THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. II. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1881. NO. 51

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, Chilblains, 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 upon 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 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,—4ins

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; 5 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 sunctions 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 deblity denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

IS THE BEST

Spring Medicine.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

CATTLE

—FOR—

SHIPMENT TO ENGLAND.

THE Hon. Judge Peters of Charlotttown, P. E. I., and Messrs. J. & W. F. Harrison of Saint John, having decided to throw into one, their properties at GRIMROSS ISLAND, on the St. John River, offer the same to a desirable tennant or Company for a term of years at a moderate rental. This property, from its admirable location and richness of soil, bounded by the river on one side, and Gagetown Creek on the other, and containing a large quantity of high Intervale adapted for producing the best quality of hay, grain and roots of all kinds, as well as a very wide range of the richest pasturage, and containing about nine hundred acres in all; also embracing about twenty acres of Upland, near the centre of the farm, on which to erect suitable buildings, which would, at all times, be far above the highest freshets, and having already barns in good order, suitably located on the intervale, capable of holding a large quantity of hay, possess advantages for raising Cattle for the English Market unsurpassed, if at all equalled, in the Maritime Provinces, or probably in the Dominion.

For full information apply to

Hon. J. H. PETERS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
J. & W. F. HARRISON,
St. John, N. B.
or T. S. PETERS,
St. John, N. B.

June 23

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.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

MR. EDITOR.—Last August, I wrote for the FARMER a sketch of what I then knew about strawberries. Having now had another year's experience I suppose I am in a position to write more definitely, as well as more fully. I stated last year, that I had imported from New York and New Jersey, ten or a dozen varieties of strawberries as well as currant, raspberry, and gooseberry bushes. Of strawberry plants I procured of extra early varieties, "Crystal City," "Duchesse,', and "Crescent Seedling." Of medium ripening sorts, "Sharpless," "Monarch," "Boyden," and "Chas. Downing." Of late kinds "Champion," "Glendale," and "Kentucky." I also had "Forest Rose," "Pioneer," "Durand's Beauty," and "Jacunda," and though they had precisely the same treatment as those first named they have not flourished, in fact most of them have died. "Crystal City," is supposed to be the earliest berry known, though I found the "Crescent" equally early, and doubly productive. The latter is said to be the most productive variety in existence, and my experience tallies with that statement. It is simply immense in yield; the berries are medium in size, bright scarlet in color, and good in quality. It is a pistillate and must have some perfect ffowering kind in its vicinity or it will not bear well. "Duchesse," another standard early sort. I did not allow to fruit, but it came to me very highly recommended. It is a fine grower, and I have no doubt will answer for itself next year. "Sharpless," the largest berry at present cultivated, is a fine grower, leaves and vines a very light green and throws out runners rapidly, fruit from large to very large, irregular in shape, and in quality very good. I had specimens which measured two and a half inches in diameter, and the plants had not been out a year. "Monarch" is another rapid, strong grower, propagates rapidly, fruit large, but irregular, holds out large till end of season, flavor first rate, the earliest of the medium class. "Boyden" a fair grower, does not run so freely as some, needs good care and moist land, in quality of fruit has no superior and but few in size and appearance, the sweetest of the large berries. "Downing" a hardy strong grower, abundantly productive of fruit of from medium to large size; berries a beautiful shade of scarlet, of conical shape and good flavor, plants do not need renewing oftener than once in five years—a most desirable variety. "Glendale" a good grower, leaves and vines a dark shade of green, runs well, and bears an abundance of large, long conical shaped berries, of light scarlet and nice flavor. "Champion" or "Windsor Chief," is another rampant grower, propagates itself more rapidly than any variety tested and one of the finest in appearance, fruit a fine dark crimson, roundish conical, subacid and wonderfully productive. Like the "Crescent," it is a *pistillate*, and must be grown near *staminate* kinds. "Kentucky" I did not allow to fruit; resembles the "Downing" in appearance and habit of growth; fruit is said to be larger than that variety and equally abundant and good flavored.

