

# Maritime Farmer

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VOL. II. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1880. NO. 16

### FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF.

It Soothes, Heals and Cures. It Cures Cuts, Ulcers, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swelling, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear Ache, Toothache, Sore Lips, &c.

**FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

### NEVER

Since healing remedies have been used by SUPPING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain relieving agent as

**FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF.**

It Soothes, Heals and Cures. It Cures Cuts, Ulcers, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swelling, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear Ache, Toothache, Sore Lips, &c.

**FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

### FOR SALE OR LEASE

For a term of years.

THE Suburban property on Charlotte Street. The lot is 100 ft. wide, fronting on Charlotte Street, and extends back about 50 ft., containing one acre and three-eighths.

The House, Barn and Sheds are in good repair. Well of good Water, Green House, &c. It will be a fine place for a residence, or for a business, and is in excellent order. To anyone wishing a private residence, with a garden and grounds are in excellent order. To anyone wishing a private residence, with a garden and grounds are in excellent order.

### ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Jeremiah Allen, late of the County of Fredericton, situated on both sides of the same, duly attested to, within three months from this date, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, who is the executor of the said Estate, at his office, in the City of Fredericton.

### REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THAT LOT OF LAND situated on HANWELL ROAD, about a mile from Dibble, deeded to the late George L. Dibble, deceased.

For particulars apply to

**RAINFORD & BLACK.**

### FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Possession given immediately.

THAT valuable Farm in Kingsclear, about two miles from Fredericton, situated on both sides of the Old Road, known as "THE SIMMONS FARM," owned by the undersigned, and is situated with the Farm we will sell or rent, Horses, Carriages, Cattle, and Farming utensils.

### WANTED

Fredericton Leather Company

**HEMLOCK BARK, HIDES and TALLOW,**

for which the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES will be paid in

**CASH!**

AT THEIR TANNERY, HEAD OF KING STREET, FREDERICTON.

### JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

A YOUNG JERSEY BULL. For particular enquire of

**J. L. INCHES.**

### CUT THIS OUT

Please find enclosed the sum of \$1.00 in payment for one year's subscription to the "Maritime Farmer."

Yours, &c.,

Name in full.

Address in full.

### VEGETINE

Made a New Man of Me;

Cured my Wife of General Debility.

TORONTO, ONT., NOV., 1879.

DEAR SIR—Some time ago I got run down in health and had no appetite, and some of my hair was falling out. I was quite bald, and it made a new man of me. Before using it my hair was falling out, and I was quite bald. Since I used it my hair is growing all over my head, and I know it was the VEGETINE that did it. My wife has also been cured of her general debility, and she is now as well as myself.

THOMAS SAULTER.

### Complaints of Five Years' Standing Cured.

TORONTO, ONT., NOV., 27, 1879.

MR. H. H. STEVENS:

Sir—Having taken eight bottles of VEGETINE, I must state that I have derived great benefit. My complaint is of five years' standing, and nothing but VEGETINE has given me such speedy relief as your VEGETINE. Yours respectfully,

CHAS. HALL.

### A BLOOD PURIFIER.

TORONTO, ONT., SEPT. 21, 1879.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I used your VEGETINE, as a blood purifier, and can recommend it as a most efficacious. I did even more than I expected.

JOSEPH BONNER, 35 Ann Street.

### GENERAL DEBILITY CURED.

TORONTO, ONT., NOV., 25, 1879.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston:

Sir—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your VEGETINE. For some time I have suffered exceedingly from Chronic Headache, and have obtained no permanent relief until I was induced, about a month since, to try the VEGETINE. I am now better in health than I have been for the last four years; enjoy my food better, am much stronger, and a little more cheerful. I have obtained no permanent relief until I was induced, about a month since, to try the VEGETINE. I am now better in health than I have been for the last four years; enjoy my food better, am much stronger, and a little more cheerful. I have obtained no permanent relief until I was induced, about a month since, to try the VEGETINE. I am now better in health than I have been for the last four years; enjoy my food better, am much stronger, and a little more cheerful.

### Pimples and Humors on the Face and Body.

MONTREAL, P. Q., JAN. 28, 1880.

