THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

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SPEEDY RELIEF.

THE GREATEST

PAIN KILLER

of the day. Only requires **Minutes** not **Hours** to relieve pain, and cure acute diseases.

NEVER

since healing remedies have been used by suffering man has there been known such an absolute pain relieving agent as

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF

Testimonials by the thousands are in the hands of the proprietors, to attest to the wonderful healing powers of this medicine.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteria, Croup, Dyphtheria, Cartarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chillblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

Fever and Ague.

Fever and Ague cured for 25 cents. There is not a remedial Agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all Malarial, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers so quick as FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF. It will in a few moments when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant. Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

25 Cents Per Bottle.

IMPORTANT

To All Who Wear Clothes!

J. R. HOWIE

CALLS the attention of all who wear Clothes to his

LATEST IMPORTATION OF

CLOTHS,

Comprising the latest Novelties and Best Makes.

A FULL LINE OF

ENGLISH WORSTEDS,

in the latest patterns. A large variety of choice patterns of

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

A few very Choice Patterns in

FRENCH GOODS

A full line of

English & Canadian Tweeds.

Always on hand a full line of the Best Quality of **TRIMMINGS.**

Employing a large staff of experienced workmen, I am prepared to fill orders promptly in the **LATEST NEW YORK STYLE.**

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

JAS. R. HOWIE

Merchant Tailor & Clothier,

QUEEN STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO BRAYLEY HOUSE.

GREAT

TRADE SALE

:o:

EDGECOMBE & SONS

HAVE ON HAND, and offer for sale

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

at prices much below regular rates, and which must insure prompt sales, the following stock warranted first-class in every respect:—

5 Concord Carriages;
4 Piano Box Carriages;
3 Top Buggies;
2 Single and Double Phaetons with Shifting Tops;
3 Jump Seat Carriages
4 Portland Fancies;
5 Express Wagons, single and Double;
13 Farm Wagons, with from 1 1-2 to 2 inch axles;
3 Slovens.

☞ Contracts will be made for any description of vehicles in large numbers, at favorable rates. Our facilities enable us to produce the best work in the shortest possible time.

Send for circulars and prices, with especially favorable terms.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,
Fredericton Steam Carriage Work

Revised New Testament.

OXFORD EDITION.

WE have the pleasure to inform our friends and customers that we have perfected arrangements to ensure a full supply of the various Editions of the

Revised New Testament,

which will enable us to fill Orders at as early a date as any house in Canada.

They will be sold at 30 cents and upwards,—depending on size and style of binding,—with a liberal discount to the Trade.

Orders will be filled in the order of their receipt. We therefore request that they be sent in as promptly as possible.

J. & A. McMILLAN,
Booksellers, Publishers, etc.
St. John, N. B., April 21.

REVOLVERS.

Just Received:

ONE CASE of Revolvers and Cartridges. For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredericton, May 26

NEW PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS!

GEO. T. TAYLOR.

(who formerly kept on Northumberland Street) has opened

New Photograph Rooms, opposite the New Post Office,

where he is prepared to take all the usual styles of **Photograph and Ferrotype Portraits.** He has also always on hand a fine assortment of views of New Brunswick scenery, including first rate pictures of the Great Lumber Jam at Grand Falls, views in and around Fredericton, and a few about St. Andrews. The Stereoscopic views of the Grand Falls scenery are unsurpassed. Call and see them. Good work at fair prices.

☞ Do not forget the place, next above Babbitt's Jewelry Store, and directly opposite the New Post Office.

Fredericton, July 27.—tfns

THE DOMINION AFETY FUND

LIFE ASSOCIATION,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Incorporated 1881.

The Popular Plan of affording the Protection of Life Insurance.

SIMPLE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL.

The dangers and defects of the old "Reserve" Plan, and the weakness and uncertainty of the Co-operative Plans avoided.

Endowments to Persisting Members.

J. G. GILL,
Agent for York County.

Fredericton, April 14

NEW

BOOK BINDERY.

The Subscribers have opened a

BOOK BINDERY

in connection with their

BOOK AND STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,

and are now prepared to attend to all orders given them in that line.

☞ All kinds of **Magazines, Periodicals,** and **School Books,** in fact every description of Books, bound in First Class manner, and at Low Prices.

