mond, I. E. Fairweather, and A.

We are, however, justified in saying John Slipp, Isaac Fox, Israel Slipp, that the delegation was an able one, Merritt, and S. L. Peters, represent- knowledge of the requirements of greatly increasing the productions of among the trees one can tell at ing the Agricultural Societies of progressive agriculture. We have Cambridge Union and Queen's Cen- thus hastily sketched the personnel ests in the Association and the interests tellectual capacity, it was a most increasing the productions of our own the sugar house, and process of manuwhich it fosters, and at every session gratifying success, while we have no may be anticipated from so successful a meeting.

Chit-Chat on Farm Topics

The winter is swiftly and quietly passing away, reminding us that what work has been planned for the winter's operation will have to be attended to forthwith. The proportions to withstand the demands of the year. The additional fencing required will have to be put where ous lime kilns, which are becoming

operations. Those who have had experience in the use of ice for dairy in the Province and takes a great purposes, will not let the present favorable opportunity pass by without laying in a sufficient quantity for their use, while those who have not enjoyed its benefits would do well to take a hint from those who believe in its absolute necessity to make the most out of their dairy products.

with whom we have conversed of late, express the opinion that their cattle appear to have consumed a greater proportion of food this winter than is common for them to do.

count of the severity of the weather, the cost of manufacture lessened. not being so good as usual? The while the hay seems to be of fine quality, yet the great difference is because the cattle, as a rule, came to

show signs of activity in St. John, hole should be about three fourths purchasing for the United States Market, which will not bear very from iron and galvanized, but when large prices, as we learn by U. S. these cannot be conveniently had, a tion for the writer. The position of Market does not exceed from 50 to papers the current price in the Boston Secretary of the Association, which 60 cents per bushel. The proposition he now holds, will give him additional started by some of the citizens of St. relief meets with hearty approval, and takes a deep interest in agricultural without doubt will be successful. pursuits. His criticisms accompanied There are large quantities of potatoes part shaved down to lead the sap into still in the hands of farmers who are the dish, anxious to dispose of them at prices that will leave them a small maargin

From all we can learn potatoes will this year as last. Farmers are fear- a scar. ful of the ravages of the Bug and do not care to risk too much. The low prices, too, will have an effect upon

their extensive cultivation. materially affected by the different senting, as it did, the wealth and in- ways of cooking them, unless they are can be no doubt but that a tin pail waste is about one fourth, and as most Thos. Davidson, Esq., a very success of the mineral elements lie next the ful farmer, whose valuable experience skin they are generally cut away with out!ay of capital. Dishes made from ounce in a pound. The waste in baked potatoes if peeled is about one Kings County, whose delegates are fourth; if they are eaten in their skins the next we have to notice, and which there is but little waste. Baked potawhich escapes in the bursting of the starch cells begins to condense, and

The Sugar Interest.

Sugar from the maple when pro-C. I. Smith, A. B. Hayes, Silas Ray- sidering that it can be obtained with- the bucket is empty or full,

To notice individually this large fixtures necessary for its manufacture, painted, one side white the other red representation would occupy more it would appear to be within the reach In starting on the days operations, we space than we can give to this article. of all classes in our rural districts, will imagine that the red sides of the wherever the maple is found,

not only in debating talent, but in the good time to make preparations for side is turned up, so that in passing this delicious sweet for the season glance and without going to look which will in a few weeks be at hand. whether the tree has been visited or peared to us in session; and we feel The high price of cane sugar and the not. safe in saying that, in point of in- necessity for economizing, as well as soil, are all incentives sufficient to facture urge a greater effort being made than formally. Large maple forests exist in New Brunswick that have never yet been scarred by the sugar maker, while large numbers of our rural place, to attend to the manufacture of sugar from them, and thus make

maple, the rock, or sugar maple, (acer it is wanted. The preparations ne- saccharinum) stands at the head cessary for the burning of the numer. of the list. The white maple, (a fact that its use is greatly on the indasycorpum) particularly when it is crease. also found to produce a nice sweet King's County, on the line of road The manure, too, has to be drawn sap, and in some localities is quite to the distant fields, ready for spring extensively used for the production of Norton, we found that the farmers

The quality of the sap steadily improves in those sugaries that are tapped year after year, and it has been found by actual experiment that rapidly grewing trees with large spreading tops are the most profitable to the manufacture. So far as location of the sugary is concerned, it A large number of the farmers difference. A southern or western exposure will start a few days earlier spring; of course like all other forms of labor the closer the sugar orchard The question is asked, is it on ac- is to the dwelling, so in proportion is or in the feeding qualities of the hav the orchard should be situated on a side hill, it would be best to place the prevailing opinion seems to be, that, boilers at the lowest point, as the sap could be conveyed to the boiling house with greater ease.