MR. R. H. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—Several years ago I have been greatly troubled with Pimples breaking out on my face and body. I had consulted several physicians, and obtained no relief. I would try your VEGETINE, and I had several bottles of it, and before I had used the first bottle I saw the pimples disappearing. I have obtained no permanent relief until I was induced, about a month since, to try the VEGETINE. I am now better in health than I have been for the last four years; enjoy my food better, am much stronger, and a little more cheerful.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

The tract is situated on the River St. John, and is bounded by the River on the north and east, and by the City of Fredericton on the south and west. It contains about twenty-eight miles from the Town of Woodstock.

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### Poetry.

For the "Maritime Farmer."

#### SNOW FLAKES.

Pretty little snow flakes  
Flying through the air,  
The wind with keen enjoyment  
Scattering them everywhere;  
Some light on the house tops,  
Others, upon the trees,  
Millions carried onward  
By the winds of the breeze.  
The victims of the breeze.

### Poetry.

For the "Maritime Farmer."

#### SNOW FLAKES.

Pretty little snow flakes  
Melting in a trice,  
With brothers less unstable  
Only turning into ice,  
They sparkle just like diamonds  
These crystals seem afar,  
And just like shining bright,  
I wish like a tiny star.

### Poetry.

For the "Maritime Farmer."

#### SNOW FLAKES.

Pretty little snow flakes  
Pure and white they fall,  
Coming from the far off skies  
This secret to tell all:  
"Father Christmas is coming,"  
And I am sure before  
Good people all, be ready,  
The snow flakes on your door.

### Poetry.

For the "Maritime Farmer."

#### SNOW FLAKES.

Pretty little snow flakes  
Fall to every body's lot,  
Dropping on the Queen's castle,  
And upon the beggar's lot—  
Saying, "Follow me charity,  
High, low, rich and poor,  
Heaven has no favorites there."

### Poetry.

For the "Maritime Farmer."

#### SNOW FLAKES.

Pretty little snow flakes,  
Coming thickly from above,  
As you stand to watch them  
As thought by your love,  
Remember where'er you go,  
Nor look where you bestow,  
Old Father Christmas always knows  
If the chimney's clean of snow.

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The trade in foreign wheat was firm at rather improved values during the early part of the week. The quoted rates for floating cargoes of American improved on Tuesday and Wednesday to the extent of 9d. to 1s. per qr., and 1s. per qr. on East Indian grades. But at the close of the week the advantage was lost in respect of American wheat, and a much weaker tone characterized the cargo trade generally.

Foreign flour has been in better supply, chiefly from the United States and Australia, and amounting in all to 22,300 sacks and 12,278 barrels. There has been a steady consumptive demand throughout the week at unchanged rates. The arrivals have been large, and there is a considerable increase in the quantity afloat, but the visible supply in the United States remains the same. The imports into London have been 32,897 qrs., as against 4,444 qrs. in the previous week.

In France, during the past week, the open weather has mostly brought wheat sowing to a close, and this year's crop of wheat begins to be offered freely. On Wednesday, home grown wheats were in good supply at Paris, and were firmly held at an advance of twenty-five to fifty centimes over the previous week's rates. The higher rates asked for foreign wheat checked business entirely.

In Germany, prices for wheat have been maintained, generally, in the interior. At Stettin, wheat was firm, but other grain inactive. At Danzig, the supply was small, but export demand dull. At Hamburg, wheat was in small supply, and the consumptive demand good. At Berlin, spot wheat has not altered in value, but for forward delivery prices rose 5 marks, and some speculative business was done. Barley dull, rye firm.

In Holland, wheat and rye for forward delivery was dearer in Amsterdam, and firm in Rotterdam for home grown wheat and rye. In Russia, according to a telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Tuesday, the retail price of rye and flour has been reduced twenty-five per cent, and it is reported that stocks of grain in that city are sufficient for its ordinary consumption for two years and a half.

### Chit-Chat with our Readers.

Winter has fairly established itself, and for the next four months Jack Frost will hold dominion over us. His architectural genius is of no mean order, as he most successfully spans the broadest rivers with his bridge of crystal ice, and for a time at least preserves himself a very efficient *Board of Works*. Millions of people have to thank him for the cooling beverages enjoyed during midsummer heat, and thousands of shipwreckers find remunerative employment for their vessels in carrying his products to distant cities. We do not purpose, however, to write a history of his benefactions just now, but simply to remind those who murmur and complain, that winter is not without its pleasures, enjoyments and beneficial effects. We admit, however, that we sometimes wish that his reign was a month shorter, but as it is quite out of our power to shorten it, the better way (as the politicians say) is to accept the situation as cheerfully as possible.