Binding of Music a Specialty.

M'MURRAY & FENETY.

Fredericton, May 26

REAL ESTATE,

&c., &c., &c.,

FOR SALE.

I AM instructed by DAVID BROWN, of Stanley, York Co., to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on **MONDAY**, the 15th day of August next, the whole of his PROPERTY, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c., consisting in part of the following:—

One lot of land containing fifteen acres, one rood and fourteen perches, more or less. On this lot there are a Dwelling House, Two Barns, and Out Houses; also to the rear of this, one lot containing twenty seven and one-half acres, more or less. All the above will be sold as one lot.

Also three Milch Cows, one Heifer, two Spring Pigs, a quantity of Hay, about nine acres of Oats and a quantity of Household Furniture, Carpenters' Tools, &c.

TERMS.—One-third down on land and buildings, the balance in six annual installments with interests. The terms of stock, furniture, &c. made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL BLAIR,
Auctioneer.

Stanley, July 16—4ins.

$10 Outfits furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that anyone can make great profits from the start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

House for Sale.

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

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

WM. A. McLEAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Possession given immediately.

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

For further information apply to

FRASER & WINSLOW.

April 7.

Haying Tools.

Just received from the Manufacturers:

70 DOZ. Scythes, American and Canadian, as follows:—Dunn Edge Clipper, Oshawa Clipper, Eureka, Climax, Razor Blade, Tip Top, Black Snake, Dominion Champion, Cast Steel;
35 doz. Scythe Sneaths, American and Canadian; 3 doz. Iron Sneaths;
25 doz. Hay Forks;
35 " Hay Fork Handles;
125 " Rakes; 50 boxes Scythe Stones;
12 " Reaping Hooks and Sickles;
5 tons Grind Stones;
8 boxes Grind Stone Fixtures.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

JAMES S. NEILL.

EXPRESS WAGON.

1 GOOD substantial Express Wagon, double seated, for Sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

F'ton, July 27

KNOCKED DOWN.

700 MORE Oak and Cane Seat Chairs, "knocked down" in the white. We put up the Chairs and "knock down" the prices below any in the city.

J. G. McNALLY.

ANOTHRR lot of Block Tin Teapots and Baloon Fly Traps, cheap at

J. G. McNALLY'S.

Vegetine

WILL CURE

SCROFULA!

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate cases of erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers, or Old Sores.

are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanses the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon it.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters, which creates a ficticious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

IS THE BEST

Spring Medicine.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

GAS FITTING, Plumbing, &c.

THE subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of

TINWARE.

of every description, and made to order

He has engaged the services of Mr. ILLIAM REID, who is thoroughly acquainted with Gas Fitting, Plumbing, well Boring, and putting in Pumps,

SOLE AGENT

FOR

ELLIS' Patent Burner

He makes it a specialty to regulate the above when putting them up.

All orders promptly attended to, and work satisfactorily done.

☞ Gas Fittings always in stock.

A. LIMERICK,
York Street.

WANTED

BY

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.

ISAAC W. SIMMONS,
Manager.

October 7, 1880.

THE

DOMINION EXHIBITION!

OF 1881

WILL be held at the CITY OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, in the ROYAL EXHIBITION BUILDING AND GROUNDS, from

21st to 30th EPTEMBER,

when Cash Prizes to the amount of **$15,00.00** will be awarded for Horses, Cattle and other Live Stock, Machinery of all kinds, General Manufactures, Mining, Agricultural, Forest, Fishery and Dairy Products, Fruits, Plants and Flowers.

No charge for entry of exhibits.

Prize lists, entry papers, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

Manager—PROF. GEO. LAWSON, LL.D.

WILLIAM McKERRON,
Secretary.

Halifax, June 6th, 1881

STOVES. STOVES.

A LARGE stock of Cook and other Stoves at

JAMES S. NEILL'S.

Grindstones and Fixtures.

JUST RECIEVED:

5 TONS Grindstones; 9 cases Grindstones Fixtures, For sale by

JAMES S. NEILL.

REAPING HOOK, &c.

12 DOZ. Reaping Hooks; 4 doz. Sickles; 2 doz. Bush Scythes; 1 doz. Bill Hooks.

JAMES S. NEILL.