There are quite a number of methods the barns in quite a thin condition, of tapping, but we take it that the owing to the shortness of the fall great object is to secure the greatest pasturage. We are inclined to the flow of sap with the least possible inlatter as being the correct opinion, as jury to the tree, and we therefore have it is thoroughly well understood that no hesitancy in recommending it to animals in poor flesh are larger con- be done with an auger or bit, and insumers of food than those in good serting a tube spout. An auger bit is much more convenient and the work The potatoe trade is beginning to more rapidly done with an auger. The but with little prospect of an advance an inch in diameter, and bored about in price. We hear of buyers offering one inch deep, at the first tapping, 70 and 75 cents per barrel for Early which may be deepened to say one Rose. Some three or four buyers are inch and a half as the season advances.

The best sap spouts are those made good substitute is made from cedar, by boring say three inches in the end with a three eighth bit, then rounding opportunities for the use of his ready John, to invite farmers to contribute the end to fit the hole made by the bit the signs of progress made by our potatoes for seed purposes to the pea- in the tree; the other end of the piece farmers in this direction, and that santry of Ireland, and in aid of the is to be shaved down to the pole made by the bit and a crease made in the

In tapping, the greatest care should be exercised to avoid unnecessary injury to the tree, and prevent the bark Flewelling, who is an enterprising not be nearly so extensively planted from being removed as this will leave

For the vessel necessary to receive the sap as it flows from the tree, every variety is used, and we simply recommend those who purpose going into portion of their barn room can be How Cooking Affects Potatoes .- the business to take that kind that is The nutritive value of potatoes is not the most easily obtainable. There wasted in peeling; when potatoes are such as was described in a previous peeled before cooking, unless they are issue of the FARMER, is in the long horses, large and very thinly pared, the run the best and cheapest; but to obtain these would require quite an

In gathering the sap, either horses or oxen may be used; the sled should be quite short and made something like a bob sled with two benches, with they are soft; after that the steam the centre so that a molasses cask will set nicely into the hollow, Fasten the cask on tightly with bung uppermost, in which should be placed a they had waited a long time for their the ear, &c., may be given to poultry endeavoring to disturb the animal comfort of visitors was all that the and heavy; if baked potatoes are large size funnel for convenience in owners to raise money to buy the freely, and these will all be relished. and train him to remain quiet under served at the right point of cooking pouring in the sap. A large size corn. faucet should also be inserted in the end with which to draw off the sap. kindness and hospitality of Thos. to stand an instant after they are This method saves the necessity and and shun that which is bad. - Maine condition than when fed in any other derstand the matter, and refrain from expense of a small pump, which would Farmer.

be required to empty the cask when the faucet is not provided.

In gathering the sap, particularly judging, were the principal men who perly manufactured, can be made as when the trees are some distance nice as any product from the sugar from each other, is quite an object cane, the crystalization being as per- to have some mark by which you fect, and the flavor superior; and con- may readily tell at a distance out any previous preparation in the rather whether the tree has been Kennedy, making altogether a good way of planting, cultivating, or ma- visited or not. To accomplish this representation of the agriculturists of nuring, simply by the expenditure of Mr. Wetmore of Clifton, has the covers a few dollars, for boilers and other to his tin pails previously referred to, covers are up. When the tree The present would seem to be a visited and the pail emptied, the white

In our next issue we will refer to

The Application of Lime to the

It was a matter of general regret that this question (as suggested by population can well afford the time at the Committee on subjects for discus the season when the flow of sap takes sion at the recent meeting of farmers) was not discussed, from the fact that there is a growing interest felt as to saving of thousands of dollars annually its advantages and the best method of application. We do not purpose in Of the various varieties of the this article to discuss the different soils which lime is found to benefit but to simply draw attention to the

In passing through that portion of leading from head of Belle Isle to were making preparations for burning lime during the coming Spring to quite a large extent. In some parts of the road every second or third farm had its kiln either already made or preparations well advanced for its construction. From Norton to Sussex we observed like preparations, but on not quite so extensive a scale. does not appear to make very much In conversing with a number of farm. ers who reside on the Mill Stream, we learned that quite extensive preparain the spring, while a northern or tions were going on for burning lime, eastern will hold out longest in the and that its use on their soils in the past had given good satisfaction. All through this portion of King's there is quite extensive lime stone forma tion, and the farmers are preparing to take advantage of it. Through certain portions of Queen's County this same formation extends, and in the vicinity of the locality in which the Queen's County Society is located, large quantities are burned for the farmers. So great an interest ha been created of late, that the Agricul tural Societies located in Chipman and Cambridge, in Queen's, are each constructing kilns and securing the lime stone from the County of St. John for burning. Mr. Ferris, of Grand Lake, is also constructing a kiln which he

expects to make the best in the Pro-For many years the Agricultural Society of Kent County has burned large quantities of lime for the use of its members, and from the various reports of that society and the persistency with which they still continue to manufacture lime, it must be supposed that the results are beneficial to a large extent. We shall refer to this matter again. In the Mari- life. time Provinces we are glad to note efforts are being put forth to draw from the soil the largest possible

Things I Have Noticed.

