FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1881.

VOL. II.

ENGLISHMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE

oughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarse-ess, Difficult Breathing, Inflammaion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, and all Diseases of the Pul-Englishman's Cough Mixture.

PRICE 25 AND 50 CENTS.

Fellows' Leaming's Essence WILL CURE

Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Sprains Swellings and Stiff Joints on Horses. Give it a trial and be convinced. Numerous testimonials furnished on application Price 50 Cents.

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Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or

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THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to execute all sorts of

PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL

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First Class Material and Workmanship guar-JOHN MOORE

1881.

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It fits like a charm and wears

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GOODS STORE Queen Street, Fredericton,

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February 10. FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS INIFREDERICTON.

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TO FARMERS.

GEO. HATT & SONS take country produce in exchange for goods, at the lowest cash prices. GEO. HATT & SONS.

FANNING MILLS. 25 Fanning Mills just to hand for sale low a reason taken a reason and sale low a reason and sale low a reason and sale low a reason a rea

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Cutlery,

Crockery, Wooden Ware, Plated Ware, Glass Ware. Fancy Goods,

and the largest assortment of

FURNITURE in Fredericton, at

We want every boy and girl, every nan and woman in the country to visit our establishment, which is three stories high, and filled with almost everything required for house keeping, with thousands of articles

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useful and ornamental. Pianos, Or-

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Books, Hymn Books, School Books, Copy Books, Account Books, Pencils, Slates, Ink, Violin Strings, &c., &c., At the very Lowest Prices.

IMPORTANT

In order to reduce my

LARGE STOCK PRIOR TO ARRIVAL OF

SPRING GOODS, I will from this date.

well. You can have a SUIT, or a Feb'y 2nd, to 1st April next, is best adapted to our climate and

-ALLOW A-DISCOUN

Cash Buyers

TEN PER CENT on all Goods except Cotton Warps, and on all amounts from 50 cents

Outfits furnished free, with full in-

fail. who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large idred dollars in a single week. Nothing 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.

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Loans negotiated, and agency business promptly attended to, Frederictn, Feb. 3.

To New Subscribers.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

As we are desirous that the MARITIME ference in resuits. He next speaks of contains six columes weekly of agricultural ed out, while the 13 acres, which had matter, eight of general affairs and local been in corn, was probably in good news, and three and a half of light literature. heart from manuring, and the differsend the FARMER to all who remit to us \$1 up | the best seed with the hand flail, and for fifteen months for the usual annual subscription. Appended is a form of remittance for substriptions.

m of

Hoetry.

Farewell to Rum. Farewell, drunks, so nigh and handy : Farewell, rum and gin and brandy; Farewell, empty pots and kettles; Farewell, cupboards without "vittals:" Farewell, rooms free to all weathers: Farewell, beds that have no feathers; Farewell, floors that need a swab-file; Farewell, yards that have no wood-pile Farewell, faded vest and breeches: Farewell, coats more holes than stitches Farewell, hats that have no rims on: Farewell, faces red as crimson: Farewell, tubs that have no bacon :

Farewell, ways that I've forsaken; Farewell, broken chairs and tables Farewell, dwellings worse than stables Farewell, oaths that I have spoken: Farewell, vows that I have broken ; Farewell, landlords and bar-tenders:

Farewell, all blue-devil senders. Agriculture.

Thoroughbreds.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer though we have some notable exence of the farmers of this Province, ground not been worked too wet. it has been found that the Shorthorn wants, and it may safely be said that for exportation, at least, it cannot be excelled. The Shorthorn also makes a good cross with our native stock. Now, why is it that our farmers and Lower Prince William, stock raisers will continue to rely upon the old scrubs, when they can, without any extra expense raise Thoroughbreds, from which they will receive at least double the profit terprise. I am sorry to say, is not widely circulated through the farmuntil this spirit of apathy is with- says:drawn from their midst, they will

of thoroughbreds. Yours truly, H. O. W.

