

MARITIME

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

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

Maritime Farmer Association

NO. 2

Published by the

VOL. II.



FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF.

NEVER
Since healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain relieving agent as

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF.

11 Soother, Heals and Cures. It
HEALS Cuts, Wounds, Sores, &c.
CURES Pain in the Back, Rheumatism,
Summer Complaints, Lumbago,
Migraine, Acute, Toothache,
Sore Lips, &c.

SUBDUES Inflammation and Swellings.
RELIEVES Hoarseness, Sore Throat,
Croup, Whooping Cough, &c.
EXTRACTS Pains from Burns, Scalds,
Stings, Frostbites, Sprains, &c.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and made between Mark Neville of Fredericton, aforesaid, Merchant, and Margaret, his wife of the one part, and John Smith of the said City of Fredericton, Gentleman, and Margaret, his wife of the other part, Book K 3, of York County Records, pages 40, 41, 42 and 43, there will be sold at public sale, to wit: beginning on the western side of Waterloo Row in the City of Fredericton, in the easterly angle of the lot belonging to the Peiers estate originally granted to Cornelius German, and since running along the northern boundary line said German lot and the prolongation thereof along the northern line of Mrs. Stevens' lot, north fifty-eight and one-half degrees west two miles and thirty-one feet to Sainbury Street, thence along the south side of said street, six hundred and thirty feet to Mrs. White's occupation; thence along the same south fifty-eight degrees west one mile and thirty feet to the eastern boundary line of the said Waterloo Row above mentioned, north eight degrees west one mile and thirty feet to the place of beginning, containing eight acres more or less, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges to the same belonging.

Dated May 28th, A. D. 1880.

JOHN SMITH, Mortgagee
RAINSFORD & BLACK,
Solicitors for Mortgages.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

PURE BRED

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS,

(Felah and Williams' Strain)

J. MAXWELL,

Writing Inks and Mucilage.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS

IN FREDERICTON.

FOR SALE

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CUT THIS OUT.
Sir:—Please find enclosed the sum of \$1, in payment for one year's subscription to the "Maritime Farmer."
Yours, &c.,
Name in full
Address in full

Poetry.

FARMER BEN'S THEORY.

"I tell ye, it's nonsense," said Farmer Ben,
"This Farm is by books and rules,
And sendin' my folk to learn that stuff
At the Agricultural Societies."

"If ye plant yer corn on the growin' moon,
And put up the lines for cows,
But potatoes, now, are a different thing,
They want to grow down, that is plain:
And if ye want it to grow, just wait till it's ripe,
When the moon is on the wane."

"So in plantin', and hoein' and layin' time
It is well to have an eye
On the hang of the moon ye know ye can tell
A wet moon on a dry day.
And as to hayin', ye wiser ones, now,
Are cuttin' yer grass too soon:
If ye want it to spend, just wait till it's ripe,
And now on the full of the moon."

"And when all the harvest work is done,
And the bachelers' times come round,
Though yer hogs may be lookin' the very best,
And as fat as hogs are found,
Ye'll find yer pork all shrivelled and shrunk
When it comes to the table at noon—
And fied to raise—if it wasn't killed
At the right time of the moon."

"With the farmer's meatin' and granges now
Folks can talk till all is blue;
But don't ye be swellin' all ye hear,
For there ain't nothin' but 'fraid of the sun.
They are tryin' to make me change my plans,
But I tell 'em I'm no such one:
I shall keep 'em on in the safe old way,
And work my farm by the moon."

Agriculture.

Provincial Exhibitions and District Fairs.

New Brunswick, St. John, 5th to 8th of October.

Nova Scotia, Kentville, Sept. 27th to October 1st.

Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, 12th and 13th October.

Quebec, Montreal, from 20th to 24th September.

The Industrial, Toronto, 6th to 18th September.

Board of Agriculture and Arts, Hamilton, Sept. 20th to 4th Oct.

The Western, London, 4th to 8th October.

The Southern, St. Thomas, 28th September to 1st October.

Annual Shows and Fairs.

Will the Secretaries of Local Agricultural Societies be kind enough to send us the date and place of holding their Annual Shows and Fairs (giving us their address) for publication?

The St. Mary's Agricultural Society, will hold their Annual Show on the grounds of Robert Macklin, Esq., Gibson, on the 30th September.

The Annual Show and Fair of the "Stanley" Agricultural Society will be held at Stanley, on Tuesday, the 28th of September.

