# 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, 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, Bilious, 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, Diarrhea, 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 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.—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.

THE

**American Express Company!**

FORWARDS Merchandise, Money and Packages of every description, collects bills, with Goods, Drafts, Notes and Accounts.

Running daily (Sunday excepted), to all points East and West.

**OFFICE:**

Opposite City Hall, - - Fredericton.

G. W. DICKIE, *Agent.*

F. W. CARR,
*Division Superintendent.*

Fredericton, May 5, 1881

**EXPRESS WAGON.**

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

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

Fton, 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 deiblity denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

**VEGETINE**

IS THE BEST

**Spring Medicine.**

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

**FARM REGISTER**

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE having directed the Secretary to keep a REGISTER OF FARMS and other Real Estate in this Province of which the owners may be desirous of making sale. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this Registry are requested to address the Secretary, at Fredericton, giving the following particulars:

Locality;
Extent, and Description of Soil;
Acreage under cultivation and condition of fences;
Buildings and general or special advantages;
Price and terms of payment and when possession will be given.

This Register will be open for inspection by all persons desirous of referring to it without charge.

JULIUS L. INCHES,
*Secretary.*

Office for Agriculture, F'ton, May, 1881

**Final Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late THOMAS LOGAN, are requested to make immediate payment at the store of JOHN J. WEDDALL.

☞ All accounts remaining unpaid after a reasonable time, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

ELIZABETH T. LOGAN,
*Admministratrix Estate late Thomas Logan.*

Aug. 4—4w.

**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.

**REA PING 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 "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.

### Short, Fine Wool, vs. Long, Coarse Wool.

A question is now being discussed, viz, whether it is more profitable to raise the large, long-wooled Leicesters and Cotswolds, than the smaller shortwooled Southdowns and Oxford downs. The farmer, most probably, who uses the wool he grows for his domestic manufacture of homespun cloths and blankets, and feeds most of his mutton to his family, thinks that the greater clip and greater carcass of the Leicesters and Cotswolds, are an ample set off against the finer wools and better mutton of the Downs. But, where the farmer has got a good market for his wool and mutton, it is not questionable that the shortwooled Downs are the most profitable breed of sheep to raise. that is, if there is any weight in the opinions of a journal like the *Monetary Times*, or a scientific and practical man like Professor Brown of the Model Farm, at Gueph, Ontario. The *Times* says that the bulk of Canadian wool is too coarse and now sells at a low, scarcely remunerative price, when it can be sold at all, and it is fit only for the making of worsteds, coarse yarns, and bed blankets. Worsted goods are very little wanted now, and for the manufacture of Canadian woolen goods, the manufacturer has to import the finer kinds of wool from England, Scotland and Australia. Finer fibred and short stapled wool the Canadian woollen manufacturer must have, and if the Canadian farmer will not bestir himself to raise a finer breed of sheep, and grow a finer crop of wool, he must be content to see his coarse wool depreciated below paying prices, and British or Australian sheep breeders reap the benefits that come from this business. The sheepowners in the antipodes, some of whom shear at their stations a hundred thousand sheep and more, could, no doubt, supply the Canadian woollen manufacturers with all the fine fibred, short stapled wool they require. If there are many like Messrs. Edols, who at one of their stations, Burrawang, near Forbes, New South Wales, sheared last November and December (which are warm months in the antipodes) a quarter of million of sheep, each of which on an average yielded five pounds, giving a gross weight estimated at 1,180,804 pounds (made up into 2,811 bales of wool of first class quality, worth about $300,000) there would not be the least difficulty in doing so. But why should the Canadian farmer or breeder give up his own wool market to his antipodean, or British, brother, when he could grow all the finer wool the Canadian manufacturer wants, with profit to himself by raising Southdowns and Oxford-downs, instead of Leicesters and Cotswolds? The *Times*, which has had one or two articles on Canadian wool, lately, has stated and re-stated on the authority of an experienced grower, that three Southdown sheep, which give better mutton and finer wool, can be fed and kept in proper condition at the same expense for food and room as two Cotswolds. A cross of the native sheep with the Southdown or Shropshiredown will, it says, improve the quality of both flesh and fleece, and thus put money in the farmer's pocket.