Potatoe Diggers.

12 DOZ. Potatoe Diggers; 4 doz. Potatoe Hooks.

JAMES S. NEILL.

July 21

Agriculture.

NOTICE.

Secretaries of Agricultural Societies will please furnish us with dates and places of holding their Annual Shows, as we wish to publish the same for general information.

The "Kincardine" Agricultural Society will hold their Show and Fair at their Show Grounds on the 7th of October.

The "Polls" and the Board's Importation.

It is about a half century since McCombie of Tillyfour commenced the improvement of the polled cattle, which at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century existed as a distinct breed in Aberdeenshire, chiefly prevailing in the Buchan district of the county to which it was indigenous. After the Colling's Bates', and the Booth's had succeeded in vastly improving the old fashioned and somewhat ungainly Teeswater or Holderness cattle, the Short Horns were brought into Scotland and were eagerly taken hold of by farmers in Aberdeen, who were on the lookout for a quick feeding and early maturing kind of animal, and Short Horn bulls were distributed throughout the county, and neighbouring counties; and, used on the pure bred poll cows, they produced a very fine cross—a class of stock which laid on flesh abundantly and quickly.

Because the improvement in the polled cattle was subsequent to the introduction of the Short Horns into the North of Scotland, some hold, that, that improvement came about in consequence of it—that the polls gained their best qualities and points from the infusion of Short Horn blood. But this is a mistake. McCombie and others (but McCombie chiefly) perceiving that, if this system of crossing was continued, there was a risk of the reserve of pure polled cows running out, resolved to keep the polled breed pure, being convinced that it was peculiarly suited to the soil and climate of Scotland, and that if their qualities were rightly brought out, they would equal, if not surpass, any other breed, as to height, symmetry, and quality of flesh. He formed a herd of polled cattle of the Aberdeen and Angus breeds, using the bulls, "Panmure," "Monarch," and "Victor," all strong in Buchan blood, and raised a class of stock which was remarkably successful in the show yards. But, compared to the finest prize animals at the London, Smithfield cattle shows, they were inferior in several points to the best English cattle, and it was by a persistent system of proper feeding and care, that he brought them up the standard of excellence, which has, now, gained them a world-wide reputation.

The polled Aberdeen or Angus breed had originally a high character for the quantity and quality of the milk it yielded. But, it is said, that in improving the feeding qualities, Mr. Combie did not sufficiently endeavor to preserve its milking qualities, which have to some extent been lost. Some experienced cattle raisers doubt the possibility of combining great milking and great feeding qualities; others point to the case of the Short Horns, that are equally good for beef as for milk, in contradiction to this opinion, and say that Poll breeders, if they directed their efforts to restoring the breed, "its traditional fame for milking" would, without doubt, be successful. If the Aberdeen, combined with the fine beef producing characteristics, which have secured for them, and their crosses, the top price of the London market, as "best Scot's," with good dairying properties, the breed would soon become one of the most valuable to be found.

It may be said, that it was only after McCombie made the magnificent display of "polls" at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, that this breed has become well known. It is now rapidly extending over the world. A good many herds have been started in England, and animals of the breed have been introduced to the United States, Canada, and Buenos Ayres, and a number this year have been exported, says the *N. B. Agriculturist*, to foreign countries.

The polls are, without doubt, just the breed for farmers in this Province, who intend going into cattle raising for the English market, both from their acknowledged fine beef producing qualities, and from the absence of horns, which makes them easier of shipment than cattle of the horned breeds. We hope, that, the selections of this breed, made under the order of the Board of Agriculture, will be of a superior kind, and will make so favorable an impression, as to lead to an early and more extensive importation, and their dispersion over the Province.

We have received the August number of the *Poultry Monthly*, which contains a variety of well written articles on the feeding, care, and management of fowls—prevention of disease, etc., besides much useful and interesting information concerning pigeons, rabbits and dogs. This very nicely printed illustrated miscellany should be in the hands of all fowl fanciers. Subscription only one dollar per year. Published by the Ferris Publishing Co., Albany, New York.

Egg Culture in France.