During the long winter evenings we hope to have many pleasant talks with our readers, through the "Farmer," and would like to make the agricultural department interesting and useful.

We are quite sure that our patrons have a kindly interest in the success of this Journal, and would be glad to see the efforts of the "Association," crowned with success. It sometimes happens, that a great and lasting pleasure is derived by those who, desiring the success of any object, give to it a helping hand. In fact it is the rule rather than the exception that those who do what they reasonably can to assist any worthy undertaking always feel better; caused simply by the proper discharge of their obligations to society.

Much true happiness may be found, dear reader, by the adoption of the motto: *Assist one another*. We profess to be working in the interests of the farmers of our country, and we ask their assistance. Nothing will beget a livelier interest in an agricultural paper than frequent communications from those for whose benefit it is published. It would afford us a great pleasure to call upon our readers in person to learn of the success that has attended the year's operations, and what their views are on the various questions of interest in connection with our agriculture. This, however, we cannot possibly do, and therefore must wait the moment when they will feel in a communicating mood. Hundreds of our readers have much of interest to communicate to their brother farmers, interesting experiments to note, or important questions to ask.

The evenings are long; postage on letters marked "Manuscript for the Press," and left open, is only 2 cents for four ounces, and paper is cheap. Will not a goodly number lend a helping hand in this matter.

Then there are those who have an aversion to committing their ideas to paper, who can render valuable assistance by inviting their friends and neighbours to subscribe for the *FARMER*, and thus increase its circulation. The *MARITIME FARMER* ought to find a welcome in every farmer's home in the Maritime Provinces.

### Steamship Communication with Great Britain.

We are glad to notice that the St. John Board of Trade are continuing their efforts to secure direct Steam communication between St. John and Liverpool. At their annual meeting, held on the 6th inst., the subject was fully discussed and the report of the special committee on the matter was heartily endorsed. In one section of the report the committee say:—"that they find during the past year cattle and sheep have formed a large part of the export from the Lower Provinces, and that from their suitability in engaging in this business the trade is calculated to be extended indefinitely. Shipments have been made by parties resident in St. John during the year, to the extent of between 1,500 and 2,000 cattle, besides a large number of sheep, and parties resident in the vicinity of St. John have shipped in addition almost double that number, all of which have had to be carried at great expense and trouble either to Point Levis or Halifax; expenses which would be entirely saved to the parties if St. John had the encouragement and assistance which is extended to vessels trading with other ports of the Dominion."

We fully endorse the opinion expressed in the foregoing section, as well as the entire report, and on behalf of the farmers of the County, whose interests we claim to advocate, we add their hearty endorsement to the action of the Board.

Direct Steam communication with Liverpool, via St. John, means for the farmers an increased price per head for the animals they sell, equal to the additional heavy cost that the shippers have been subject to in sending their stock via Rimouski, where by much the larger portion has been shipped from.

The Hon. T. R. Jones very properly stated that this business was only in its infancy, notwithstanding the handsome showing they made.

Nothing would give it a greater stimulus than quick and easy transit secured by direct communication from St. John. We have no doubt that three years would see the trade assuming such large proportions as to make it entirely self sustaining and afford ample freights for a first class line of steamships, sailing once every two weeks.

It is a matter of the first importance to the entire Province, and we sincerely hope that the Dominion Government will be ready to meet the very fair request contained in the Board of Trade's Memorial.

### Winter Work for Agricultural Societies again.

In the last issue of the *FARMER* we ventured an opinion as to what we considered would be appropriate and profitable work for our Agricultural Societies during the winter months. It was such work as we felt morally certain would repay those who might take part, or give their attendance at the meetings referred to.

The fact will not be denied that those men are most likely to succeed in any enterprise, who possess the necessary information to enable them to meet all the needs and requirements of it. The days have passed away when physical strength, or brute force, could hold its own with science and knowledge. The truth of the "old adage," that knowledge is power, was never more forcibly illustrated than in this year of grace 1880.

