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

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

NO 31

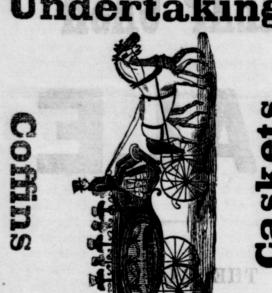
Maritime Farmer Association

## 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, White, 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. PRACTICAL

## PLUMBING. GAS FITTING

ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and Gs FIT-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 Cotton Batting, 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 the premises at shortest notice.

Prices to suit the times. J. & J. O'BRIEN, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. I.

### F'ton, Aug. 10, 1878. Estate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Will of James Bryson, late of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Trader, has been duly proved in the Probate Court of the County of York, and administration thereof granted to the undersigned in due form of law. All persons having legal claims upon the estate are request-ed to present the same, duly attested within three months for payment, and all persons in debted to the estate are required to make immediate payment to either one of the subscribers. Dated 25th February, A. D., 1880, BRI DGET E. BRYSON, Executrix of the last will of James Bryson.

JOHN McDONALD, LAND FOR SALE.

A Lot situate in the Parish of Douglas on the Western side of the Old Cardigan Road, and lying between the Old Cardigan Road and the Royal Road, being a part of Lot number two, granted to John Colling and conveyed by the late Benjamin Wolhaupter, containing forty acres more or less. Also a Lot sit ate in the Parish of Southampton, adjoining on the southeast a tract of land granted to Michael Knapp and five others on the Nackawicac Stream, and known as Lots Number One and Two, granted to Henry Morehouse and George Morehouse, containing four hundred and forty acres, conveyed by Thomas Murray to the late Benjamin Wolhaupter.

For terms and particulars apply to FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW,

## Notice of Sale.

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

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Weigh Scales in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on MON-DAY the Fourteenth day of June next, at land and premises "situate, lying, and being i the Parish of Saint Marys, County of York rods; thence in a northerly direction five and Bridge Road, above mentioned; thence southerly along the said Bridge Road four rods to the place of beginning, making a Gore Lot," being the property leased to said John H. Long and outsa B. Long by Thomas F. Barker and William A. Barker, by Indenture of Lease duly recorded in York County Records, Book J 3, December in the year of our Lord one thousand of years therein yet to come and unexpired and all the priveleges to the same belonging.

The above sale will be made under Power of the eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, made between the said John H. Long and Louisa B. Long of the one part, and the undersigned Jane Dibblee of the other part, recorded in Book J 3 of York County Records, pages 349, 350, 351 4 52, default having been made in paymats. be moneys secured by said Indenture Dated March 9tn, A. D., 1880. JANE DIBBLEE.

RAINSFORD & BLACK,

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NEAR FREDERICTON

Possession given on the 1st of May. THAT pleasantly situated House and premises about three and a half miles above Frederic-

on, 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 RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Feb, 19, 1880-tf

## **NEW GOODS**

Grey Cottons, Grey Sheetings,

White Cottons, White Sheetings,

2, 21, and 21 yards wide.

## 42, 45, and 54 inches wide.

## KNITTING COTTON.

Unbleached. Seal Brown. Mixed Brown.

# ANGOLA

Ticking. Drab Jeans, Apron Checks,

1 Case

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

## VALUABLE PROPERT FOR SALE,

Fredericton, February 26, 1880

situate at the Mouth of the Nackawick, in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York. THE Subscribers are authorized to sell

der is good land, the greater portion of which is covered with a fine growth of hardwood, hem.

and at H. A. DAVIDSON'S, Esq., near Halfway by the premises during the summer season.