The "Queen's Central" Agricultural Society will hold their Tenth Exhibition on the Society's Grounds, Upper Hamstead, in October next.

"Aberdeen" Agricultural Society, Carlton Co., will hold their Annual Exhibition at William Love's, on September 29th.

"Chipman" Agricultural Society, Queen's Co., intend holding their Annual Exhibition on the 14th of October, at the steamboat landing near the Messrs. King's.

The "Kincardine" Agricultural Society's Show and Fair, will be held on their Show Grounds, on Tuesday, October 12th.

The Exhibition.

We trust our farmers are making the necessary preparations for exhibiting their stock and farm produce at the Exhibition.

The building is almost completed, the grounds are being graded, and everything put in nice condition. The cattle sheds, sheep pens, pens for swine, and coops for poultry are being constructed, and will be ready in good time. The Secretary for agriculture, Julius L. Inches, Esq., has opened an office in the City Hall, St. John, where he will receive entries of stock, farm produce, and all other articles intended

for exhibition. We notice by the printed rules and regulations that all entries should be made not later than the 20th of the present month. This is to afford time to publish a list of the entries made. Printed forms, upon which entries are to be made, can be had on application to the Secretary for Agriculture, or the Secretaries of Local Agricultural Societies free of charge. We desire to call particular attention to the fact that entries ought in common fairness to all parties be made in good time, and therefore advise our readers, who purpose exhibiting, to make their entries at once. Everything promises for a most successful exhibit. The feeling throughout the country is favourable for it, and we sincerely hope that no one will withhold an animal or article that would assist in making it a success. We are quite sure that a general desire to assist prevades all classes of our citizens.

Tomatoes and Tomatoes Canning.
A NEW INDUSTRY IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The days of importing canned tomatoes from the United States, would seem to be about numbered. For many years our people were almost dependent upon the importations of tomatoes from the United States to supply their table with this wholesome fruit. After the demand for them had increased to a considerable extent, our farmers undertook their culture, but soon learned that in order to have them sufficiently early for the market, the plants should be started in midwinter, and therefore must be grown under glass until the frost had entirely disappeared for the season, when they might, with safety, be transplanted for field culture. Among the first to embark in this new mode of culture were J. H. Clarke, Esq., and Mr. Murray, all of Grand Lake in Queen's County. George Worden, Esq., of Wickham, Queen's Co., has also been engaged in the business for some three or four years.

Mr. Clarke subsequently removed his green houses to Fredericton, where he is at present doing a large business in tomato culture, as also in other lines of early vegetables for the market. Mr. Murray and Mr. Worden are also doing a fine business in growing and marketing tomatoes. The efforts of these gentlemen have made it quite unnecessary to import from the U. S., except it may be a few boxes very early in the season, and the money is therefore saved to the country. Up to the present time, however, we have steadily imported all our canned fruit and vegetables, that have entered into consumption, with the exception of a small quantity of beans, which were prepared by an establishment in the City of Fredericton, and just here we gladly note that the facilities of this factory have been increased, and their operations extended.

It is now proposed to can our own tomatoes, operations being already commenced by D. W. Hogg & Co., of St. John, in their factory on Main Street. Contracts for the tomatoes have already been made, of which Mr. Clarke, of Fredericton, furnishes some ten tons. The firm now employs some eight hands, and in addition to their present business they purpose canning all descriptions of fruit grown in the Province, as also vegetables and meats.

The greater number of our people deem tomatoes a necessity, and it would seem almost incredible when the rapidity with which they have become so universally popular is noted.

It is a native of tropical America, and has been in limited use for an indefinite time in Italy and other parts of the world. Its popular use in Britain and the United States has grown within the past generation. It is a fruit—it is the seed-bearing part of a plant—but is a vegetable in its nature. In conversation we class it as a vegetable, rather than as a fruit. It is considered very healthful, and contains an approximate of 420 grains of carbon and 14 grains of nitrogen in a pound.

We gladly welcome this new industry, which along with others are springing up in our midst, under the fostering care, and protection of the National Policy.

THE CATTLE TRADE.—Mr. Collins, butcher, shipped at Au Lac, on Saturday last, about 70 head of cattle for England. Most of the cattle were purchased in the County of Westmorland; Sackville furnishing the larger share.

To Exhibitors.—Make your entries for exhibition in time.