I have noticed that the poor fences make unruly stock and bad neigh-I have noticed that there are far-

mers who are afraid to trust their farms, and their farms show it. I have noticed that there are farmers who feed their mowings spring and fall, and usually a considerable

I have noticed that if a team gets set," it is better economy to take a part of the load from the waggon than to take a part of the flesh from the

I have noticed that the man who can manage his own and his neighbor's business successfully, is the coming man. At any rate he has not

Potatoes vs. Wheat.

There are some people in this Province that advocate potato culture, instead of growing wheat to the extent required for home consumption, claiming that farmers can make more by growing potatoes for sale and buy our bread with the proceeds. Now, with all due deference to those who hold such opinions, we claim that s not in the interests of our farmers to turn their attention largely to the production of potatoes at the expense of wheat culture, as we think can be proven. We claim it to be a safe rule to look after home interests first To cultivate as much of the different kinds of farm produce as will be required to meet home wants. In doing

best for potatoes, then we say cultivate them. There can be no question as to the ability of New Brunswick to grow large quantities of this esculent, and if we could always rely on, say 92 ets. per barrel on our farm for them, there would be a margin of profit to the growers, but when there is no certainty of their value, and like the present year, with little demand, they prove anything but a paying crop, At present prices it would take about ten and one half barrels potatoes to buy one barrel of good family flour, and to this should be added the cost of putting them in the market, which at this season of the year, is considerably increased over that of the au-

for export, that will yield the best

results. If the prospect is considered

tumn. It is very generally conceded that New Brunswick has grown about one half the wheat flour that is usually consumed in a year. We wil therefore be compelled to draw from Ontario the balance to supply our wants, which will probably take somewhere about one hundred and forty thousand barrels. This probably cost us, say seven dollars and a quarter per barrel, or a total of one million and fifteen thousand dol-

To secure this sum we will have to dispose of one million four hundred and fifty thousand barrels of potatoes, admitting that this quantity could be sold for seventy cents per barrel, to this, however, must be added the cost of delivery at the various markets. equal from 15 to 20 cents per barrel. so that the net sum received could not exceed 55 cents per barrel. We leave the reader to add the number of barrels required to be sold to make up the cost of transportation. Now what are the facts? That we cannot find a market for this quantity of potatoes this season is morally certain, and that the money necessary to purchase our flour will have to be drawn from

will do well not to listen altogether to those who would dissuade them from increasing their growth of wheat thrown from the houses of the whites, for 1880, but strive to meet the posi- and begging piteously for food. The tive requirements of the Province by Indians are eager to learn farm work. extending the growth of our bread producing plants, so that we shall be thirty-five miles south-west from Fort secure from the necessity of drawing MacLeod, at the foot of the Rocky from other countries the necessities of Mountains. The spot selected is a

We hope to hear of a determination on the part of all our farmers to come feet deep, with good natural drainage. to the front and vie with each other, Mr. H. J. Taylor, the Superintendent, not only as to who shall grow the arrived last summer, and began work largest crops per acre, but also who at once. Two log houses have been will contribute the largest quantity to make up the deficiencies of the past and 10,000 rails cut for fencing. Had

#### Vegetable Food For Poultry.

Any of the roots-as potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c. - when boiled and mixed with corn and rye meal make The settlers, he writes, strongly an excellent and economical daily food favour the farm, as a means not only for poultry. In this form towls are of solving the Indian problem, but of fond of the diet, and it works very aiding in the development of the kindly with them.

to their chickens, generally whole ous coal, and gold has been found in corn, from year's end to year's end. the sand thrown up in digging a well And where large numbers of fowls on the farm .- Toronto Mail. are kept it is often considered too troublesome to supply cooked vegetables for the fowl stock, the dry feed But there is nothing that is so great

also, which are quite as valuable as and occasionally pushing the shafts to I have noticed that some farmers are the roots mentioned for use among cause the breeching to press on the plant no corn, saying they can buy it poultry in their season. The leaves hind-quarters, or pulling them sidecheaper than they can raise it, and of turnips or carrots, raw cabbages at wise to interfere with the crupper, or have seen their cattle look as though any time of the year, green corn in in any way that may be possible. I have noticed that it is a good plan given them be of some sort of vege- kick as he pleases, the shafts can not to take notice of the good and bad, so table, and green, fowls will constantly be hurt, as they are raised at every that we may follow whatever is good be found in better thrift and in finer attempt. In time the horse will unway .- Poultry Yard.