The small farmers of France are noted for their small economies; they are thrifty and thriving. It is probable that it is in some degree owing to the attention they pay to poultry raising and "egg culture," that they are, generally, so quietly well to do. Yet, immense as are the quantities of poultry and eggs that they raise, agricultural writers in France say, that the production might easily be doubled, and are continually urging the farmers to give the matter more attention. It is to be hoped, that, the poultry they raise is of a far better quality than much that is raised in this Province, which is too often a mere muckle of bones, not well covered with flesh of anything but a delicate flavor. The *English Dairyman*, speaking of egg culture in France, says:—

"Many small farmers in France pay their rents from their poultry yards. The fowls in Normandy France. are almost exclusively of the Crevecœur breed in its different varieties. The number of poultry in Normandy is three million five hundred thousand, estimated at the value of £2,400,000, and the annual value of fowls' eggs alone is £250,000 to the farmers. The average annual produce per hen is about one hundred eggs, and a hen will continue to lay for five years. In 1875 England imported eight hundred million eggs, valued at £12,500,000, including charges, of which France furnished five-sixths; that is to say, more than two millions per day during the year. In France hardly a meal is eaten at any table without eggs or poultry forming a part of it. Normandy furnishes nearly two million head of poultry of various kinds annually to the Paris markets, yet falls behind the supply from other provinces. Six millions of eggs are sold weekly in the Paris market. Many are used in glazing ornamental cakes and sweetmeats. One pastry cook buys two million eggs a year for these purposes. A large dealer uses five hundred thousand, of which he separates the whites from the yolks,—the whites being sent to the manufacturing districts in the North, and the yolks are employed in dressing skins for gloves."

How to Tell Good Butter.

Mr. Robert Orr, Superintendant of Inspectors of butter and cheese of Ohio, under an Act of the Legislature of that State, lately issued a circular of instructions to his subordinates, giving information which may be of value to butter makers and butter buyers generally. He says:—

"When butter is properly churned, both as to time and temperature, it becomes firm with very little working and is tenacious; but its most desirable state is that of waxy, when it is easily moulded into any shape, and may be drawn out a considerable length without breaking. It is then styled gilt edged. It is only in this state that butter possesses that rich, nutritive flavor and smell, and shows up a rich golden yellow color, which imparts so high a degree of pleasure in eating it, and which increases its value manifold.

It is not always necessary when it smells fresh and sweet to taste butter in judging it. The smooth, unctious feel in rubbing a little between the fingers and thumb expresses at once its rich quality; the nutty smell and rich aroma indicate a similar taste; and the bright, golden, glistening, cream colored surface shows its high state of cleanliness. It may be necessary at times to use the trier, or even to use it until you become an expert in testing by taste, smell and rubbing."

The Farmers' Duty.

A contemporary gives his idea of "the farmer's duty" under certain circumstances, as follows:—

"It is the farmer's duty so far as his means will permit, to provide everything that is necessary to minister to the health, comfort and enjoyment of his household. First, he should supply them with the necessaries of life; second, with those things such as fruit, vegetables, etc., in their season which are conducive to the health of the body; third, with food for the mind in the shape of books, pamphlets, newspapers, and magazines; fourth, articles of adornment such as pictures, etc. He can have an abundance of strawberries, and other small fruits; apples, pears, plums, etc., in the garden and orchard, and all the conveniencies and comforts his ingenuity can invent and his means afford about the house, so that the laborious duties of wife and daughters may be as light as possible. Adorn the family room with pictures, the table cover with newspapers and pamphlets, and fill the book-case with choice volumes. An organ or piano with books of song will show that the art divine contributes to the happy home. Such homes there are among the farmers of the country, and they are becoming more common each year, and it is not alone the so called rich that enjoy them. They are within the reach of many who are only in moderate circumstances."

ALSIKE CLOVER,—A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* writing from Northern Indiana, says of Alsike Clover, after thirteen years experience:—First I find it one of the finest fertilizers we have for lands that have been run too long in other crops, thereby becoming exhausted. It has a large amount of saccharine matter, and being a perennial plant, the same as red clover, yet much finer in its stems, it makes better hay and is much sweeter for all classes of farm stock. It yields from one to two tons per acre and is often mown twice in one season. The first crop is the seed crop, and should be cut just as the bloom is turning dark, but not let stand longer if the seed is to be saved.