Professor Brown, of Guelph, confirms the statement of the *Times*. Speaking of the cost of feeding sheep of the respective breeds, he says, that, "it is a point subject to no dispute that the great, roomy, raw Cotswold sheep will eat one-half more than the hardy, compact Southdown." And, combining wool and flesh value, the Southdown grade gives the highest returns, as much as double that of the Cotswold grade, and 35 per cent over that of the Leicester grade, also slightly in advance of the Oxforddown grade. The Professor also states, as the conclusion derived after five years testing on the experimental farm, that where the Cotswold and Leicester show a profit of $3.17 and $4.04, over a cost of $9.30 and $8.10, respectively; the Oxforddown yields a profit of $6.02, over a cost of $7.40, and the Southdown a profit of $6.60, over a cost of $6.

There is something remarkable in these statements, and they are worthy the consideration of our farmers, who raise the larger, coarser-fleshed, long-wooled breeds.

### Weeds.

The New England *Farmer*, 13th inst., had an article on "Weeds—are they Friends or Foes." Weeds, in-as-much as they tend to make farmers cultivate their lands more carefully, may be said to be friends; but they are friends whose presence is by no means frequently desirable. The *Farmer* asks, seriously, how shall we kill weeds, and how rid the soil of the species?:—

A very simple matter indeed, if we would use the same common sense shown in other things. Will a field of corn, oats or wheat, or a hill of squashes or melons produce good seed if cut close to the ground just as the flowres are forming? Every annual plant or weed we know of will surely die if cut at the surface just before it blooms. Cut a little higher, above a portion of the leaves, and life may be continued till new sprouts come out, which, in time, may produce seeds. In ordinary cultivation, we are quite apt to keep root and top together, and to let a portion of the roots remain in contact with moist earth. Weeds treated in this way do not make so handsome growth, but they will continue the species well enough. A young plant, buried root and branch in the soil to a good depth, will surely die. It must have air, warmth and sunlight. Ordinary cultivation early in the season, kills the larger part of the weeds of a field, and if cultivation were frequent enough and thorough, it would kill everything that grows from the ground, In a season moist enough to sprout seeds, it takes but a few weeks to rid a field almost absolutely of both weeds and weed seeds. A plough harrow and roller are all the tools needed. Plough to bring up the seeds from the under soil, and harrow just as often as a crop of seeds start, rolling the ground each time, to compact the soil that other seeds may germinate. A dry season is not half so good as a wet one for killing weeds by this method, Almost all our dooryards and barnyards are nurseries of weeds, from which continual streams are flowing unobserved to other parts of the farm.

The *Farmers' Manual* (Kentville, N. S.) has the following sensible article on this subject, under the caption "Pulling Weeds":—

Owing to the unusual amount of wet weather this season, the weeds in many cases have had the farmer at a disadvantage, and have resisted successfuly all the efforts that could be made for their extermination. Except on very dry land it has been almost impossible to use the hoe and cultivator at the proper season, and the annual warfare against noxious plants, which usually occupies a considerable share of the attention of the farmer, has had, in some cases, in be almost entirely abandoned. The result is that the weeds, on heavy, foul land, have attained an enormous growth, and the green crops, while not suffering from the want of moisture, have been nearly choked by the rapid growth of the weeds. Of course it is now too late to remedy this evil as far as the present crop is concerned and horse labor cannot now be employed in exterminating the pests without risk of still gaeater injury to the crop they are spoiling, but much may yet be done to prevent the weeds from perpetuating and extending the trouble. Pulling weeds by hand is slow, laborious work, but it is better to do it than to risk the failure of future crops by permitting the foul seeds to ripen and sow themselves. We therefore advise the farmers to devote as much time as possible to eradicating the weeds from their fields. for they will undoubtedly reap a rich reward in future, even if there seems to be but little return at present for their labor.

### The Polls.

Lord Airlie in a letter to the "Price Current and Live Stock Record," (Cincinnati,) on the Polled cattle, at the conclusion of it, sums up all the points in their favor, as follows:—

"That Polled cattle are less hurtful to each other is so apparent that this consideration weighs greatly and at once in their favor. If it be true that they be hardier, more easily kept; that they sell for more money per pound; and that they dress higher in proportion to live weight than horned cattle, what more can be said for them? This matter is certainly worth the immediate attention of shippers and breeders."

Manure should be pitched over occasionally to pulverize it, and if it heats, muck loam or road dust should be mixed with it to absorb and save the ammonia that is let loose by the process of fermentation. Sprinkling the heap with plaster is also a good thing. The plaster will absorb any ammonia which escapes from the fermenting pile and save it for the use of growing plants. Ammonia is too costly a plant food to be wasted or be allowed to pass into the air from whence only a small portion will ever be returned to the premises from which it escapes. The careful and economical farmer will pay particular attention to this subject.