Having given the characteristics of the ten varieties above, as far as known, it will be very natural for some to ask, "what particular varieties I would recommend for general cultivation, and in reply I would say, for early use "Crescent Seedling" and "Duchesse;" for medium, "Sharpless," "Monarch," and "Downing;" for late, "Glendale" and "Champion." The "Wilson" berry, which I have not, nor need not describe, is probably one of the best for market, and should be in every collection. There are so many considerations to be taken into account in growing strawberries, that the limits of this paper will not admit of their being fully discussed, but some few hints may be submitted. Those who grow berries for market exclusively, and have a soil not too dry nor too moist, will be safe in beginning with the three great market berries, viz.; Wilson, Crescent and Champion. These varieties will flourish and pay with ordinary rough field culture. Those who have time and inclination to give more attention to their fruit, will do well to try in addition to the above, "Duchess," "Sharpless," "Boyden," "Monarch," "Downing," "Kentucky," and so on. Every year a multitude of new seedlings and hybrids are brought out in the United States, many of them no doubt of merit, and many more better than the old. In making my selections, I sought to obtain the best types of each class—early, medium, and late,—hardiness and productiveness I also kept in view.

Yours,

J. E. FAIRWEATHER.

Lower Norton, K. C., Aug. 8, 1881.

WILL BEE-KEEPING PAY?—Of course it will. There is nothing that either men or women can engage in that will pay anywhere as well as bee culture; and there is nothing as well adapted for the farmer's sons and daughters as bee keeping, and if they would take hold of four or five colonies of Italian bees they never would want for a few dimes to go to a strawberry festival, or perhaps they might want to go to that world-renowned exposition that always visits every village about the July days, and if they have been good, industrious boys and girls, and will have looked after bees, they will have the satisfaction of having their own money, and will not have to ask father for the money when he is so pushed with his crops and so short of money to pay hands. But to make the keeping of bees a success, you must go into it understandingly, and if you have not already the bees on hand, you will have to purchase a few colonies, and be sure to get Italians. If they are not in a movable comb they will have to be transferred. You will then have them in a hive that you have complete control over, even to examining every comb and seeing every bee or queen in the hive.—*Amer. Bee Keeper.*

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 "Sussex and Studholm" Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Show and Fair at Sussex, King's Co., on Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

The "Central" Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Show and Fair at Hampton, King's Co., on Thursday and Friday, October 6th and 7th.

The "Union" Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Show and Fair at Clifton, King's Co., on Wednesday, October 12th.

The "Upham and Hammond" Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Show and Fair at Hardingville, King's Co., on Thursday, Oct. 20th.

The Stock Farm.

The Chignecto *Post* last week had a snappish article on the "Stock Farm," to the establishment of which it appears, it is opposed. The site of the farm it thinks is a matter of no consequence, as the farm itself, is one of no importance. Of course the *Post* has a perfect right to its own opinion on this subject, but we question if it is authorised to speak for "the farmers generally," who it ventures to say "are as a rule, entirely opposed to the project of a breeding farm." We are bold to say, that "the farmers generally" are not opposed to the project, but quite the reverse. In the region around Sackville, no doubt, farmers or persons assuming to speak for the farmers there, are opposed to the Stock Farm, as they would be opposed to any project emanating from the Board of Agriculture, but we do not believe that the farmers of our chief agricultural counties are opposed to the farm. If they had been they would have made their opposition known before now.

What reason does the *Post* give for the opposition of the "farmers generally" to the Stock Farm? "Because the animals are not as likely to be kept as pure in blood, as when the different breeds are kept apart," says the *Post*. That is, the *Post* gratuitouously assumes, that, the Government after going to the expense and trouble of selecting and stocking a farm will deliberately mismanage it; that, after importing fine animals of all the pure breeds, they will confound all difference and breed through and through, without any regard to preserving the original types. We rather think that the Stock Farm will be under intelligent management, and, that, whoever is at the head of it will have some knowledge of the principles of breeding, and of the steps to take to create the crosses which will be best adopted for this country.

The *Post* gives another reason for the opposition of the "farmers generally" to the Stock Farm, "Because the Government cannot afford to breed cattle cheaper than it can be done by private enterprise." That remains to be proved. The Government do not expect, as far as we know, to make the Stock Farm a pecuniarily paying concern. They will be well satisfied if it is so managed that it will pay its own expenses. Their object not being to make money, but to benefit the "farmers generally," they will be, we rather think, in a position to breed cheaper, or dispose of the cattle they breed cheaper than private individuals, however enterprising, could or would do. The Stock Farm is no such preposterous scheme as the *Post* tries to make it out to be. We think with it, that the province needs an agricultural school, where farmers' sons would obtain a knowledge of the theory and practice of agriculture, etc. We think that, sooner or later, the province will have such a school, but, at present, it is hardly in a position to establish an institution, which, if made really capable of performing its function, if properly equipped would curtail a very heavy expense upon it. An agricultural school and college should be an interprovincial institution, established by the Governments of the Maritime Provinces, as each one of the three provinces, singly, could not support a separate, efficient school. These provinces know, to their cost, what it is to keep up a number of separate institutions, universities, and colloges, some of which barely exist, and it would not be very wise in them to each set a separate agricultural school.