Fourteen Counts in their favor.

Mr. Richard Goodman, Junr., who has been writing a series of articles on the "Jersey Cattle," to an agricultural contemporary, sums up their excellent qualities under fourteen heads, as follows:—

First.—The Jerseys are a thoroughbred and well established race. As far as there is anything of value in systematic breeding with a peculiar end distinctly in view, purity of blood and a long line of worthy ancestors, and favorable conditions with respect to food and climate, the Jerseys compare favorably with any and all other breeds.

Second,—They possess as fully as any breed the power of transmitting their desirable qualities to their offspring. They are thoroughly responsive to in-and-in breeding when intelligently carried on for the purpose of intensifying and perpetuating their peculiar powers as butter-producers. The leading Jersey cows in America to-day show in their pedigree much close breeding among their ancestors, and they are better than any of their ancestors.

Third.—Having smaller bodies than any of the other leading breeds, they require less food to build up and develop these bodies while they are growing, and they require less food for the repairs of their bodies when they have reached their full size.

Fourth.—They come into profit at least a year earlier than other breeds and thus make a saving to their owners of a year's food, handling and housing. This is no small item considering the labor, the expense and the risk attending the younger years of valuable stock.

Fifth.—They have shown a power unequaled by any other breed of adapting themselves to the various climates and to the varieties of foods of all parts of the United States.

Sixth.—No cattle in this country are more quiet, gentle, hardy, prolific or long-lived.

Seventh.—They are the most persistent milkers of any breed. They seldom go dry for more than six weeks; many instances that on record of cows giving half a dozen calves in as many years without ever ceasing to give a good yield of milk.

Eight—They make more butter from a given amount of feed than the cows of any other breed. Two pounds and quarter of butter a day is not an uncommon yield for a cow in the winter receiving a dozen pounds of dry hay and two pounds of corn meal mixed with two pounds of wheat shorts.

Ninth.—They will make more butter in twelve running months than will the cows of any other breed. Several cows in this country made in 1880 over seven hundred pounds of butter. two of them nearly eight hundred pounds, and none of these cows are believed to have yet reached the full limit of their powers, Records of herds of 300, 350, and 400 lbs. are to be found in many States.

Tenth.—Their butter has a higher color in winter, as well as in summer, than that of any other breed except the Guernsey.

Eleventh.—The milk, the cream, and the butter of the Jersey has a richer taste, and a more lively and agreeable flavor at all times of the year than that of any other breed.

Twelfth.—The butter of this breed, in texture and grain, has no equal. Its firmness, its freedom from salvy character in the heats of summer, is particularly noticeable.

Thirteenth.—There is no breed which has been crossed upon the common stock of the United States with more immediate or more satisfactory results. It is an important fact in cross-breeding that the most favorable results are obtained where the bull belongs to a race whose bodies are smaller than are those of the race to which the cow is allied, and the same is true where the male represents a race older and better established than that to which the female belongs; both of these favorable conditions exist in the case of the Jerseys and our common stock.

Fourteenth.—The Jersey breed is surpassed by no other in respect to the opportunities it offers for the efforts of the practical or the experimental breeder.

British vs. American Butter.

A State of Maine farmer who lately travelled in the old country, wrote home to one of his friends, giving his observations on agriculture as pursued there. The following extract concerning butter will apply to New Brunswick as well as any State in the Union:—

"Our people have much to learn of the English and Irish in butter making. In Ireland, Wales, and England I have found the butter almost entirely without salt, each person putting on salt to suit himself after it comes to the table. But it is always sweet and very nice. I have seen no butter here nearly as poor as that most common in our market. I have visited numerous markets and taken particular pains to examine it and tried to discover if poor butter exists. What they call good butter here sells for eighteen pence or thirty-six cents a pound now, in the very height of the butter season. But that which I saw sold in the great Smithfield market at "apenny a pat," for about third-rate, was better than I was able to get it in our home market last year. Why is this so?"

"Have you any fresh eggs?" "Yes, mum, plenty; them with the hen on 'em!" "With the hen on them?" "Yes, mum, we always puts a hen on our fresh eggs to distinguish of 'em. Beg pardon, mum, don't think you understand. Hen the letter, not 'en the bird. Hen for noo-laid. Take a dozen, mum?" "Thank you."