Prof. Culbertson has, by experiments, proven to his satisfaction that wheat, barley, rye, and oats should not be covered deeper than two inches. If planted five inches deep it never comes up. At a depth of three inches the sprout from the grain when near the surface formed a bulb, and from this bulb roots were sent out and the stock took a new growth from the bulb upward. His argument that wheat should be covered from an inch to an inch and a half, instead of being covered deeper, as is usually done.

Remember in fattening animals for the butcher that every pound of flesh made now will cost but a fourth or less of that which is made in the winter; besides, the growth of an animal increases in proportion to its size up to a certain limit, and the heavier it is made now the greater its future increase. Therefore sheep, pigs, or calves should be pushed forward as rapidly now as possible. Do not forget that water is food as well as solid matter, and should be given with as much regularity.

The grand secret, if secret it is, is to keep your pigs scrupulously clean and thoroughly protected from wet and damp, and when thus attended to, the more air and less heat they have, the more profitable and satisfactory will be the result of pig-raising.

The prosperity of agriculture is inseparable from the prosperity of the other industries of our country. The farmers are the balance wheel of the great industrial machine.

Milk as an Article of Diet.

The value of milk as an article of diet is seldom overestimated. It contains all the elements of a flesh producing food so apparent, that none will attempt to dispute it. As a cheap food for the labouring man; it has no equal when used in connection with other food. The *American Dairyman*, says:—

"Milk can be used as food in many ways; with bread, as the old time, universal and acceptable milk and bread for supper, it is unsurpassed as an agreeable, healthful and nutritious aliment; with rice, an egg and sugar, baked, it furnishes a most delicate and delicious dish, as acceptable for children as well as for mature persons; with cornmeal or oatmeal, as mush or cakes, it is equally desirable; with baked apples and a glass of skimmed milk, it is both grateful and healthful; the universal custard of milk and eggs requires no certificate of merit; in short, every way in which milk can be prepared or used as food it is digestible, healthful, perfectly nutritious, attractive, satisfying, and so desirable that the appetite for it never fails; at the same time there is no other kind of food that may be prepared in such variety as this, either alone or otherwise.

The trade in milk as an article of food is as yet in its infancy. Heretofore milk has been considered chiefly as a material for flavoring the common table beverages, and for occasional use in lighter articles of food, such as cake and puddings. Few persons have learned to consider it as the most nutritious and valuable food that can be procured, consequently, its use is greatly curtailed, and as a matter of course, its cost to the consumer is greatly increased. The distribution of milk in such small quantities as pints and quarts of course increases the cost to the consumer.

We are satisfied that where any considerable number of persons could be found who could, or rather, would consume from one to two gallons each per day in their families, that farmers would be too glad to furnish it at moderate prices; so low as to be really cheaper than anything they could procure, which would contain as much wholesome nourishment.

We are fully persuaded that ere many years shall have passed, that a great change will have taken place in the milk trade, in supplying our large cities. Any one at all conversant with the changes that have already occurred, that has given St. John, (our chief commercial city) a greatly increased milk supply, will not be doubtful as to what may occur in the not very distant future. A few years ago, the whole milk supply of that city was furnished by quite a small number of persons, who resided in the easy distance of the town. Now the facilities offered to the farmers by the Intercolonial R. R. is such that a large number of farmers along the line of road, from Hampton to Penobscot, are keeping herds of cows, for the especial purpose of assisting to furnish the milk supply of St. John.

This shows that there has been a greatly increased consumption of milk in that city, and that too in the face of the great exodus of its citizens, which a few of our St. John contemporaries say has taken place within the past two years. We hope soon to be in a position to state positively, the quantity furnished per day by the farmers in King's Co., who reside in the close vicinity of the line of railway as we are confident it will be of interest to many.

Many working men in large families purchase twice or three times the quantities that they used to formerly, as a matter of economy; knowing that it is as cheap a food as he possibly can procure for them. Indeed all classes of society find it to their advantage to use milk in greatly increased quantities than formerly.

Dumb Animals in Court.