The skilled workman can secure the largest day's pay, simply because he possesses a thorough knowledge of his business.

The man challenges success in proportion to the amount of skill, perseverance, and tact, he brings to bear on the object undertaken, no matter whether it be in the practice of Agriculture, of Law, of Medicine, of Commerce, or the Mechanical, or the Fine Arts. There is no royal road to learning; a thorough acquaintance with the theme on which information is desired is only to be secured by diligent application and constant study.

Unfortunately, we think, there has been but little opportunity for farmers to acquire a knowledge of the principles which underlie successful agriculture, save through practical experience, and however excellent this may be, it takes many failures to prove the correct course.

But a comparatively small proportion of our farmers possess a know-

ledge of agricultural chemistry or the composition of soils, simply because they have had little if any opportunity of acquiring it. We have no Provincial Agricultural School, or College. Nor is Agricultural chemistry numbered among the branches to be taught even in the highest grades of our Common Schools.

It is therefore quite plain that whatever information the farmers of the County desire in connection with their profession, it must be had by practical experience, assisted by such information as they may gather from agricultural papers and books and the experience of their brother farmers.

For the perusal of the first there is nothing like the winter evenings around one's own fireside, where in quietude and privacy of their own family they can, while resting from the toils of the day, learn what is going on around them, and what is being done by others in the same business.

To secure the latter we commend the social gathering at the Agricultural Society Farmer's Club, or Farmers' Institute, where each in turn can give his views on the subject under consideration, and the information given can be enjoyed by all present.

If there are better methods of farming than are now being practised, we want them! The country needs them! If our stock is not up to the standard, (and we have reason to fear it is not) let us by common consent decide that we will spare no effort to secure what is needed to place it in that position. If the products of our dairies is not of such a character or quality as to command the highest price in our home markets, or find ready sale at paying prices abroad and then let us see to it that the evil is remedied, and as speedily as possible.

*Farming can only be made to pay when the products of our farms are of sufficiently good quality to command the highest prices,* should be written in plain characters on the dairy house, and on the posts of the beef stalls, piggeries, and poultry house.

Brother farmers talk the subject over and resolve to hold meetings for the discussion of farm topics.

For encouragement see article on "Farmers Meetings," in another column.

### Some of the wastes of Farm Life.

Your correspondent, "R. G.," in his communication of Aug. 30, has touched upon a vital subject, and one which needs no apology. The amount of ill health which prevails among country women is a serious one, both in the diminution of home comforts which it involves, and in the extent to which it depletes farmers' pockets, to enrich that of the medical practitioner, to say nothing of its other and still more important aspects. Women have not naturally the physical strength which men have, but, under equally favorable conditions, should enjoy as good health. Generally speaking, the ill health of country women is not a "Providential dispensation," nor is it a fitting occasion for "resignation," but rather for active effectual remedy. The invalidism of country women, who should be the healthiest of their sex, is largely due to excessive work, made all the more burdensome by the recognition of the fact that much of it is needless and fruitless, and an inefficient amount of recreation. There is no luxury so expensive as doctor's bills, and the truest economy is to avoid the necessity for incurring them. A hired girl will work for less wages than a doctor, and it is cheaper to pay the girl's wages than to be compelled to pay both girl and doctor.

But, says some farmer, no farm will support a hired girl, and another says farming doesn't pay at best. My good man, if farming doesn't pay it is certainly wrong to throw away your wife's labor, in addition to your own. Better to begin life over again, as a hod carrier, and then only your own labor is lost, and your wife's life isn't sacrificed into the bargain.

Doing housework in the country is very different from city housework. Besides, a city man's business is such as calls only for his own labor, and does not include that of his family. Housework in the city covers less scope, and includes greater conveniences than in the country. Does the country housekeeper wish sausages, a good deal of hard work must be done to make them, and that months before they are wanted for use; her city sister orders them of the butcher an hour before dinner. The city housewife buys the poultry—does not raise it for market. If she wants eggs, the grocer furnishes them—she doesn't have to go knee-deep through weeds, wet with dew or rain, perhaps ten times for every egg, and probably sell that egg at that. For butter the city housekeeper doesn't churn till midnight while her liege lord snoreth his way through dream land. No woman understands, until taught by experience, how many thousand and one things country housework involves. If all these bricks are to be made without straw, shall we wonder that the tale sometimes falls short? If women are to be literally hewers of wood and drawers of water, is it a wonder that effect follows cause?