There are two small houses and two barns on he premises, and there is a Grist and Saw Mill. two miles of the lot, and as there is a very large quantity of hem'ock on the premises, and as bark is increasing in price, this makes the pro

For further particular apply to the undersigned in Fredericton or to H. A. Davidson, Dum-RAINSFORD & BLACK. Fredericton, March 23rd, 1880

## SPLENDID FOR SALE

Esq., and comprising part of what is generally vale, is situated on the River Kennebecasis and close to Apohaqui Station, on the Intercolonial Station. It comprises several farms and will be 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 Sub-

T. CLOWES BROWN. Fredericton, Jan. 8, 1880-tf

## 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, de-For particulars apply to undersigned, RAINSFORD & BLACK.

## Poetry.

### For the "Maritime Farmer." CONSOLATION.

We will not mourn the season's gone, Since He has taught us how to pray His watchful eare will lead us on,

His loving mercy smooths the way. When wild and furious storms prevail. And gloomy darkness wraps the sky; Our God will calm the angry gales,

And set his radiant bow on high.

Still Father, guide our steps aright From morning's dawn till evening's shade And keep us ever in thy light, And grant Thy all sustaining aid.

The longest life is but a breath, A fleeting smile, a weary sigh; But Thou, all glorious conquerest death And crowneth faith with victory.

Fredericton, March 26, 1880.

## Agriculture.

On Granges To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer: SIR,—At the request of a "New Brunswick Farmer," I will state in a plain manner some of the advantages of the Grange, from the stand point in a yield of profit or so many blessings which I view it, though I cannot do as the time and labor devoted to sefull justice to the subject. To constitute a successful farmer, a man must Silk Drab. know how to raise the largest crops with the least expense without de-

the most remunerative. As there are many branches stock fattening or fruit raising, he to bear upon it, and to school that mind he must be observant, must exof intelligent farmers; to diffuse that knowledge is, or ought to be, the

grand object of Agricultural Societies, Farmers' Clubs, and Granges. But Granges take a wider range. either of the others, for in the Grange toil of raising the water added, rather is an interchange of ideas from one another, essays are read, and discussion about the best method of raising domestic manufactures, floral and household decorations, and any subject that makes the home attractive and farming life pleasant, by the lady

Another object is to break up the solation that now exists among farmers, making farming dull and plodding without recreation or amusedivision Granges have their social enjoyment equal to any other class. Another, is to keep well posted on the as to enable members to dispose of their piy. surplus produce and stock by cooperation wherever it will pay the best for example, see the action taken by the Grangers of Nova Scotia. Another, a prominent position as if he belonged to the professional class.

The secret signs, etc., are as a passhe is no imposter. There are but few of the many advantages to be derived Farming Property from the Grange, I hope some of the gers were organized all over the coun-LL that Valuable Landed Estate, being the try they would not only be the means of doing good, but would so strengththing else) would not be withheld.

tice, (and they would not ask for any In looking over the North British Agriculturist, March 3rd, I see the Balisnasloe Board of Guardians unani- feet above the level of the ram, mously resolved to accept 180 tons of potatoes, at £11.10 per ton, that is commission, etc., that is necessary to send them from St. John to Ireland, it must leave a handsome profit to the tage. You will see by the Colchester Sun, that the Grangers have loaded one ship with potatoes for Great Britain and sent one of their members

loading two more for the same place. tatoes, and for want of concentrated action among the farmers, are now selling their potatoes from 40 to 50 hand.

year there must have been raised one will raise the water in the supply pipe third more, or 1,500,000 barrels. Take out of that quantity as much as is required for home consumption and it will leave an immense quantity to dispose of somewhere.

CHARLES McGIBBON. Douglas, March 26th, 1880.

## Water Supply on the Farm.

There are few things on the farm that give more general satisfaction than a never failing supply of good water, when it is to be had convenient to the dwelling house and cattle yards. It is somewhat surprising that many farmers remain content to drive their cattle long distances to the brook or spring, or to carry all the water necessary for household purposes, when by a small outlay of labor this indispensable can be brought within easy distance of the house and barns. Of course, reference is had to localities where springs or the sources of supply are on higher ground than the dwellngs or barns, which, when so situated, can, by means of pipes (either of wood or iron) laid below the frost,

be led to the place desired. We cannot just now think of anything in connection with the labors of farm life that really gives so large curing a constant supply of water for