Some curious stories are related of instances where, under the medieval and ecclesiastical laws of Europe, dumb animals were treated as responsible beings, arrested, brought before courts to answer for crimes, and in the meantime were shut up in prison. Witnesses were examined, judgment pronounced, the animal, if found guilty, executed, the offending beast often being dressed in the clothing of a man. Antique European law books contain reports of trials of swine, bulls, horses, etc., in public courts for the offence of killing persons, and they were gravely hanged for their misdeeds. They had forms for prosecuting beasts too numerous to punish individually. Rats were summoned for devouring the barley of the region; their counsel established a successful defense that their clients had desired to leave the territory but couldn't get away on account of the cats lying in wait for them. In Mayence, the Spanish flies, and in Savoy, the weevils were indicted at a public trial. Their counsel succeeded in obtaining a decree that a distant territory should be assigned to them to which they might retire. A good precedent for the Colorado potato bug! In Valencia, a ligue of caterpillars was prosecuted. The points of law raised were so numerous and difficult and the trial was spun out so long that the insects all died before judgment was pronounced. In Brazil there was a case against swarms of ants; and in early Canada turtles-doves were excommunicated for the mischief they had done.

Importing fine Horses.

A RECENT MOVEMENT TO SECURE STRONG DRAUGHT HORSES IN AMERICA.
The steamer Greece, which arrived last week, brought ninety-seven horses of the Percheron breed for M. W. Dunham, an importer of horses, who lives at Wayne, Da Page county, Ill. This is a small village about thirty miles west of Chicago. The horses were taken to stables on Greenwich street, and afterward sent West to Mr. Dunham's stock farm at Wayne. About one-fourth of them are colts, and the rest are full-grown stallions, their weights ranging from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds. This is the largest importation of horses of this kind ever made into this country. Mr. Dunham said to a *Tribune* reporter, while speaking of the importation of horses:—

"William Harris, of Moorestown, N. J., brought the first Percheron stallions to this country in 1839. He was travelling in Europe for his health, and saw some of these horses at work in France. He was so struck with their strength that he determined to bring some of them home with him. Accordingly he shipped four of this country. Two of them died, however, before they reached Moorestown, Charles Wellington, of Ohio, imported the next lot in 1851. In 1856, one of the stallions imported by Mr. Fullington was sent to Illinois, where for twelve years he was the only one of the kind in the State. In 1868 I imported two of these stallions, and in 1872 I went regularly into the business. Since that time I have brought over from France between 300 and 400 of them. I put them on my stock farm at Wayne, and sell them whenever an opportunity occurs."

"How large a region is Perche, where you buy these horses?"
"The district which goes by the name of Perche is a plateau between the Seine and Loire rivers, about 100 miles long and sixty miles wide, and embraces parts of the districts Eure-et-Loir, Eure, and Orne. The climate of the country is something like that of Vermont. The people live entirely by agriculture and by raising these horses. They are a people of wonderful industry and economy. My dealings with them during the last nine years have been very pleasant, although I have found them very sharp at bargaining."

"How often do you visit France?"
"Every year. I always go there during the last of June or the 1st of July. The greater part of the farm work is done then, and the horses are cheaper than at any other time of the year. Then, August is a good month to bring the horses over to this country, as the voyage is usually a quiet one, and as they acclimate better if brought over here just before the cool weather. All the horse-buyers go to Perche during the months of June and July, and the region is pretty well cleared out of its horses now. If you were in Perche to-day you would have hard work to find a young first-class stallion in the whole district."

"What do these stallions cost there?"
"From \$800 to \$2,000. It also costs a great deal to import them. I had a special train from Perche to the sea-coast, a train never before in France. In 1873 it cost me \$500 for every horse I brought across the ocean. Now, however, when I bring them in large numbers it costs only a little more than half as much for each. It will cost me \$100 a car for my special train to Wayne. I insure them when I start, and I have to pay 4 or 5 per cent on the insurance. You see there are large risks in this business. When I sell these stallions, however, I will get from \$1,500 to \$3,000 each for them."

Indian Superstitions of Thunder.
Almost all the tribes in the United States believed the thunder to be produced by the wings of a great bird, and that the lightning was the serpents that were invariably connected with the thunder bird. From the ancient tribes of the Mississippi valley, the thunders were thought to be a thunders god, who could be propitiated with sacrifices. The Illinois Indians offered up a small dog when a child happened to be sick upon a day when there was much thunder, supposing the latter to be the cause of the malady. Many incidents, like confagurations, were attributed to this angry god; and some tribes did bloodily penance in propitiation, often burning to death their own children. Statements that the Indians adored the thunder, however, seems to be erroneous. It was the cause of the thunder that they worshipped, and before which they burned tobacco and buffalo meat, or cut off the joints of their fingers or threw their children into the fire when they were overcome with fear. The Peruvians had as an idol a stone that had been split by the lightning. They offered it gold and silver. The natives of Honduras burned cotton seed when it thundered. Other southern tribes made no sacrifices on the approach of a storm, but abused themselves in the most abject fear. The wild rice being aquatic and looking like an arrow of spear, it is also attributed to the thunder spirit as its origin. In Mexico great temples were built upon the sacred spots where lightning had struck. A curious notion among Peruvians was that the preserved bodies of twin children who died in infancy should be worshipped, supposing that one of them was the son of the thunder, the origin of this idea being the fact that the thunder god of that people was one of the celestial twins of Apocatequil and Piquera. The tradition was utilized by Pizarro's missionaries to teach the Indians the doctrine of the Trinity.