We direct the attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. J. E. Fairweather, Lower Norton, King's Co., in another column, giving his experience of strawberry culture, They will find it interesting and full of definite information concerning a dozen varieties of this favorite berry, to the cultivation of which more and more attention is being given in this province. New Brunswick will soon be quite noted for its fine strawberries, and no one is doing more to bring this about than our esteemed correspondent.

Cows cannot be cheated into giving liberal quantities of milk. That which they give is in proportion to what they receive.

Disease among young Turkeys.

Have any of our farming friends, who raise flocks of turkeys, suffered loss from disease which attacks the young when they are about one quarter to one half grown? This disease is prevalent in some of the New England States—Massachusetts Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island—and the editor of the New England *Farmer* says, that, "whereas formerly, in his immediate vicinity, turkeys were kept on nearly every farm of considerable extent, the havoc that this disease has made has been so great, that many farmers have given up the attempt to raise them." The disease attacks broods of all ages, sometimes the vigorous old forty pounders, but much more frequently the very young. The first symptom will be the drooping appearance of one or more of the flock, which lag behind the others in their tramp for insects. They lose their appetite and strength, the head is pale and there is a very yellow, and unusually frequent discharge from the bowels. The birds becoming constantly weaker, soon let the flock go on its tramp, without them, and within three days to a week may be found dead on the ground near their usual places of roosting. The liver, in all cases, is found enlarged and porous, covered with light spots, and nearly ready to fall in pieces with rottenness.

The editor has had three years' experience with the disease, and has only got rid of it by the death of the last turkey. Subscribers, who have suffered loss from this cause, write to him for information and for a remedy. He can tell all about the symptoms, but cannot suggest a sure remedy. He has himself written to eminent poultry men, but he has never been able to learn from them the cause of, or cure for the disease. Pulverized charcoal fed in dough to old and young birds has been recommended, but it is by no means a sovereign specific. If any of our readers, who raise flocks of turkeys, have noticed the symptoms of this disease among their early birds, we would like if they would write us and tell their experience, and their success or failure in curing them.

Great Winter Wheat.

Mr. David C. Parent, of Upper Queensbury, York Co., called at the office of the MARITIME FARMER, on Wednesday, 10th inst., with a fine sample of "winter wheat." The sample consisted of a dozen well filled heads, some of them six inches in length, and they were nearly ripe. On the 17th of September last, he sowed on new burnt land, a two and a half acre patch, three bushels of Canada winter wheat, and he expected, if the weather was at all favorable, to cut down the whole field this week. The wheat has attained a great growth, the stalks are very strong and six feet in height. The late heavy rains have lain the crop a good deal, but did not damage it. Mr. P. said that he had sent him a sample of the same kind of wheat, grown in Ontario, and it was nothing like as fine and large as that grown on his land. If wheat like this can be grown commonly here, no one will be able to say that New Brunswick is not a first rate wheat growing country.

Mr. P. intends selling winter wheat seed, and will make the announcement in good time. Farmers of York should avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase this proved good seed.

Hereford and Angus.

Speaking of the Maine State Fair on Sept. 6th and 9th, and the neat stock exhibit, the Maine *Farmer* says:—

"The exhibition that will be made by Messrs. Bodwell and Burleigh will be worth a trip from any section of the State, no matter how remote the point. Farmers should remember that the herd of Herefords was imported by Messrs. Bodwell and Burleigh from the best herds of England, including the Queen's herd, and that each animal was selected by Mr. Burleigh after a thorough personal inspection. Mr. Burleigh is conceded to be one of the best judges of Herefords in this country, and, as he was not limited in price when he made these selections, it is not saying too much to assert that the herd of Herefords he will exhibit at the Sta e Fair cannot be excelled on this continent. Our citizens should avail themselves of this opportunity and examine this magnificent herd of cattle. Messrs. Bodwell and Burleigh will a'so exhibit their herd of Angus cattle. These animals are hornless, and this is the first herd of the kind in Maine, and they will make an exhibit of their Shropshire sheep, probably the best flock of sheep ever owned in Maine."

The air bubble or air cell in an egg is at the round or blunt end. It contains the air which is to supply the chick during the process of incubation. It is known to contain a greater proportion of oxygen than the air we breathe. As the chick increases in size the air bubble grows larger, and when on the point of hatching it occupies one-fifth of the whole egg. The slightest perforation of this air chamber will prevent success in hatching out. About the nineteenth day of incubation the air cell is ruptured and the chick breathes with its lungs. It is at this date that the lively movements seen in eggs placed in water are observable.