the dwelling, dairy and stables. To bring the water from the hillteriorating the soil, and to convert side or any elevation requires no the surplus into that which will be scientific skill, as its own weight will, in any ordinary pipe, cause it to rise farming, some farmers make a spe- to the level of the fountain or supply ciality of one and some of others; to and under such circumstances, may carry out that branch successfully, be accomplished at a cost of from 70 whether it be raising roots, cereals, to 90 cents per rood when the pipes are of wood, and from \$1.25 to \$1.50 perimentalize, and get the experience sinking wells, as all the water needed about a farm has to be raised, therefore, by means of pumping, and necessarily becomes quite a serious item in the daily labor. However, we grappling with more subjects than greatly prefer to have wells with the

crops and fattening stock are held by and sources of water supply are to be the men; and on different methods of had, but on account of their being situated at considerable distance below the level of the house or barns, cannot be utilized in the manner previously described. Science, however, now comes in and

than drive the stock long distances.

with the assistance of that ingenious machine known as the hydraulic biographical notice of the late Mr. ment. Wherever Granges have been ram, enables us to take the water out Gray, who gave to this quartely reformed and are in good working of the brook or spring a hundred feet port the last labors of his life. order, the members of the sub and or more below the level of the dwell-

of inspecting one of these very useful Barley. machines in operation on the farm of Oats, by united action, to be able to defend Edward J. Peters, Esq., of Kingston. their interest when clashing with King's County, and as the subject of Timothy, others, such as rings formed, cheapen- water supply is of interest to every ing their produce by standing between farmer, we will give our readers the \$15.30, Hemp, \$55.20, Tobacco, \$74.00. There are other objects, all tending to benefit of eur investigations, A fine create a higher manhood and higher stream of water runs through the pended in preparing the Report, which community that a person can invest purposes, the mills, however, were an immense amount of information. his capital in farming, and it can be swept away by a rapid rise of water and a colored map of each County made to pay equal to investment in in the stream and have not since been beautifully executed. We should like any business. And if he has the brain rebuilt. A dam has since been placed to see a Report on our own Province, power, his chances are equal to obtain across the stream and power thus separator. The stream where the ing to see them at this office. port to a stranger and patron who dam is erected is fully seventy feet may happen to be in a locality where below the level of Mr. Peters' dwell-

which, in Mr. Peters case, is fully 90 vince. \$56.00. A ton of potatoes contains hold purposes, but the surplus affords that in the centre of so flourishing an amount to \$4.50 per barrel, or, if it an abundant supply for 40 head of Agricultural district, a paper should lowest price, after paying the freight, sufficient in the yards, Mr. Peters has by a grand rally of the farmers to its exchange says:resorted to quite an ingenious plan, assistance. which consists of three puncheons producer, of which the farmers of placed side by side and connected by exchanges. Nova Scotia are taking the advan- iron pipes so that the water will be of uniform height in each, Two of these are kept covered from the frost, and one left open so that the cattle the times, and terms of payment reasonable.

Direct and sent one of their members and one for so that the cattle with it to sell them, in which he has can free access at all times. It will drink out of one the two others assist New Brunswick is flooded with po- in the general supply, and in this way an abundant supply is always at

307 bushels, or 1,026,125 barrels, last source of water supply to the ram, it skill in producing,

ten feet. The volume of water furnish ed will depend entirely on the size of the ram. The one doing the work on Mr. Peters' farm cost \$14.00, and is quite large enough for any ordinary farm establishment. The feed pipe must be larger than the supply pipe, and in proportion as you increase the

size of the former you may enlarge the capacity of the latter. It is not very liable to get out of order and goes regardless of light or darkness, sunshine or storm; the only condition that needs to be complied with is that the pipes must be laid below the frost and the ram protected from it as well: where the water supply is taken from a brook or stream, and is cold, this is absolutely necessary.