Strange Dreams.

Some years ago, it is related, a pedler was murdered in the north of Scotland, and the crime remained for a long time a mystery. At length it came forward and appeared that he had a dream in which there was shown to him a house, and a voice directed him to a spot near the house where was buried the pack of the murdered man; and on search being made, the pack was actually found near the spot. At first it was thought that the dream was himself the murderer, but the dreamer was himself confessed the crime, and said that the dreamer knew nothing about it. It turned out afterward that the murderer and the dreamer had been drinking together for several days a short time after the murder. It has been suggested, as a possible solution, that the murderer allowed statements to escape him which had been recalled to the mind in his dream, though he had not the slightest remembrance of them in his sober hours.

A gentleman dreamt his house was on fire; and the dream made so vivid an impression that he immediately returned to it on fire indeed, and was just in time to save one of his children from the flames.

A lady dreamt that an aged female relative had been murdered by a black servant, and this dream was repeated so often that she repaired to the old lady's house, and set a gentleman to watch in the night. About three o'clock in the morning the black servant was discovered going to the mistress's room, as he said, with coals to mend the fire—a sufficiently absurd excuse at such an hour and in the middle of summer. The truth was apparent when a strong knife was found buried beneath the coals.

The case of the gentleman from Cornwall, who dreamt, eight days before the murder in the lobby of the House of Commons by Bellingham, and distinctly recognized from prints, after the murder, both the assassin and his victim, whom he had never seen previously seems capable only of a supernatural explanation, especially when it is remembered that the gentleman was with difficulty dissuaded by his friends from going to London to warn Mr. Percival (known to him in his dream as the Chancellor of the Exchequer). He urged that it had occurred three times in the same night but his friends thinking it a fool's errand, he allowed the matter to drop till the news of the murder rudely resuscitated it.

A gentleman from Yorkshire formed one of a party for visiting the Exhibition of 1862. A few days before leaving for London, he had a most vivid dream of the Tower, the army, and more especially the room in which the regalia and crown jewels are kept. He heard the old woman who showed the room address the audience, and treasured up carefully her very peculiarities of voice, dress, manner and features, and created considerable amusement among his friends by mimicking the phantom show-woman when he awoke. He went to London at the proper time, and of course visited the Tower, where he was astonished and somewhat sobered by the phantom's counterpart, which was identical in every respect.

Several years ago the newspapers were filled with details of a horrible murder, of which the facts, related from memory, seem to be these: Mrs. Martin, the wife of a farmer, was in terrible distress of mind because her daughter Maria was missing. It was feared she had been murdered by her sweetheart in a fit of jealousy, and hidden somewhere. For a long time no trace of the body could be found. At length the mother had a dream, in which it was revealed to her that the corpse of her child was buried under the barn floor. This proved to be the case, and the body was recovered, and the murderer detected.

More Social Life and Recreation Needed on the Farm.

But need the summer farm life of to-day be what a majority of farmers believe that it must be, and do really make it? This is a matter worthy the careful consideration of every person engaged in farming. The various crops demand the closest attention of course, and uaeation for the masses is entirely out of the question. But with all the labor-saving machinery of the day, outside the house and inside it, can not a little management—a little brain work—help out hand work, so that farm labor need not be the slavish thing that it too often is? If not then the invention of labor-saving implements has been greatly in vain, they may help to accumulate dollars, but they should reduce the hours of labor, relieve it largely of its drudgery and give time for recreation, reading and thought. They should elevate manhood and womanhood, prolong life and render the occupation of farming a happy and healthy one. Why are the clubs and grange picnics, neighborhood and school picnics? Why not now and then a days hunting or fishing for the boys? Why not pleasant tea parties, and berry festivals? There are a hundred ways to make farm life a social life, more worth the living, if people will put their wits to work to devise them, and may all be done without the loss of a dollar in income, and even with the chances greatly in favour of better returns as the years roll on. A great many farmers, some whole neighbourhoods of them hold and act upon these views. They find it to pay in comfort and in money.—*Farmers' Review.*