Providence never hides a smiling countenance from those who manure highly, cultivate often and seed with liberality.

Celery.

Now is the time to transplant celery into trenches and every family should provide for a generous supply of this valuable plant. It is not only delicious as an edible, but it has medicinal qualities which highly commend it. A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* thus speaks of the plant and our own observation and experience go to corroborate his statement: I have known many men and women too, who from various causes, had become so much affected with nervousness, that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days—and by a daily moderate use of the blanched foot stalks of celery leaves as a salad they became as strong and steady in limbs as other people. I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were almost in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal times. I have known others cured by using celery for palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves, should use celery daily in its season, and onions in its stead when not in season."

It is not so great a job to grow celery as many suppose, and as we have been led to suppose by writers upon the subject. A trench should be dug from eight to twelve inches deep according to the character and depth of soil, and a little well-rotted stable manure mixed with rich earth in the bottom. The plants should then be carefully removed from the bed and set out in the trench about eight inches apart. Early in September if the plants have made good growth, but later if they have not, the trench should be partly filled up with earth that was thrown out. The filling should be repeated from time to time until late autumn, and cold weather comes on; the plants should then be taken up, banked in sand and kept in a cool cellar for use. Another way is to transplant into water-tight boxes in a dark room in the cellar.

Celery (*Apium graveoleus*) belongs to the Parsley family of plants, a family that has many medicinal plants and of very opposite character. To it belong the carrot, the coriander and the parsnip; also conium or poison hemlock, caraway, fennel, archangelica lovage and sanicle. In its wild state where it is found on the coast of Europe, it is strong-scented acrid and perhaps poisonous. The variety which we use called sweet celery has become bland by cultivation and blanching. Another variety is called turnip-rooted where the root has become enlarged and eatable.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Coming Exhibition.

Three great exhibitions are in course of preparation for the coming autumn; one in Toronto, one in Montreal, and one, the Dominion Exhibition, at Halifax. If a judicious distribution of dates is adopted, and these exhibitions could follow each other with due regard for the safety of exhibits and the convenience of the public, a splendid opportunity would be given this year for the fullest presentation ever made of the various products of this Dominion. During the past year or two a far larger acreage of land has been put under cultivation and greater attention has been paid to agricultural science. And in the same period a most remarkable advance has been mode in manufacturing enterprise, industry, and skill. For the manufacturers in particulars, a splendid opening is offered in the three cities mentioned for the purpose of advertising their goods. The steamboats and the railways will rival each other in offering inducements to draw a multitude to the various exhibitions; and there is very little need to insist on the value of such occasions as a means of forming new business, of obtaining fresh information, and of placing products before the eyes of the largest possible number of people. Every possible encouragement should be afforded, therefore, to those who are actively engaged in arranging for these exhibitions. Of course each exhibition will have a marked local or personal character; even the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax will partake of that character; but at the same time such facilities will be offered to enlarge the scope of them all as must result in rendering the exhibitions of the coming autumn the most memorable ever held in this country. We have had successful exhibitions in the years of gloom. We shall be sure of brilliant success in these years of prosperity and enterprise.—*Mail.*

Trees as Absorbents of Sewage.

Do trees growing near drains carry off the sewage water? A gentleman whose cess-drain was constructed just like his neighbors' and in the same kind of soil, had found it unnecessary to clean it out, while the others had to be cleaned out very frequently. An examination showed that three large trees, whose roots had penetrated into the vicinity of his second, or waste, cess pool, were clearly the channels through which the waste all oscaped. Whether it was changed into plant food—as is likely—or was exhaled through the leaves, in either case it was disposed of with equal safety.

We cannot help thinking, the above to the contrary, notwithstanding, that, trees or no trees, the safest and cleanliest plan is to clean ont all drains frequently.

Although there is disagreement among farmers upon almost every farm topic, there ie one subject upon which their views harmonize, and that is in the advantage of a frequent change of seed for all crops. The extra expense is trifling, mere nothing compared with the advantages gained by always putting in the best of seed. When farmers deviate from this course, it is not from lack of knowledge.

Gooseberries and Currants.