Canterbury, March 5, 1881. chines early enough to suit him. The bear the rough and tumble of life like the breath of a Nova Scotia Legisla-8 acres evidently some time after- mest speed they become what no ture, in the present state of our finan- of fowls, at least that is the opinion of wards; this with a little difference in sensible man wants.

to my mind the chief cause of the dif-FARMER should have an extensive circulation sowing a large field with machine time age, a general idea of Professor among the farmers of the Province, we in- threshed wheat, that the yield was a Sheldon's opinion of the Dominion as tend to hold out extra inducements to new little over 11 bushels per acre, while an agricultural country and his report terest taken in their calling by the farpaper. The MARITIME FARMER, though seed, the yield was 41 bushels per on New Brunswick in full. The Prcpaper. The Maritime Farmer, though specially devoted to one interest, has much to large field spoken of by G. H. had flattering. Mr. Cubitt another Eng. recommend it to the general community. It dene some hard service and was work- lish farmer delegate, also gave his It has already found its way to a large circle ences in results were largely due to theorists, whose minds are full of proof readers, but we are ambitious to have that that, instead of damaged seed. But I professor's. The Toronto Globe took gressive ideas, too often imagine that made the Fleming to contend with his never could find any of the internal to the 1st May, 1882, give them the Paper to the left fold some of the min best fold some of the min best fold some of the min best fold some of the min slope. Ont Mr. Cubitt writing from I would also advise them to select from their best field some of the ripest, cleanest and plumpest grain when est, cleanest and plumpest grain when lest, cleanest and plumpest grain when lest and cleanest and plumpest grain when lest a cleanest a cleanest and plumpest grain when lest a cleanest cutting, and put it by itself in the folk, replied to the article, reiterating work. They are preventing stagna as farmers distinguished for their given a teaspoonful of spirits of results, viz, getting the largest and best grain, could be obtained by put-ting the machine threshed seed in arrear of that practiced in England, tent with their eld routine. Agitation sufferings of the late war, and the sufferings of the late war, and the best grain, could be obtained by put- generally speaking, was very much sinking into apathy and abiding conthrough one of those improved clean. but qualified his remarks by stating must preede action, but it will require payment of the enormous indemnity this disorder affects pigs when coners and separators, now obtainable at that there were many exceptions, long and constant agitation before the claimed by Germany? What is it fined in a close pen, and rarely when discuss it in the negative, viz, that the threshing machine does not (under looked into more closely, Professor ings in the methods of agriculture and quire a homestead on the prairie, and had the disease arrested when the discuss it in the negative, viz, that the ward of that city. Perhaps when are fully convinced of the shortcomordinary circumstances) injure the Sheldon's and Mr. Cubitt's opinions the urgent need of improvement. The to work so strenously from morning others were turned out where they germ or growing qualities of the do not so widely differ. Shelden no theorist and men of progress have to to night, and from year to year, in had plenty of exercise. It generally

often charge to poor or damaged seed, is due to other causes, and those quite prominently, is that there is too much under our control. One circumstance grain growing and too little stockand is to my mind profitable in solving

of other things which often occur, were

commence ploughing a certain potatoe field, on a certain day should the weather continue dry, but contrary to my orders he commenced plough. ing two days earlier than instructed. and ploughed about half an aere and quit. On my return home I had the balance of the field (above one acre) ploughed. The furrows were the same length, ploughed with the same planted with potatoes of the same kind, and received the same cultivation, and I naturally expected the contrary. I was willing to make same results from the whole field. The ground was now quite dry, I had it harrowed down and I sowed to are beset; but there could be but not count more than the middle figure wheat (machine threshed,) and sowed across the furrows. The only difference in the treatment of the field way in the time of ploughing and that was about two days, but the results were widely different. The wheat on the land question the propriety of inviting \$70,000 (as some have done in New and blasting, by using fire. It is said I have always succeeded in curing this first ploughed was thin and weakly, while on the other it was thick, strong and healthy. It was easy to tell the first part ploughed even to the last furrow, the difference was so marked. and that difference was carried all through the season, even to harvest. And the yield from the first part than one-third as much (from the different kinds of seed, it would have been difficult to convince me that the seed had nothing to do with the re-DEAR SIR,—We have to lament sults, but now I do not hesitate to say the almost entire absence of the that the failure was due to ploughing was loam. I am satisfied I have here great proportion of our farmers are farmer in New Bronswick in wheat content with the native stock, which raising. Although all soils are not with the imported animal. I think have observed that other men have that New Brunswick is specially often met with signal failures in their Upon one hundred acres of swedes adapted to the raising of cattle and wheat crop from the same cause, when