Peared vividly before him; he noted a huge cliff and the very features of the persons, and their looks of agonizing despair. He awoke, but shortly after fell asleep again; and dreamt precisely the same thing. Being now impressed with the truth of the story, he told it to an old hunter shortly after, who declared that he knew the spot which exactly answered him, his description. This decided him, and taking a company of men, with mules, blankets, etc., they hurried to the Carson Valley Pass, one hundred and fifty miles distant, where they found the emigrants in exactly the condition of the dream, and brought in the remnant alive.—*Temple Bar.*

Pounds of Cream for One of Butter.
The milk, producing the greatest depth of cream is considered to rank high in scale of value. But it is the quantity of cream (not milk) to make the most butter which is wanted. I have always noticed, that cream from cows fed wholly on grass, or where small quantities of grain or bran have been a regular feed in connection with grass, the cream is light in bulk and porous, and particularly so when roots of any kind are freely fed. Where the cows are fed mostly or wholly on dry feed the cream is more solid and dense, and has more butter globules in small compass. Any one who will take pains can prove this. It is not the depth of cream from a given quantity of milk that determines the amount of butter that can be made from it. When milk is set in shallow pans the difference is readily perceptible in density from that set in deeper vessels, as the greater the surface of the milk the more rapid the evaporation and firmer the cream. It therefore must make a difference as to quantity of cream between shallow setting and deep setting.

Take an even weight of milk from the same pail, from the same cow, put one-half in a shallow pan of three inches in depth, and the other in a vessel that would make the milk twelve inches deep, both to stand thirty-six hours in the same temperature. The cream from the deep setting will be considerably more in bulk than the shallow setting, but have no more butter value, as all the butter with both trials of the milk has been saved, and the same amount of butter is also very plain that cream from milk in the submerged process is larger in bulk than from open pans. Those who buy cream from farmers, as some are doing, and thus go through the process of butter making, are as likely to be deceived in the butter making value of the cream, as the factory men who receive milk direct from the cows of their patrons. It is a very difficult thing to determine the butter value of the cream. It can be done only by the use of the churn dash, and then at times some errors may occur. I have had a fair opportunity to pretty carefully test the proportion of cream to the amount of butter, during the year 1879. The milk was set in shallow pans (of old fashioned tin pans). For a cream vessel I use a tin pail, with cover, that held just eight measured quarts. When full, the cream was churned. The amount of butter from the churns varied, during the year, from 5½ pounds in summer to ½ pounds in winter, the milk was set in the cellar, in winter, on shelves in a room adjoining a coal stove, where a steady, even temperature was kept up, varying little from 60 degrees.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Mother of a medical student dreamt that her son had got into some serious trouble in London, and could not rest till she left her home in the Midland counties and sought him out. To her sorrow, the dream was painfully verified, and the consequences might have been serious if she had not arrived in time.

A harrier of great penetration relates the story of a lady who dreamt that a railway guard was killed in a collision. She described the man and circumstances so faithfully that there was no difficulty in identifying the guard who was actually killed the same night in lamentable accident. The man she saw in her dream. The lady rarely left home, and the guard was quite unknown to her.

Archdeacon Squire, in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1748, tells the story of a certain Henry Axford, of Devises, who caught a violent cold when he was twenty-eight years of age, which rendered him speechless, and he remained dumb for four years. In July, 1741, in his sleep he dreamt that "he had fallen into a furnace of boiling wort, which put him into so great an agony of fright that he actually did call aloud, and recovered the use of his tongue from that moment as effectually as ever."

Dr. Bushnell, M. D., in his "Nature and the Supernatural," counts a case which he thinks cannot be explained by natural causes. Sitting by the fire one stormy November night, in a hotel parlor in the Napa Valley of California, there entered a venerable looking person named Captain Yount, who had come to California as a trapper more than forty years before. There he lived, had acquired a large estate, and was highly respected. The captain said that "six or seven years previous he had a dream in which he saw what appeared to him to be a company of emigrants arrested by the snows of the mountains, and perishing rapidly of cold and hunger. The whole scene ap-

The French government has ordered an agricultural course in every primary school in the country.

One hundred and thirty-seven different birds in the South are said to be enemies of the cotton worm.