The soil best adapted to these fruits is a strong, clay loam, well drained; they do well also on drained meadow, and deep, sandy loam, but will not thrive on soils of a dry or gravelly nature, since they require constant moisture in dry weather. The soil should be generously manured, and the bushes are best planted in November, in rows five feet apart, either way. The bushes should not be more than two years old from cuttings—a good, thrifty, one-year-old bush being preferable. The first year after planting, they will not grow very rapidly, and the space between the rows may be planted with beets, or other root crops. The second year the bushes will begin to spread so rapidly that cultivation by horse power will be difficult, without injury to the bushes, and in order to keep down weeds, and at the same time to preserve moisture in the soil, a heavy mulch should be applied; this may be of any convenient material at hand, dry leaves, bog hay, sedge, sea weed, tan bark or sawdust; it should be applied in quantity sufficient to keep down the weeds, say two or three inches deep, and will need renewal every year. The scattering weeds that come up through the mulch will be pulled up by hand. The bushes need little care, except to dust them with hellebore promptly; on the first appearance of the currant worm, set to watch for him constantly during summer, since a few days' neglect will sometimes give opportunity for this destructive insect to strip mest of the foliage from the bushes. The bushes also need some pruning, which may be done either in spring or fall, care being taken to give the bush a shapely form, and to remove the old wood when it becomes unthrifty. The manuring every autumn should not be omitted, since there bushes are gross feeders.

How to Grow Onions.

Onions to be grown in perfection, must have a rich, finely pulverized soil. The ground should be prepared early in the spring by heavily dressing it with well rotted manure, working over the soil a great many times in order to have it thoroughly pulverized. Composted poultry manure, finely ground bone and soot sown in the drills and covered with an inch or two of soil, are among the best manures for this vegetable. After the plants are up, a top dressing of wood ashes will materially aid their growth. After the seed is sown and covered, the earth above them should be firmed or pressed down close, in order that they may readily germinate. This may be done by pressing along upon the drills with the feet. Good seed is often condemned and the seedsman blamed, because it fails to germinate, when the fault is entirely the planter's in failing to firm the earth above them. Weeds must be kept out or the best efforts in other directions will fail to produce a satisfactory crop.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AT DERBY.—The London *Daily News* of July 20 publishes the following:—"One of the interesting features of the miscellaneous exhibits at the late Royal Agricultural Show was the stand containing the produce from Canada. It consisted of samples of wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, &c., from Manitoba, and also some fine specimens of wild and cultivated grasses, besides bundles of wild hops, wild peas, and many other articles which presents a very good idea of the quality of the soil and the suitability of the climate for agricultural purposes. A large number of pamphlets, issued by the government, were also distributed, and the show proved a great attraction, being crowded with visitors every day. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales inspected the exhibit, and examined with much interest the various specimens of produce which it inclhded. His Royal Highness was received by Mr. Dyke, the agent for the Canadian Government at Liverpool, who arranged for the exhibit of the province, with whom he spent some fifteen minutes, and expressed his desire to revisit Canada at an early date."

THE FRUIT CROP.—From the various reports in the papers, in addition to some personal observations, we learn that the apple crop, both at the East and West will be small this year. Although this is the odd or unproductive year, the trees in many places set quite full of blossoms, but a larger proportion of the young fruit than usual has dropped, and left small crops In some portions of East Pennsylvania in Delaware and parts of Maryland, an unusual heavy crop is reported, as well as in some of the extreme western counties of New York. A large part of the peach crop, and in some cases the trees have been killed by the winter, but when the fruit ripens there will probably be more than was expected by many. Grapevines in many instances have been killed sufficiently to destroy or lessen the crop. This is the abundant year for pears.—*Country Gentleman.*

A careful observer reports that he has seen a toad swallow fifty-four rose bugs for a single meal, and another feast on five large green caterpillars, two-thirds the size of a lady's little finger. They will even take the hairy caterpillars that most birds dislike. Farmers and gardeners would do well to cultivate so useful though humble friends as these.

To prevent falling off of the hair of a horse's mane, or to restore the growth, rub the skin of the part with the following mixture, viz: One pint of alcohol and one drachm of tincture of cantharides. Give the horse a dose of salts (12 oz.) and feed some wheat bran, which will allay the irritation of the skin, to which the loss of hair is due.

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