ploughed could not have been more some quantity of ground,) as the last ploughed produced. Had I sown lengthwise the furrows, and sown gave up his farm or induced others to written the experience of many a not those whom Canada wants, viz., to Great Britain. From the experi- a much more liberal yield, had the

> ticle. In the meantime I hope to hear from others on the subject, for or against. LEVERETT ESTABROOKS

There are other causes of failure

which I will mention in another ar

March 2nd, 1881.

Trot vs. Walk. A farmer does not want a horse From my experience it is from this that can trot his mile in 2.40—an reason, they do not believe in the animal which is only good for a does not want a trotter, but a walker ing community of this Province, and An agricultural paper out West,

still continue to raise scrubs instead one to be encouraged. A horse can walk five miles in an hour, and has done it. Such a horse is worth more than Maud S., St. Julien and Bonner's has been, to the detriment of the setteam all put together; he would pro- tlers, who must ultimately be the real bably walk to San Francisco quicker | wealth of the country." than either of them could trot there. To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer: Walking is the gait, and the sole gait DEAR SIR,-I am pleased to see that for the farm. Why will farmers your Ontario correspondent has taken stand by the hour and elongate their up the question propounded by me necks like Shanghai roosters, to get paper lately: the action of the New and most essential matter is feeding. prises an area 70,000,000 of acres ment. Since that time I have tried some weeks ago, viz, "Does it Injure a glimpse of a wheezing, slender, ill- Brunswick Board in regard to provid- A good practice is this: In the morn- greater than our entire grain area of the same plan without removing the Seed Wheat to Thresh it with a shaped trotting nag. when the ing facilities for cattle shipment to ing feed, give fine, soft food, all the last year, it is evident that our agri Threshing Machine?" He, from his managers of the exhibition utterly England is worthy of special remark. threshed, and machine threshed wheat him? Why don't farmers bring fordecides the question in the affirmative. ward their good walkers, insist on ex- Dominion Hercules, without putting mornings. This will make your poul-As this question was proposed to hibiting them at the fairs and elaim their own shoulder to the wheel, is try house and its occupants as lively elicit a discussion on the matter for the highest premiums for the most shown by the steps taken to induce the public benefit, it will be quite in important performances? The walkwhich G. H. has arrived at his decis- great strength, endurance and beauty. an importation of 45 bulls, 30 heifers, eye. Always keep a supply of ground pounds of potash, 64 pounds of phosion. I conclude from his article that Look at the picture of a trotting 80 rams, 25 ewes, 30 boars and 15 bone and crushed oyster shells in your phoric acid, and that these elements he sowed fall wheat, as he writes that horse; it is handsome? Can these sows. A proposal to make an import- hen house. For eggs in winter, the represent a value of \$22.75, based on he could not get the threshing ma- animals draw a big load? Can they ation of that extent would take away Brown Leghorn are to be prefered. their availability as compared with

the fertility of the soil and a number | Another English Farmer Delegate

We published in this paper, some lish farmer delegate, also gave his discussed by some farmers in their Agriculture, saidopinion of Canada as a farming coun- leagues and societies as a proof of try and of Canadian farming, which

farmers in Ontario, New Brunswsck, About eight years ago in May next, raising better, they will no doubt go