A learned writer affirms that a mosquito requires forty-eight hours to digest his dinner. That is all right Nobody cares if he requires forty-eight days. We are more interested in the length of time it takes him to eat his dinner.

Keep the Cream Sweet.

At the first Exhibition of the new Edinburgh Agricultural Society, in the finely situated "Warrender Park," in the vicinity of that city, which took place 20th and 21st ult., a Dr. Voelcker delivered a series of short lectures on butter making in the dairy, on the show ground. In answer to the question, "Could ordinary pasture produce first quality butter," he said, it decidedly could if care was taken to prevent the cream getting sour:—

"That was the great hindrance in making first quality butter. Many dairy farmers unconsciously allowed cream to get somewhat sour before making butter. They should churn cream as sweet as possible. That was an extremely simple matter; and he felt almost ashamed to speak of simple matters in the presence of so many experienced persons; but he found that simple things were difficult to learn. It wss a peculiar tendency of the human mind to aim always at big things and to neglect little things on which so much of their daily comfort depends. It seemed a small matter to prevent cream getting sour; but if they considered the enjoyment they had in tasting first quality butter as against the feeling experienced in having to eat rancid and ill-flavoured butter, he did not think it would be regarded as quite so small a matter. How were they to prevent cream getting sour? In the first place, they should carefully look after the people they employed in and about their dairies, and see that the people who milk the cows had thoroughly clean hands. In the second place, they should see that the cows were perfectly stripped, or they would leave the germ of rancidity in the milk. Then they should cool the milk as rapidly as possible to about 55 degs. He was an advocate for the use of deep vessels for getting cream by placing them in water. For ordinary purposes pump water answered well. Twelve hours would be found quite sufficient to get by far the largest proportion of cream that the milk would yield. That should be churned at once. Rancidity would be prevented by churning as early as possible. In churning they should not be in too great a hurry, but should turn steadily at about 50 or 45 per minute. As soon as the noise (they knew what he meant) came, they should stop at once, and deal with the butter kernels. Then they should churn it again with cold water, temperature about 57 degrees to 60 degrees. He could not help thinking it would be a good plan to place at once a little salt into the churn, because it would distribute itself evenly amongst the latter. He confessed he would not push the washing process too far. If they had really good sweet cream, he recommended them not to wash the butter. After the process they should clean the churn with boiling hot water, Everything in butter-making depended upon cleanliness—scrupulous cleanliness — the use of plenty of hot water or steam if they had it, followed by cold water."

Onion Seed.

A correspondent of the New England *Farmer* says, that:—

"To raise onions seed, select good, smooth, round bulbs, early in April, as early as the land can be worked mellow; great care should be taken in selecting the bulbs to reject any that show a tendency to thick necks, since such are likely to produce inferior seed with a tendency to scullions or unripe thick-necked bulbs. Prepare the land as for an onion bed, with a heavy dressing of fine manure, and ploughing, rolling and raking, till the surface is fine and mellow. Mark out the rows three feet apart, if horse cultivation is to be used, or two feet otherwise; plant the bulbs just under the surface, about six inches apart. Hoe and weed thoroughly, and just before the seed pods begin to ripen, cut off the heads and carry them in baskets to a dry loft, where they should be spread out upon sheets till thoroughly dry. The seed is cleaned by threshing it by hand with birch switches, after which it is sifted from the chaff and winnowed like any other seed; where largequantities are cleaned a fanning mill is useful.

Any one who wishes to make a business of growing good onions will do well to grow seed as much of the success of onion-growing depends upon careful selection of seed bulbs for a series of years in succession."

The annual meeding of the "Polled Cattle Society" was held in Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 21st ult. The Queen is patroness of the Society, and the Marquis of Huntly President. It comprehends 16 life governors, 57 life members, and 39 annual members, total 112. Vol. VI of the Herd Book has been issued to members and entries are now being received for Vol. VII.

Points of Interest in Drainage.

The clouds annually give us a rainfall of from three to four feet, a little more than half of which is removed by evaporation leaving a vast quantity to go off either through the soil or over it. The water that passes over the surface carries with it the finer soil and very much of the strength of manure that may be spread upon it, which is lost. If the land is thoroughly drained, a large proportion of the water not taken up by evaporation, together with the fertilizing elements that it contains, may be taken into the soil and the water passed out through the drains clear, and the fertilizing properties retained by the soil to serve as food for plants.