August is one of the best months for layering roses. If the soil dries quickly, water the layers twice a day, as they must be kept moist. By October they will be ready to be taken from the parent plant. Cut them off within two inches from the tongue. Dig deeply with a trowel to take them up and transplant where they will remain. The following spring they should be pruned down to three or four buds. Some of them will flower in the summer.

Previous to painting or revarnishing old carriages it is necessary first to wash clean and rub down the surface with a wet cloth and ground pumice powder, until it appears quite dead or without gloss. After a second washing and drying with leather, it is ready to receive paint or varnish.

### Overcropping of Orchards.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says, that, a vigorous pruning will not cover up the premature age which may be observed in very many orchards:—

"We try to grow a crop of trees and a grain crop at the same time, One grows at the expense of the other and both suffer. It brings the trees into early bearing, and that satisfies us; if not, we get impatient waiting for fruit, and follow the practice of others, and seed the orchard to grass. We smile the following spring in beholding the trees one mass of bloom, and are further pleased to see later in the season the trees bending under loads of ripening fruit. We call it productiveness, but it is no wonder that many trees die the first cold winter. Many failed to grow all over the States this spring. Many limbs and branches are dying this summer from last season's heavy crop. Their once healthy foliage partakes of a sickly hue; even the beautiful flowers lose their pinkish color, and the once upright elastic limbs are drooping and stiffened with age. The rosy apples—crisp, juicy and delicious—are dull, covered with wildew and insipid, and are poor, sickly fruit. Our orchards and markets are full of it. Over-cropping and over-bearing are the cause of it.

### The Stallion at Close of the Season.

The season of active service for the breeding stallion has now closed in most cases, and it becomes something of a problem to know how best to manage him until the next season comes on. We have discussed this subject pretty thoroughly in former numbers of *The Journal*, but it may not be out of place to repeat at this time that in our experience we have found the most satisfactory results from the practice of putting the stallion to moderate work on the farm or on the road during the fall and winter months. When this practice cannot be conveniently adopted, a large paddock, or lot should always be furnished, to which the horse can have access at will, the door of his stable opening into it, and being at all times, except in cases of severe storms, left open. If the horse is not worked, very little grain of any kind should be fed during the fall and early winter months. The principal food should be grass, as long as it is attainable, and when that is gone, good hay, or what we like still better, corn fodder. We should prefer not to use any grain whatever during this period, unless the horse is a growing one, or in low condition, and then we should use no grain, except oats, until the advent of cold weather. In February or March, varying with the condition of the horse, greater attention should be paid to his food, which should then be liberal. But in all cases the importance of exercise must not be overlooked. It is the golden rule of condition in the stallion. The enforced seclusion and idleness to which so many of them are subjected is the fruitful source of disease as well as of many of the vices which affect stallions that are so kept.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

### When to Feed Grain to Horses.

Horses are provided with an unusually large development of the salivary glands, and an enormous quantity of saliva is secreted during the eating of a feed of grain or hay. This copious supply of saliva is amply sufficient to moisten and dilute the food, so that it can be digested perfectly without the help of water. Water is absorbed by the coats of the stomach and enters the blood with such rapidity that a thirsty horse will drink more water than the stomach will contain at one time, and the water begins to pass off through the kidneys in such a case, after the lapse of a very few minutes So that, knowing these facts, one may naturally infer that a horse may be watered a few minutes before feeding with more advantage than soon afterward, because in the former case the water has been absorbed before the food is swallowed, and digestion cannot be interfered with by the presence of too much water in the stomach, as might happen in the latter case. The best practice is that usually followed namely, to give the horse a very little water on starting out to work after feeding in the morning; to water on coming in at noon, and in the evening, before unharnessing and feeding. This gives time for the absorption of the water before the food enters the stomach.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A REMEDY FOR DIPTHERIA.—Stir a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur in a wineglass of water, and give it to the patient to gargle the throat with. In ten minutes the patient will be out of danger. In extreme cases, when the fungus has grown to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of gargling, blow the sulphur down the throat with a quill. This causes the fungus to contract, and then gargling should be resorted to. Or, take live coals in a shovel and sprinkle a couple of spoonfuls of the sulphur on them, and let the patient inhale the fumes. This will kill the fungus. The same remedy is recommended for colds and asthma.

The latest addition to agricultural implements in England is the "steam-digger," which is a combination of the plough and the spade. In the short space of an hour, and at a working cost of five shillings, it will turn over an acre of gorund, and that too in such a way as to produce superior cultivation. The inventor claims that it will do as much work as 170 men in a day. It appears to have withstood very exacting tests.