We were much pleased with the results of our investigations and enperformed it work, and would heartily recommend to those similarly situated as Mr. Peters to try this method of securing a never failing water supply

### Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

for the Year 1880. This volume has been received, and among its valuable contents will be found the average condition of crops and farm animals, estimated acreage of winter wheat of 1879 compared with the acreage of 1878, crop statistics summarized by counties, showing the number of acres, product and value of crop for 1879, a general summary of all crops, acreage increase and decrease, average yield, also summaries by counties, showing the number and value of live stock for 1879. valuation of property, school statistics showing number of school districts. method of supply is preferable to number of school houses, value of performance, school buildings, number of teachers employed, etc., population of Kansas in 1878 and 1879, showing increase by counties, meteorological summary of tho year, an article upon Egyptian corn or Pampas rice, together with a

chemical analysis of the same, and an article on pearl millet. Probably the most interesting feature of this report is the lengthy illustrated part devoted of real utility as well. On many farms valuable springs to "sheep husbandry" in Kansas, giving a short history and description of the various breeds of sheep and the experience of practical breeders in each county, closing with an illustratgrain farm, its receipts and expenditures." This is followed by a map showing the railroads of Kansas, January 1, 1880, and also the census dis-

The following are the yield and ing, and by its own force and power value of some of the crops, which to make it elevate itself to any point de- us appear very small. Our farmers state of the markets in other places so sired and thus afford a constant sup | would scarcely be satisfied with these

We very recently had the pleasure Spring Wheat, 71 bush, per acre, value, \$5 Sweet pototoes yield \$72.36 per acre, Cotton

A great deal of labor has been ex issued in this style. These Reports secured for driving a thresher and can be referred to by any person wish-

these meetings are held, proving that ing. From the dam an iron pipe of ual, a new monthly journal, published 13 or 2 inch bore is laid to and con- by Mr. G. W. Woodworth, at Kentville nected with hydraulic ram, which is Nova Scotia, is received. It is a neat other gentlemen will go more fully situated some 40 feet distant and eight page paper, devoted to the ininto details. I will say here, if Gran- about 30 feet below the level of the terests of the farmers of our sister water in the dam. For the purposes Province by the sea, and deserves of our description, we will call this their extensive patronage. Its colen the hands of the Provincial Asso. pipe the feeder to the ram. The umns are filled with interesting and ciation of Farmers, that whatever was supply pipe, which carries the water useful information for Agriculturists asked for by that Association, in jus- to the dwelling is also attached to the and will supply a want which must ram, and by hydraulic power the have been greatly felt by the farmers. water is forced to the point desired, of the western portion of the Pro-

"Kentville" has for a long time We gladly welcome it on our list of

club, and attends the meetings, not so a red shirt.

### Do Your Own Grafting.

How many farmers there are who think there is a great secret in setting H. Murray makes the following very grafts on fruit trees. That they either sensible suggestion about driving : hire the job done, or let it pass. There are others too who admitting their skill to do so successfully claim that three or four years, parties from Nova Scotia have visited this Province, and our farmers, particularly along the Valley of the St. John, in the counties of York, Sunbury and Queens. In how the proprietors view the results, as a whole, we have been informed!

however by some of the parties that they are well pleased. What we desire to do more particularly, is to call the attention of our enced hand. We feel quite safe that knife, can learn in two hours, and the necessary tools will not cost much. and what is more, the labor will be a grafting seedlings that spring up by the fences, and road sides, and in retoping old trees that only give infirm fruit, This is nice employment for the boys, who should be given suffi-

## Fruit Trees as Ornaments.

cient time to try their hands in its

In our issue of last week we called attention to the planting of shade trees in the grounds around the homestead and along the road side, not only for the purposes of ornament, but ed, upon putting his cream into the vines, the elements in the soil being

As we always like to combine the useful with the ornamental, we are of the opinion that fruit trees should find a place on our lawns. There are thirty-eight pounds. The next week ed sketch of "A Kansas sheep and few objects more beautiful and inter- he kept the milk and cream of his esting during the spring or early grade Jerseys and Short horns separsummer months than a well cultivated and nicely pruned fruit tree, and there tricts. The volume closes with a brief does not appear to be any good rea- securing eighty-two and a half pounds son why the fruit garden should not of butter. A friend and townsman, constitute a portion of the pleasure grounds of every country residence.