At best, country housework must be hard work. It pays in cheery homes, in sunny tempers, in home comforts, in lessened doctor's bills, to afford the assistance every convenience for lightening her labors. See that things are

kept in repair. Let the carpenter, like an angel of peace, try his persuasive skill upon contentious doors and obdurate windows. Have good back steps—don't tolerate those which yield at every tread, and by-and-by will yield a broken leg. Have a good plank walk, at least, to the privy; keep the grass mown close in the clothes yard; have water brought into the house by a good pump; see that there are always kindlings prepared. Above all, don't fret; friction wears out the machine; worry kills more people than work. I once knew a man who attended every prayer meeting in his neighborhood, and while he was praying for the heathen his wife was splitting fire wood. As might have been expected, the poor woman died of consumption, and when the good brother went to his reward, (it is to be hoped he got a full measure of it,) his pastor made his many christian virtues the subject of a lengthy discourse. I was reading the other day, an inscription on an old tombstone, of an old worthy who was "a good christian, a good citizen, and an affectionate husband." How could a man be a good christian and not be a good citizen? And is being an affectionate husband such a rare virtue that it must be named to a man's credit?

Said a farmer's wife to me, not long since: "When I go away from home for a few hours, I feel as if I was in a new world." With no many drains on nerve and muscle force as house-keeping, in its manifold departments, entails, recreation, change of scenes and ideas is an absolute necessity to good health. Don't attribute your wife's irritability of temper, (may it not be a reflection from your own,) to lack of affection or to natural depravity, but make up some little excursion, give her a ride in the fresh air, and you will be surprised how, with overtaxed nerves thus rested, the domestic atmosphere will brighten.

There are many things about a house which a man can do without perceptible exertion to himself. He can, at least, wait upon himself; he need not open every door he finds open; he need not leave his rubber boots standing in the middle of the kitchen floor. Above all don't persistently snub your wife and set yourself up as her mental superior. Remember that your advantages are superior to hers; that your labor is less confining than hers; your hours of work less, and those of your recreation more than hers. Tell her the news; don't spend three hours at the post office, and when you come home say you haven't any news, and expect your wife to think it is not a lack of inclination, rather than a lack of items; and if she cannot believe you in one thing, why in any? Let your wife understand that you regard her as your other self; as your true help meet, and not as a cheap servant; and it may not be amiss occasionally to remember that feminine intuition sometimes jumps at a more correct conclusion than the lengthy process of masculine argument can deduce. If any man believes that housekeeping, even in the most hand-to-mouth manner, has not annoyances enough to try a saint, let him try housekeeping on himself for a few days, and see how saintly a mood he finds himself in.—*Cor. of New England Farmer.*

### Sheep Husbandry vs. Cotton Culture.

Mr. Charles T. Gordon, of Gauchita county, Arkansas, after an experience of three years at sheep raising, has decided to go into it as a better business than cotton planting. We make the following extract from Mr. Gordon's letter to the *Rural World*:—"Three years ago I concluded to go into sheep raising, in connection with cotton raising, and compare the results. I began with ten common ewes, picked up in the country, and thinking that too few, bought ten more. I then bought a thoroughbred Merino ram and crossed him upon my scrub ewes, till now I have nearly one hundred grades and scrubs together. From my grades I get six pounds of wool per annum, and for which I get thirty cents per pound. From my scrubs, the mothers of the grades I get one and a half to three pounds of coarse wool, for which I sometimes get twenty-five cents, often eighteen cents per pound. Now, this wool averaging thirty-six cents per pound, costs me next to nothing, for I winter my sheep on cotton seed, at ten cents per bushel, giving each sheep about one quart per day, in bad weather. When the weather was fair, they gathered their own living in the pea-fields. They more than offset the cotton seed account with manure, leaving the wool and a good lamb as clear profit. Now, it costs me about eight and a half cents per pound to raise cotton, not taking bad weather and other contingencies into account. The cotton is hauled twenty miles, and sold for ten cents per pound—maybe returning nothing whatever to the land on which it grew."