and I left instructions to my man to they do now. Mr. Cubitt writes:saw good land, but good farming was the exception. Too much cereal cropping, with too little pasture and root crops. I thought it quite pos generation will be epened to new real as for moveable property—for spirits of turpentine were the only sible to increase the number of cattle ideas. It is no use to attempt any land as for money. I hold that the ones I ever knew in which there was throughout the Dominion from three ambitious project for agricultural edu- natural obligations of a landowner to a recovery after the thumps had beto five fold, which would add both to cation at first, Even in some of the his children and the natural claims of gun. It is not a contagious disease, plough. And the whole field was general prosperity of her agriculwell maured the previous year and turists. I certainly had formed a far shead of New Brunswick) agriculture to their father. Let this all but one. higher opinion of her agriculture, cultural colleges have been established just principle of succession to land be Early pigs, and especially those till personal observation proved to the with difficulty, even with the help of established, and its application would born in the winter, while the sows are every allowance for the many difficulties by which the Canadian farmers the years of the existence of some do little excuse for the continuous grain- of the ten numericals-five or six at cropping to which so much of the the most. Where is the munificent

land is subject, and the consequent minimum of capital employed. English farmer delegates to visit the Hamshire) to establish and equip an to be as effectual, as it certainly is a by external or internal use of spirits faithful in pointing out those defects of which I have spoken. I never enjoyed a trip more, having met with culture of the country. It is all very well to write a pleasing a flattering English delegate be found who either gent public services, they could not leave and settle in Canada or the Far West? The fact is that, notwith-

men of skill and capital. seed cake, corn and grain, meal, with no farming can pay, unless it be con-

New Bruuswick Ahead. Said a Nova Scotian Agricultural Agricultural Progress.

It is all very well to speak in general and encouraging terms of the progress that agriculture is making in

New England States (in some respects individual in New Brunswick who houlders may be removed, when the willing or unable to move its hinder Having said thus much, I must will donate in his lifetime \$50,000 or farmer is unaccustomed to drilling parts, is the next most fatal disease. agricultural college, out of a large- cheap process. The way to apply of turpentine, as spoken of above. hearted desire to advance the welfare fire to the boulders isof the whole Province? Yet, without

maintain a college. English agriculture, so great are the home comforts and other privileges by schools is a beginning that may lead firing burning. You need not be in a the reach of the scythe and rake, and the almost entire absence of the that the failure was due to ploughing the land a little too wet. The sowing above stock in this Province.