PROTECTION OF DAIRY STOCK: "That milk is pretty blue, landlord." "Don't understand it, sir. My cow is well fed, I milk her myself, and I don't put water in the milk." "Well, the weather has been quite wet and I reckon the cow needs shingling, that's about it."

### Diseases of Poultry.

Fowls are particularly liable to colds, as the air-cells occupy so large a part of their physical frame work. Where there is a slight cold, put the fowl in a warm, sunny place, give warm food, and nothing more will be needed. The same method should be pursued in hard colds. If there is much fever, put four drops of tincture of aconite into the water; or sweeten it, and make it a little sour with sulphuric or nitric acid. Add to the food a pinch of ginger or cayenne pepper. If there is much swelling about the head, a mild purge will bs useful. The homœpaths give mercur vivus for slight colds, eup rasia for more serious ones; each thrice daily adding aconite for the fever.

A roup may only begin with catarrh and, like roup, catarrh and bronchitis sometimes cause death. But how are we to know such cases from roup? Simply by the offensive discharge at the beak which characterizes the latter disease. When the fowl has a discharge at the beak that is not offensive, you may call it a simple catarrh or common cold. When the odor is bad it is roup. No better distinctisn is possible in the present state of knowledge of fowl ailments. Give the German roup pills in either case. There is hardly a fowl ail to which this medicine is not applicable, as they are a serviceable tonic.

The difficclty in telling these maladies apart will suggest to the careful poulterer prompt isolation of cases where he is not certain.

Cough may come from parasites in the air passages. This applies more particularly to the sneezing effort caused by the gape worm in the throat of young chickens. A spasmodic cough, lasting a whole day even, is reported as having accompanied the epizootic. It yielded under a treatment with potash.

Consumption, or tubercular deposits may be suspected where a cough does not yield to treatment, and admits of no other explanation. Cod-liver oil. in barley meal, would be the treatment, if any one really wanted to save consumptive fowls. They ought to be killed.

Asthma is nothing more than roup, as far as we know, and very likely this name may have been given to cases of that sort.—*American Poultry Yard.*

### Fruit.

Don't fail to prepare for planting orchards the next spring. The farmer who has a generous supply of good apples in the cellar in winter, is to be congratulated. They make good pies, good dumplings, and are good stewed, baked and raw. They are healthy for children and old folk, too. The acid of ripe fruit is said to be an antidote for worms in children, and that children who have plenty of apples to eat are never troubled with them. Baked apples and bread and milk furnish a repast good enough for anybody. There are some persons that like milk, but it does not digest well. It forms a curd in their stomach. If, however, they will use baked or stewed apples with their milk, they will experience no such trouble, as we have learned by experience. The juice of the fruit, and the fruit itself, prevent the formation of the curd, and the food taken is easily digestible, healthful and nutritious. Nearly all kinds of food are digested easier if fruit is indulged in at meals. The cheapness, healthfulness and nutritious quality of fruit, should recommend its careful culture to every farmer.—*Ex.*

In this country the market value of store cattle can be increased 36 per cent. during six months by good feeding. This statement is founded upon the results of actual experiment. A like result is to be expected in the case of sheep. And even for those farmers who have only Cotswolds and Leicesters, it will pay to give attention to the better feeding and housing of them. "There are too many Canadian farms on which," says a communication just received, "the daily custom in the depth of winter is to fork out upon the snow some peastraw for the cattle and sheep to nibble. The animals are not adequately sheltered, nor properly fed; how, then, can they yield succulent beef or mutton?" We suggest, further, that in the case of sheep it is quite possible that the exposure to the rigours of a Canadian winter must tend to make their wool coarse as well as long. Hence, to improve the flesh as well as the wool, shelter and better food are needed. Turnips and carrots might be fed them, and a cover shelter afforded. There are many farmers, we know, who do not need these suggestions, having long ago anticipated them, but there are numbers who would be advantaged by greater care of their cattle.

SUITABLE SOIL FOR THE QUINCE.—Although the quince tree will grow in any good soil, yet, like the pear, a deep, damp soil, free from stagnant water, suits it best. In such situations the tree will throw out a few strong roots which will penetrate the ground a considerable distance. Usually this tree makes fibrous roots near the surface of the ground. The surface rooted ones must be more carefully cultivated than the others. It does not answer to cultivate them deeply, or the roots will be destroyed. A good mulching once or twice a year is the best thing to do.