What is more beautiful than the usual returns in butter, the yield in apple, the plum or the cherry tree, butter being about five pounds per with its mass of bloom in the spring cow, weekly. Finally, he set time, or in the autumn when their branches are ladened with luxurious ed less than six pounds each. If these fruit, and yet they are scarcely if ever facts really prove what they seem to, so placed as to be readily observed a good many farmers are losing from the dwelling, so that its inmates large amount of butter every week by may constantly behold the beauties which nature so lavishly bestows.

THE ENGLISH FRUIT MARKET .-Liverpool, February 19-Apples-The demand has been very good this week ania, the sunflower is there universally womenhood, and by increased know- farm, which in the early settlement is a model. The Annual Report was ate, prices show an advance of 2s to ders, and every part of the plant is placed in exposed situations. Aspaledge to carry on farming so skillful, of the country was utilized for milling received some time since. It contains 3s per barrel. Baldwins have realized turned to practical account. A hun-16s 3d to 18s for commonest parcels, dred pounds of the seeds yields 40 lbs. ragus and radially and glad-18s 6d to 21s for good, and 23s to 25s of oil, searcely inferior to Provence den the sight and the taste much 6d for exceptionally choice lots; oil, and the pressed residue forms a Greenings, 15s to 18s; Rox Russets, wholesome food for cattle, as also do 18s 3d to 19s; Golden Russets, 18s 9d the leaves and the green stalks, cut to 22s 6d. Apple statistics are as fol- up small, all being eagerly eaten. lows:-Arrivals for week, 5,674 bar- The fresh flowers, when a little short relr; last year, 6,854 barrels. Total of full bloom, furnish a dish for the from commencement of season, 248, table which bears favorable compar- beyond the influence of factories and 545 barrels; last year 272,395 barrels. sion with the artichoke. They con- smoke, confirm the supposition that

## King Cow.

of the greatest of American industries. Every section of this great nation is giving the cow marked attention. She furnished the butter, cheese, The carefully dried leaf is used as earth, they are attracted to the poles, cream, milk and beef for the millions tobacco. The seed receptacles are thence stretching forth as long filaof our population. For the house- made into blotting-paper, and the hold she furnishes a very important part of the staple supply. A family may not have a horse or a pig but the cow is considered indispensable. When grazing the highway or pasture or Not only does this little machine taken an active interest in Agricul- roaming the vast plains, she is looked supply sufficient for all the house- tural matters, and it is very proper upon everywhere with interest and mittent fever; further, that they will spitzbergen, says that he found in it receives marked attention. She plays grow anywhere, and in any soil with an important part in the nations prosmeans the long ton, of 14 barrels, cattle and 100 sheep that are to be be published especially devoted to its the light of nearly solving the questronder. \$4.00 per barrel. Putting it at the found in the yards. In order to have interest. May its success be assured tion of universal prosperity. An

Laugh, if you will, but the cow prances rampant where King Cotton One leak on nearly every farm can succeeding crops be planted and yield held stately court twenty short years be found in the neglect of the agricul- proportionly, the produce of the ago! Incredible as it seems, the cow tural implements. In travelling over twelfth year would suffice to supply produces more wealth to-day than cot- the country, it is no unusual sight to all the inhabitants of the earth for a A Hyde, in N. Y. Times, speaks of ton does. Our cheese and butter last see plows, harrows, wagons, sleds, lifetime; in twelve years the single the successful farmer as follows :- year sold for \$250,000,000. Think of etc., piled in the fence corners, fields, grain will have multiplied itself 244,-Other things being equal, the success- it! Even our fabulous wheat crop barnyards, and public highways. 140,625,000,000 times-figures beyond ful farmer is a member of an agricul- does not equal it; only one American Whenever you see things piled around the comprehension of the average