Al- the land a little too wet. The sowing they will not leave their homes to the stock in the land a little too wet. The sowing they will not leave their homes to the stock in the land a little too wet. The sowing they will not leave their homes to the stock in this least, hurry, from one to six hours will thereby get more grass on the field they will not leave their homes to plant the seeds at the age when the usually break them. A man can tend by removing them. We consider here that fifteen of taking instruction in the future, and worthless wood or stumps, anything the grain is harrowed in, and put at least, are but poor when compared equally damaged while wet, yet I pounds per acre (tenant's capital) is improving itself by self-education. wortness wood or stumps, anything the grain is harrowed in, and put that will burn will answer as well as neither roller nor bush on the ground, as little as a farmer should start with. For some years to come, we imagine, well as good wood If you have not but let it entirely alone, and the acand mangel we are fattening one hun- that youths who intend to devote the Davis' Rock Lifter, a team will tion of the rain will cover it deep sheep, and the exportation of such they could have reasonably expected dred ond eighty head of bullocks. themselves to agricultural life will, if take out large stones more easily by enough. I have had some experience The roots are supplemented by a they desire to acquire a scientific a cart or wagon." liberal supply of linseed and cotton knowledge of their profession, be oblia daily allowance of hay. This, you ged to go outside the Province for it, know, is the prevailing custom in our There will only be a few who will be Times presents a very carefully preeastern counties. Cattle are now be- able to do this; the majority will have pared and comprehensive review of ing fed in boxes or covered yards, and to be content with the rudiments which the agricultural progress of the much less expense of team and man. thus all the straw is converted into they can acquire at school, and the United States during the past ten hinders Canada from more generally knowledge they are able to acquire by years, with tables of the grain procarrying out such a system? I know study, and to practical tuitien and years 1871-1875, and 1880. The that many of her farmers are already work on the farm. If the Province wheat yield of 1871 was 230,722,400 taking the initiative, and others must cannot hope to institute an agricul- bushels; in 1875 it was 292,136,000 with farmers that small fruits require follow if farming is to be made tural college for some years, it can at country. With regard to Manitoba, once establish a model farm, which country. With regard to Manitoba, and the competent management of constant to the same period the yield of corn increased from 991, hardest at work at something else. excellent as much of her soil may be under the competent management of 898,000 bushels in 1871 to 1,537.535, Field work must be done at all events for wheat cultivation, yet so cheap is a scientifically trained agriculturist, 940 bushels in 1880. The money and so the "berry patch" struggles good old maxim, "Nothing venture, spurt, but a horse, well-sized, com- that grain (necessarily so from her might be made to be an agricultural value of the grain product of last on single handed with weeds and training school, of immense aid in year is estimated at \$1,237.633,011, of grass, till it submits to the inevitable nected with stock feeding or breed- educating a new class of farmers, credited to the corn crop. The grain into possession of a patch of blacking, hence capital is required. But grounded in a good system, and with area of 1880 was 104,142,676 acres. railways and land drainage must pre- minds open to receive new ideas. Enormous as these figures are, they usual shiftless culture, I treated them The walking gait is of all gaits the cede cultivation in Manitoba, other- Such a farm would have, for a few represent but a fraction of the pro in the following way: After carewise both loss and disappointment years, to be supported by Provincial ducing power of the country. Eng- fully plowing and hoeing them, I must but too often be the result. Nor aid, but it would in the end become lish observers, like Messrs. Read and covered the ground with a heavy

scraps, boiled potatoes, and wheat touched.

an experienced poultry raiser.

The British Farmer at a Disadvantage.

The British farmers in general, have not the same stimulus to exertions that those in Canada, or other parts of the world have. Mr. Lenge, Editor of the Dundee Advertiser, mers. There is a danger that too much | lecturing in Laurencekerk, Scotland,

progress. It may be feared that sturdy Dutchman to battle with the not eat, and rapidly become emaciated exception to some of his statements the body of farmers are as enthusias. sterile soil and make it a modern organs which showed evidence of disand a copy of the paper was sent him tic as themselves. But though they paradise? What is it that has made ease. I am of the opinion that it is his opinion that Canadian farming, tion and keeping the farmers from thrift, their comfort, and their earning turpentine for several days in succespeople and the farmers of the Province that nerves the immigrant into the as old as mine were, although I had where says in his report that farming encounter a great deal of prejudice, cultivating his farm? Is it not that originates in close confinement, which when I have completed some experi- in Canada is on a par with that of immensely difficult to break down, in the land feel that the would naturally cause an accumulation ments I am making. But I will now England, and in his remarks on stock- the mind of many farmers against ing for some great and seldom seen, Turpentine seems to be a natural new-fanglad notions with regard to if not unknown, proprietor; but that medicine for pigs in relieving this The fact which Mr. Cubitt brings agricultural education. Some of them they are working for themselves and spasmodic action of the beart, and have, not only no faith in, but a dis- for their families; that they are not also in destroying parasites, which like or contempt of science applied to of the soil, but that every stroke of cause lameness or partial paralysis of made this so clear to my mind that I raising in Canada, and in this Prof. farming. They still believe that the the axe, every movement of the the hinder parts—another form of best education of a farmer is what he plough they guide, every handful of disease which is quite common with gathers in the course of his practical seed they sow will yield its return, pigs. An application of spirits of etc., understand the business of cattle work, day by day and year by year, direct and unintercepted, to them- turpentine across the loins will someand from his own experience, his own ist, I would not advocate any violent is such a powerful penetrative that it was going from home a few days into it much more extensively than failures and successes. But, if the or sudden changes. I am not for the extends to every part of the system, prejudices of the middle aged farmers instantaneous abolition of great land reaching these internal organs, which

any other father to his children, and in a litter, and then again have lost State and private munificence, and gradually reduce the overgrown di- confined in pens, are more liable to be mensions of many estates.