HOW TO CATCH A HORSE.—If the horse is shy and hard to catch take finely grated castor oils of rhodium and cummin; keep them well corked in seperate bottles; put some of the oil of cummin on your hand and approach the horse on the windy side. He will then move toward you. As soon as you reach him rub some of the cummin on his nose, give him some of the castor oil on anything he likes, and get a few drops of the oil of rhodium on his tongue. After this you can make him do nearly everything you want, treat him kindly, feed well, handle gently, and your victory is certain.—*Turf, Field, and Farm.*

### Effects of Thaws and Frosts upon Plants.

Some observations were made at Geissen last winter by Herr Hoffman, which throw light on the way in which plants are injured in time of frost. It is well known that plants and trees situated in the bottom of a valley suffer much more from cold and frost than those in a higher situation. This is due to the fact that the valley, if surrounded by hills and high grounds, not only retains it own cold and radiation, but also serves as a reservoir for the cold heavy air which pours down into it from the neighboring heights. It is thus that the higher grounds in Switzerland are warmer than the valleys or gorges, as in these the cold collects as in so many basins. It is also found in this country that plants and shrubs which survive the severity of winter on ground raised above the level of the valley perish when grown in the valley itself.

The great advantage of a hilly position is thus apparent, and has been amply proved by Herr Hoffman's observations at Geissen. Here he found that the plants so situated took little or no harm from the intense cold; while quite near, in the valley, there was extensive injury. The injury, too, decreased in proportion to elevation above the valley.

As to the immediate effect of temperature upon plants, the author is of opinion that it is not a particular degree of cold that kills a plant, but the amount of quick thawing. This was illustrated in one case by the curious fact that one and the same bush—species of box—was killed in its foliage on the south side, while on the north the foliage remained green. The sudden change of temperature produced by quick thawing was considered to be some degrees less for plants in a high situation and for the shady sides of the half-killed shrubs. The higher situations are in this respect also favorable to plant life; because while the frost is not so severe as in the valley, the effect of thawing winds is found to be the same for both. The plants on the higher ground are therefore subjected to less strain by sudden variation from a low to a high temperature, and the reverse, than their congeners in the valleys.

These facts are of importance in determining questions as to the sites of country houses and gardens, and the more or less hardy character of the plants and shrubs most likely, in the particular situation, to survive the frosts of winter.

CLOVER SEED IN AUTUMN.—A Pennsylvania farmer, who has tried it, recommends that when the spring sowing of clover seed does not "catch," owing to drouth or other causes, that sowing clover seed upon the stubble in August, or early in September, will generally repair the damage, either with or without harrowing in, although harrowing is the most reliable practice. The cost of the seed is but a trifle, compared with changing the proper rotation of crops established upon every well regulated farm.

Lambs ought to be castrated before they are three weeks old, because the danger attending the operation is proportionally less the younger the animals are. No application is necessary, except when the operation is done during fly time, when a coat of tar may be applied to the scrotum externally. It should be done during steady, mild, and dry weather. At night, and on chilly and wet days, the animal ought to be housed during the first week or ten days after the operation.

When fattening an amimal for beef let the process be as quick as possible. Any stint in feeding will make the meat tough and dry. Stall-fed animals will fatten more readily than others, and young animals require richer food than older ones, In winter fattening depends much upon the weather of the stable. The warmer the cattle are kept of course the less food they require.

When the stock-men shear sheep in Australia they mean business as may be imagined when it is stated that there are several flocks which aggregate over 200,000. In fact there are some proprietors who own more than 500,000, Edols & Co., New South Wales, upon one sheep-farm at Burrawang, had a sheep-shearing which lasted ten weeks, during which time 260,123 sheep were shorn. One hundred shearers besides the regular hands were employed.

Air slacked lime is said to be an excellent protection for cabbages from the ravages of the worm. It should be sprinkled on the plants before the dew is off in the morning. Somebody recommends, twenty parts of gypsum, three or four of quick lime and one of carbolic acid, sprinkled thinly over the leaves when wet with dew or rain, repeating the application as often as necessary, which may be a number of times.

A mongrel sire of any kind of stock should never be used. If a farmer is not alone able to purchase a thoroughbred, he should get others to unite with him and make a joint purchase thus dividing the price of purchase and cost of keeping. When this is done, no neighborhood need be without the means of improvement in its live stock.

Mr. E. L. Brown, President of the American Humane Society, said in a recent lecture on cruelties to dumb beasts that he had seen more than one thousand dead hogs taken from a single train—the direct consequence of overloading and confinement day after day in the cars in hot weather, and hundreds more nearly lifeless when unloaded.

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