much to ventilate his own opinions America boasts the longest rivers, same leak on farms where they count otherwise the pigs will be everlaid. cents per barrel, a price that leaves To attempt a description of the and practices as to imbibe the wisdom the biggest lakes, the highest falls, their acres by the hundreds, and their Sprinkle but little dry straw on the no margin for profit. According to hydraulic ram would necessitate a of his peers. He also studies the biggest dollars by the thousand. And the floor so the animal can not make a the census in 1871, King's raised 870, wood cut of the machine to assist in markets and the best time and mode and best of everything—and isn't it larger the farm, the greater the leak. large bed. Good care now will tell 200 bushels, York, 504,772, Carleton, its explanation. We may say, how- in farming depends almost as much all, be squeezed through a dairy maid's annual shrinkage thus incurred by management will dwarf the animals for success. This is a funny world are some farmers, would astenish them. So that half the growth cannot be 218,350, in the five counties, 2,565, ever, that for each foot of fall from the upon the skill in selling as on the fingers? This is a funny world any-some farmers would astonish them, so that half the growth cannot be

## Common-Sense Driving.

In the Spirit of the Turf, Mr. W. H.

have done considerable work during dence which a horse alone gets in results would justify the outlay is a many cases they have succeeded in the hands and pulling the horses tions of Texas, looking down in fruit. We are not quite sure as to of fact, pulls the weight back of him plains, on to northern latitudes to grafting is by no means difficult to but anything beyond this has no justi- make the appropriation, we suggest to learn, and that it would amply pay to fication in nature or reason; for nature the railroads extending their lines take a few lessons from some experi- suggests the utmost possible freedom through to the mountains, to approor action of head, body and limbs, in order that the animal may attain the any one having any mechanical skill highest rate of speed; and reason cer- on the western plains.—Stock Farm and understanding how to use a jack- tainly forbids the supposition that by the bits, and not the breast collar, the horse is to draw the weight attached to him. In speeding our horses we very seldom grasp the lines with both source of pleasure to you. The far- hands when the road is straight and mer who can graft or bud readily, can free from obstructions. The lines are often turn the art to good account in rarely steadily taut, but held in an easy pliancy, and used chiefly to shift the bit in the animal's mouth, and by this method our horses break less, and

## Mixed Milk.

pull upon them.

go much faster than when driven by

The following from the Cultivato of cows cannot be profitably mixed: "A whately dairyman, owning twelve cows, mostly Jerseys, remark-

large churn, that there was cream sufficient in quantity to produce sixty or seventy-five pounds of butter. Yet, upon churning and weighing the | zing principles. product, there were found to be but ate, churning eight days' cream inment. However, he was gratified at who, last winter, kept nineteen cows. grade Jerseys and Shorthorns, found that his animals were not making the milk of each cow separately, with the result that he hadn't a cow that yieldchurning the cream of a number of different breeds together."

## A Plea for the Sunflower.

According to M. Grunert of Lithu-

tain a large quantity of honey, and so prove an attraction to bees. The atmosphere, and in time fall to the seeds are a valuable food for poultry, earth. By some men of science, these or supply fine groats of a delicate floating particles of iron are believed The dairy interest has become one almond flavor; ground into flour, pastry and cakes can be made from them; roasted, they supply a pleasant drink, and boiled in alum and water they yield a blue coloring matter. the sun, and that, when passing the inner part of the stalk into a fine writing-paper; the woody portions ignited in the earth's atmosphere, and are consumed as fuel, and from the in this way produce the well known resulting ash valuable potash is luminous appearance characterizing obtained. Experience has shown that large plantations of them in swampy little or more attention. The best seed is obtained from the Crimea .-