Stony Land. In clearing stony land, granite "Dig around them thoroughly, then

kindness and hospitality wherever I the aid of private munificence, hew place the fire as nearly on the centre travelled; but my mission was to view could such an institution, efficiently will permit. After a short time scales the best time to get out manure and keep up the fire. If a seam starts the summer and fall. down through the stone, encourage it | Some farmers spend more time in The placing the teaching of the ele- by repeated blows with the crowbar, the spring getting the stones from

ments of agricultural education in the and pry it open if you can. Do not their fields and placing them in small mind is fresh and open to receive from five to six fires, or he may do In seeding land to grass in the knewledge, and make it more capable other work, and look to his rocks at spring, some of our best farmers re-

THE GRAIN CROPS. -The Chicago duction of the several States in the which amount nearly one half is to be sward. Some years ago, coming should land jobbing be favoured, as it self-supporting, if not remunerative. Pell, have found consolation for themselves in the thought that the United work was done, not only for that year CARE OF FOWLS IN MARCH.—The States was squandering the fertility but for the two years following, only first requisite is a warm, comfortable of its soil so recklessly, that in a very renewing the mulch each spring. house, and the next is cleanliness. few years it would be unable to ex- Only a few straggling Canada thistles Do not neglect to sweep out the house port wheat to England at a price to will ever grow through such a mulch; every morning, and put everything compete with her own producers, but the soil is always rich and moist, and in good form for the day. The next since the single State of Texas com- the berries can ask no better treat-

> Dr. Anderson of Scotland, estiand musical as a first class opera mates that one cow, will furnish an house; and its effect on the egg bas- amount of manure annually which ket will soon be visible to the naked will yield 103 pounds of ammonia, 88 In summer, cross them with the Part- artificial fertilizers in which they are ridge Cochin. This makes the best found.

> > Only \$1,00 a year for the FARMER. Irish stew.

NO. 28

Paralysis in Pigs.

Mr. E. Curkis writes on what is called "thumps in pigs," a kind of paralysis and the proper way to treat what is not an unpequent, and is often a fatal disease to the porcene tribe:-

"I have been experimenting for years in trying to cure the disease known as thumps in pigs. The symptoms are palpitation or heaving of the sides, which increase to such What is it that has stimulated the an extent that pigs thus affected will

"In many parts of the Dominion I are inveterate there is the hope and lords or division of great estates. I no other medicine I have ever tried the certainty, if the proper means are am for rational and gradual reforms. does so effectually. I have never taken, that the mind of the rising the law of succession the same for administering it. The cases cured by his chidren are the same as those of as I have sometimes lost only one pig

affected with it than when the sows are running out and have access to the ground. Paralysis from worms in the kidneys, or, as might perhaps be better described, soreness across

Matters of Practice.

equipped, be established here? The will start from the top; these should puting it in small heaps in their fields, Government might aid, but without be removed with the iron bar, and the others go further and spread it evenly report of a Province, but can a single cutting down the grants to other ur. fire kept down to the solid surface. If over their surface, and while some more scales arise, remove them and and by no means the worst, do it in

fastening the chain to the axle-tree of in both spring seeding and getting out manure in winter, but I have long since abandoned both. I now dress my land in September, and seed it down to grass, and then I am sure of a good crop of hay the next season,

Raspberry Culture made Easy.

sod, and find that the result is quite aefuse from the table, such as meat cultural resources are as yet hardly as satisfactory. Late as it is in the season now, any raspberry plot can be reclaimed by a liberal application from the horse manure pile Farmers. try it, and you will not need to complain that berries cost more than they are worth.

> It is estimated that the losses on cattle on the great Western ranges during the cold spell are half a mil-

Much as he loves roast beef, John Bull is continually getting into an