NO 26

About Country Roads. The first essential to a good road is sufficient drainage. Unless the roadbed is dry it is difficult to draw a load over it. Drainage may be secured by means of a ditch sufficiently wide and deep to carry off the water as it falls.

Unless ditches are carefully constructed however, they will become filled with leaves, sticks, and soft earth that washes down from the road. Ditches course of the year generally become be sloping. In many roads there is a depression in the centre, and when this is the case it is impossible for the

Most country roads are wider than making and repairing it. A country have done this farmers can determine road having a space of twenty feet for what particular crop they can grow travel is sufficiently wide for all practical purposes. A better slope may better drainage will be secured. A road only twenty feet wide will receive twice the amount of beating down by the same amount of travel as one that is forty feet wide. Ruts are less likely to be formed on a road not be worn in a road that is dry, and raised and the entire surface is sloping harder a road-bed is packed the more readily will water run from it into

After a road has been made in proper shape, or such materials as the ocality affords, and it has become beaten down by continued travel, it should be put in a condition that will render it a delightful driveway. The entire surface should be levelled and

the track straightened. In many highway districts there are deposits of gravel on hand that is of very little value for farming purposes, and which can accordingly be purchased for a small sum. Many public-spirited farmers would give gravel on their places for the purpose of covering roads. With a supply of gravel in the vicinity, farmers would provement of the roads they use lmost every day in the pursuit of business or pleasure. A finely-gravelled road is a luxury which any one can enjoy without cost. By concert of action a highway may be covered with gravel with small expense. The material may be hauled at times

when men and teams have very little to do.—Chicago Times. An interesting account of what the Government farm, near Fort MacLeod, is doing for the agricultural training of the Indians of that section is furnished by a correspondent, who for over thirteen years has been intimately acquainted with that region. He bears the strongest testimony to the exemplary patience and endurance of the Indians, whose sufferings from hunger and privation are extreme, owing to the absence of the buffalo and the disappearance of other game. He has witnessed the most In short we claim that our people heartrending scenes of distress at Fort MacLeod, women and children at the last extremity of starvation, eagerly pouncing upon the garbage and are industrious and docile. The Government farm is located about good one, in every respect suitable for agricultural purposes, the soil

being heavy black loam, about five erected, with sheds, corrals, &c., a bundred acres of land turned over. it not been for the unaccountable delay in forwarding oxen and horses, much more could have been done. Our correspondent says it is the opinion of the settlers that an Indian ring has been formed with the object of preventing progress in this direction. country. A coal mine has been dis-Most experienced breeders think it covered about one mile from the farm, necessary to dole out dry grain only yielding a superior quality of bitumin-

TRAINING OF A KICKING HORSE .- A method of curing a kicking horse, or of training a colt to withstand any unusual pressure or contact of the harness behind, is described as follows: The animal is harnessed, as usual, to the shafts of a buggy or waggon; the shafts are then separated from the vehicle, being kept from horses have a habit of stopping at for years, and we have found it highly trailing on the ground by straps or every liquor saloon they have come advantageous, as compared with any cords from the crupper. The horse There are other kinds of vegetables manner, the driver walking behind, But if at least one-half of all the food the disturbance. The horse may

kicking .- American Agriculturist.

it. The analysis of potatoes boiled the bark of the white birch, answer a arrived yet. system being the handiest, of course. drainage, proved very interesting to in their jackets shows that they con- good purpose, and where this cannot Also a Lot situate in the Parish of Soutnamr I have noticed that some farmers tain double the quantity of the salts be had, dishes made from the poplar, ton, adjoining on the southeast a tract of land granted to Michael Knapp and five others on the the Association. We found that it swear with their tongues, and some a help to the poulterer, first and last, of potash which remains in those that Nackawicae Stream, and known as Lots Num-ber One and Two, granted to Henry Morehouse was a matter of general regret that have been peeled; besides this importwith their milking-stools. The cows either in the cost or through the bene. fir, or any soft wood, will be found to and George Morehouse, containing four hundred and forty acres, conveyed by Thomas Murray to the late Benjamin Wolhaupter. prefer the former style, but the devil fits to be derived to the stock, as a St. John County had not contributed ant fact, potatoes boiled in their answer a good purpose. regular feed every day of cooked vege more largely to the membership of the jackets do not waste more than an I have noticed that some farmers' tables. We have tried this practically For terms and particulars apply to

> I have noticed also that the horse other method of feeding. and driver resemble each other in this will conclude this hasty sketch, were toes should be served the moment bunks fitted to them and hollowed in respect; each wears a staring coat.