## A Leak on Many Farms.

tural society and attends the fairs, not crop exceeds that value and that is in this way, says the American Rural mathematician. been so successful that they are now therefore be seen that while they only so much to exhibit his own stock and corn. The cow, too, makes a worthier Home, there is at least one lean on products and secure premiums, as to king than cotton did. She keeps out that farm. An excuse might be found learn from the exhibitions of others. of politics, drinks no whisky and never for some farmers of limited means, breeding animals. Keep the sows He is also a member of some farmers' chases a "nigger" unless he shows her that they are not able to build shelters from straw piles and give them good for their implements; but we find the dry shelter with floor to sleep on, and show why farming does not pay. made that otherwise would be,

## Artificial Rain.

The question of the production of rain fall at will is creating considerable interest at this time. Concussion Most men overdrive. They attempt produced by the explosion of dynamtoo much, and in so doing distract or ite, causing the clouds to condense hamper the horse. Now and then and discharge their contents, is the you find a horse with such a vicious theory advanced by the advocates of gait that his speed is got from him by this idea. It is well known that durartificial process, but such are rare, ing the war, all great battles, when so much grafting done as there ought hence the style of management re- there was much firing of heavy arquired cannot become general. The tillery, were followed by rain. No true way is to let the horse drive him- doubt exists in the minds of scientific self, the driver doing litte but direct men as to the possibility of producing ing him, and giving him that confi- rain by concussion, but whether the himself when he feels that a guide matter which has not been sufficiently and friend is back of him. The most tested to admit of any definite concluvicious and inexcusable style of driv- sion. During the dry season floating ing is that which so many drivers clouds pass over the thirsty lands of adopt, viz., wrapping the lines around western Kansas, Colorado, and porbackward, so that the horse, in point solemn mockery on the scorehed with his mouth, not with his breast condense in a colder clime. It might and shoulders. This they do under be a good idea for congress to make a the impression that such a dead pull small appropriation to have the pracis needed in order to "steady" the ticability of this question fully demonhorse. This method of driving is strated. That the fact is founded in radically wrong. With rare excep- reliable scientific observation is not tions, there should never be any pull doubted, and now the only remaining upon the horse at all. A steady pres-sure is allowable, probaby advisable, ably applied. If congress should not priate enough money to determine

## Potash Manure in Grape Culture.

In the agranomic annals of France, appears an account of a series of exeriments with potash manures on the growth of grape vines. These are the conclusions arrived at:

1. Sulphate of potash and chloride of potassium have a marked efficacy upon the developement of the vine, but nirate of potash is superior to them, and carbonate of potash is inmen who put the old-fashioned, steady ferior. 2. Feeble vines appear to consume as much manure as vigorous vines.

3. Nitrogenous manures are more hurtful than useful. Note .- Putrescent manures are doubtless here reshows that the milk of different breeds ferred to, as witness the statement above about nirate of potash.) 4. Potash should enter into the composition of manure for grape

generally in bad condition for assimi-

lation; potash carries forward, in

some way, with it, the other fertili-

EARLY VEGETABLES .- It is time for all who expect to have early vegetables to think about securing them. It is not as difficult a matter to obtain hem as many people imagine, and in at hand, and may be utilized to start them in early spring. Several kinds little heat, and in view of this fact, it is not a little singular that so few persons, comparatively, aside from market gardeners, make an effort to have and enjoy appetising vegetable dishes in early spring. A building, a wall. or a fence even, is a protection from bleak and chilling north winds and hasten the warmth of the ground. A wall, or a brick building is, as a matter of course, the most effective, for these retain the heat of the sun for some time, and have an influence upon the soil in close proximity by radiation. Under such a wall the full benefit of the southern sun is received, and here the early vegetables-lettuce, radishes, etc., -soon start into sooner than under less favorable cir-

METEORIC IRON IN SNOW .-- Observatops, and within the Arctic circle, far minute partieles of iron float in the to bear some relation to the phenomena of the aurora. Gronemann, of Gottingen, for instance, holds that streams of the particles revolve around ments into space; but, as they travel with planetary velocity, they become auroral phenomena.

Professor Nordenskjold, who exexceedingly minute particles of metallic iron, phosphorus, and cobalt.

It has been calculated that a single grain of wheat produces fifty grains in one year's growth, and if these and