See to it that every tile rests firmly upon an even grade, and evenly jointed with the next tile before it is covered. The water passing along the drain should not meet with any resistance. When tile are unevenly laid, shouldered at the joints, the direction of the flow is changed, reducing the capacity of the drain.

Where there is water flowing in the bottom of the drain it is not sufficient to depend upon the smoothness of the flow to determine the even grade of the bottom. Not unfrequently the spade in softer clay will be forced down an inch or more in depth at one point than at another, and the bottom of the drain shovelled out, the soft sediment from above settling in the lowest places, filling them up so as to present to the eye an even flow of water, while, in fact, there is quite a difference in the grade of the bottom The tile when laid will settle down in the sediment, making an uneven grade, reducing the capacity of the drain and causing the silt inside of the tile to be deposited in the low places when the water runs low.

Drainage is a permanent investment. The benefits are not all to be reaped in one or two years, like the application of manures or fertilizers, or in one generation, if well done. Though it is expensive in the beginning, yet year after year the benefits are reaped, and still on for generations It may not pay back in one or two years the money and labor expended though experienced draining men, of undoubted veracity, say it will pay the expense in two years, and often in one with intelligent culture. Yet it is a safe, sure and profitable investment, paying a large interest in the run of a few years.

On rich, level lands that need drainage, and need it badly, it will pay twenty-five per cent. annually on the investment and in some instances more.

We desire to impress upon the minds of every one beginning to drain, that it is economy to begin with thorough work. Do nothing in a permanent investment of this character temporarily. Look forward to the time when the whole of the land needing drainage, shall be thoroughly drained. Begin right and it shall end right, with industry and enterprise. Open drains, intended to be used as an outlet for tile drains, should be excavated deeper than it is intended for the tile to enter, and graded to an angle that will not slip down from the sides. In different soils and clays, different angles are required. When open drains can be made under-drains, they ought to be avoided, for the reason that they take up land that should be in cultivation, and not unfrequently become plague spots in the field, a harbor for weeds and other pests.—*Drainage Journal.*

Packing Eggs.

"Patent Compartment Cases," says the *Shipping list*, holding 40, 49 and 56 dozen, have come into general use for shipping Eggs. They save breakage, are easily handled, and do away with the necessity of using hay and straw packing, which, in warm weather affects the fresh flavor of the Egg. Several improvements have lately been made in compartment cases, and they are now admitted to be superior in every respect to the old-fashioned large boxes or barrels. For long distances, where it is inconvenient to return packages, barrels, if well hooped, may be used. Not more than 65 or 70 dozen should be put into a barrel.

Fine cut straw or hay and clean oats are good materials for packing Eggs, but chaff should never be used. The packing should be perfectly sweet and dry, as musty and damp material will impart a bad flavor to the eggs that come long distances. Place two or three inches of the material at the bottom of the package, then a layer of eggs with the end towards the side of the package, but not touching the side by an inch or more; then put on several inches of packing, pressing down gently with a follower—remove all but an inch in depth of the packing and put in another layer of eggs in the same way as the first, taking care that the packing is pressed between the ends of the eggs and the side of the package, and so continue until the last layer is in, which should be covered with at least two inches of packing and an inch of hay, and the cover of the package pressed down closely. Eggs packed in this way can be transported long distanees without injury.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF HARNESSES.—A harness that has been on a horse's back several hours in hot or rainy weather becomes wet; if not properly cleaned, the damage to the leather is irreparable. If, after being taken from the horse in this condition, it is hung up in a careless manner, traces and reins twisted into knots, and the saddle and bridle hung askew, the leather when dried retains the shape given it when wet, and when forced into its original form damage is done the stitching and the leather. The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable. This can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is a destroyer of these, but mud and the saline moisture from the animals are even more destructive. Mud, in drying, absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animals injures the leather, stitching and mountings. It therefore follows that, to preserve a harness, the straps should be washed and oiled whenever it has been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. If a harness is thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and when unduly exposed treated as we have recommended, the leather will retain its softness and strength for many years.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Of so great importance is mulching that it can hardly be referred to too often. Mulching should be done in the spring and need not be renewed until the heat of the sun or the drouth demand it. In the case of raspberry and blackberry beds it should not be renewed until after the suckers or new plants show themselves and are large and strong enough not to be injured by the mulch. Currant bushes will also be greatly benefitted by the application of mulch. The material for mulching may be weeds, grass cut from the lawn, or anything of like character.