### APPLES.

From the "fall of man" to the present day the apple has been charged with being the medium of all our woes. Whether it is that eternal reminder of our depravity has its effects upon dealers, it would seem that, although people still have a few examples of its influence for good or ill, and reasons for retaining it as the emblem of deception, there are very few cases of commercial immorality among the apple trade, notwithstanding that dealers in this fruit, are probably more sorely tempted than other business men; and consequently, they deserve more credit for their consistency. Shakespeare uses a "Goodly apple rotten at the core," to illustrate the "goodly outside falsehood bath" and we have had a Marion and a Rodman. Who that has bought a barrel of apples has ever found any inferior ones at the top or bottom of the barrel? or who has not found inferior fruit midway down? A man or woman can see whether the bottom of the box of strawberries is half way up the sides, but with apples, the only attempt at candid packing is by means of barrels from which a part of the staves had been chopped half way down, as may be observed occasionally in the United States markets, and through which the quality of the fruit may be seen. Even this is not proof against deception; a good apple is sure to be placed with its brightest cheek against each of the openings.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Whenever you see a farm upon which year after year no improvements are made, you may be sure that the farmer neither reads, observes, nor thinks.

Subscribe for the *MARITIME FARMER*, only \$1 a year

Thoroughbred Stock Imported by the Central (N.S.) Board of Agriculture.

The SS. "Brooklyn," which arrived Monday, from Liverpool, England, brought a very valuable lot of thoroughbred Short Horn cattle for the Central Board of Agriculture. This importation has been made in accordance with the recommendation of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly. There are six yearling bulls, one young cow and two heifers. All the females are due to calve within the next three months. The object of the Committee was to obtain a few animals of a very high class, capable of still further improving our best thoroughbred stock. The animals now imported give every indication of their fitness to accomplish this object. They were selected in England by Mr. Thornton, the best living judge of short horns. The dam of one of the bulls is sired by the Duke of Connaught, the highest priced bull in the world, who was sold for 4,500 guineas, equal to about \$2,500. The "Brooklyn" had a very stormy passage, but the animals are all in excellent condition. They were inspected and landed yesterday and found to be in the best of health, but the law requires all cattle from England to be subjected to a quarantine of 90 days. These animals have accordingly been placed in quarantine. Their full pedigrees will be published in the *Journal of Agriculture* in the course of a few days and arrangements for sale after quarantine advertised as soon as made.—*Halifax Herald, Dec. 2nd.*

### Our Farmers' Meetings.

We hear nothing but words of commendation and approval of the Farmers Institutes which have been held in different parts of the State, and we are well assured that the very intelligent agriculture in Maine is to be greatly benefited thereby. Wherever they have been held, they have stirred up a local interest, and many farmers who have hitherto stood aloof from all meetings of this kind, and have been content to keep in the ruts of their ancestors, are attending these meetings and inquiring for better methods of farming. The very intelligent reports of these meetings made expressly for us, and which have recently appeared in the *FARMER*, show that the various topics discussed have been timely and arranged with special reference to the needs of the localities where the meetings have been held.

Nothing could have been more appropriate than to take Dr. Hoskins to Aroostook to make for us, and this branch of Agriculture is to become an important industry in Aroostook, and the more light the farmers of that county have upon the subject, the more intelligently will they go about the work. Mr. Goveil, the President of the Board, attended the meetings in Franklin county and gave the results of his large experience in dairying, an industry which has become important and destined to be much more so. We give these three examples simply to show the intelligent method adopted for the management of these institutes.—*Maine Farmer.*

What Farmers Cannot Conceive.—A poor farmer cannot conceive the fact that he is a poor farmer. All his surroundings proclaim the verdict against him—his horses, cattle, wagons, harness, plows, fences, fields—even his wife and children bear silent but unmistakable evidence against him. On the other hand, all these things will testify favorably on behalf of the good farmer. Every passer-by can read the evidence for or con. This fact alone ought to stimulate every farmer to do his best for the sake of his own character, as well as interest, for he may rest assured that every passer-by will pronounce judgment according to the evidence.—*Dirigo Rural.*

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