THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. III. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1881. NO. 5

SPEEDY RELIEF.

THE GREATEST

PAIN KILLER

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

NEVER

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

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF

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

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF

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

Fever and Ague.

Fever and Ague cured for 25 cents. There is not a remedial Agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all Malarial, 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, 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and five o'clock, P. M., "All the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, either at law or in equity which George Gilmour had on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1878, of, in, to, or out of, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, being the lower half of Lot No. 4, granted to James James, in the second tier of lots west from Cardigan road, and thence running by the magnet south eighty eight degrees thirty minutes east 72 chains of four poles each; thence north one degree thirty minutes east 45 chains; thence north eighty eight degrees thirty minutes west 72 chains; thence south one degree thirty minutes west 45 chains to the place of beginning, containing [illegible] acres more or less, the same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of York, at the suit of David Richards against the said George Gilmour.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Fredericton, Sept. 5, 1881.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, either at law or in equity, of John Mackey, of in and to all that certain leasehold lot of land and premises situate lying and being on King Street, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, leased to the said John Mackey, by the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church, in the Parish of Fredericton, in the County of York, by Indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of January, A. D., 1876, and being part of Lots number sixteen and seventeen in Block number one in the Town Plot of Fredericton, commencing on King Street, fifty feet from the corner of King and Northumberland Streets, and running down along King Street forty two feet 7 1-2 inches, and extending back the same width at right angles with King Street ninety-nine ft., together with the right of way over the adjoining part of lot number sixteen of four feet wide, at right angles with King Street forty three feet excepting out of the said piece of land also above described, a right of way for the occupiers of the lower half of the said lot six feet five in. wide, and running back forty-three feet, making together an alleway of ten feet five inches wide on the lower or easterly side of the said piece of land hereby conveyed, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging. The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of George N. Howland against the said John Mackey.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Fredericton, Aug. 8th, 1881.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, in the County of York, on **Saturday**, the 3rd day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand, which Joseph Smith had on the 13th day of June last past of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, being the rear of the lot on which one Thomas Miles resides, (or lately resided,) and which was conveyed to him by a deed from James A. Myles Jr. and bounded as follows: on the front by the old Miramichi road, so called, that is before the road was altered on that lot; on the south-east by the line between said land and land owned and lately occupied by the widow of the late Stephen Peabody; on the notrh-east by the rear or base line of said land; on the north-west by land owned and occupied by Stephen Pugh; containing 240 acres, more or less, and being same land deeded to said Joseph Smith by Thomas Myles by deed dated 29th October, A. D. 1870, recorded in York Records, 14th June 1879, and by said Joseph Smith deeded same day of registry to his son, William Albert Smith, also all other the land of the said Joseph Smith, or in which he may be in any way interested in the County of York; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, the same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Frances E. Winslow, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Hansard, deceased, against Joseph Smith.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Fredericton, Aug. 23, 1881.

GRAND HOTEL

—AT—

GRAND FALLS.

TO Lease for a term of years or for Sale, that valuable Hotel and premises situate at Grand Falls, on Front Street, at present occupied by Leonard Reed.

Possession given 1st of May, 1881.

Apply to the undersigned or to Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow.

BRIDGET E. BRYSON.

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.

$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.

PRACTICAL

PLUMBING.

AND

GAS FITTING!

ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business, would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere.

A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS BURNERS for sale cheap.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTINGS, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every discription, and of the best material manufactured to order on the premises at shortest notice.

☞ Prices to suit the times. ☜

J. & J. O'BRIEN,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

CARRIAGE and SLEIGH

FACTORY!

King St., - - Fredericton, N. B.

R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS,

SLEIGHS and PUNGS

Built to order in the latest and most durable styles.

MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP of the BEST

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Painting, Trimming and Repairing Carriages, etc

ON HAND:

FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

A LARGE LOT OF

IVERS,
PIANO BOX,
TOP PHÆTONS,
WAGON CONCORDS,
GENERAL GRANDS,

AND A LARGE LOT OF

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

☞ *Terms to give satisfaction.* ☜

July 14

Vegetine

CONDUCTORS TAKE IT.

Blotches, Pimples, Humors on the Face and Neck disappear.

A Sovereign Remedy for Rheumatism!

MONTREAL, P. Q., Oct. 17, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I most cheerfully add my testimonial to the great number you are daily receiving in favor of your VEGETINE. I have been troubled with rheumatism for several years; also with blotches and pimples breaking out upon my face and neck.

A friend recommended VEGETINE, and after using several bottles, I have had no more trouble with rheumatism, and the blotches on my face and neck have disappeared. I have recommended VEGETINE to some of my friends who were troubled with rheumatism, and they have used it with good success, and will recommend it to all who are troubled in the same way.

Yours truly, VICTOR PIGEON,
Passenger Conductor Grand Trunk Railroad.

Vegetine.

Dr. Callier Surprised.

VEGETINE CURED HIS DAUGHTER

CALLIERSVILLE, Chilton Co., Ala., May 15, 1878.

Dear Sir—My daughter has been afflicted with nasal catarrh, affections of bladder and kidneys, and is of scrofulous diathesis, and after having exhausted my skill and the most eminent physicians of Selma, I at last resorted to the use of your VEGETINE (without confidence,) and, to my great surprise, my daughter has been restored to health. I write this as a simple act of justice, and not as an advertising medium.

Respectfully, T. J. CALLIER, M. D.

Vegetine

Worked Like a Charm—Cured Salt Rheum and Erysipelas.

75 COURT ST., ROME, N. Y., July 10, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—One year ago last fall my little boy had a breaking out of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum his face being one mattered sore of the worst description. Noticing your advertisement in the papers, I purchased two bottles of the VEGETINE, and, with the two bottles my son was cured. I never saw anything like the VEGETINE it worked like a charm. I have been city watchman at Rome for years. This testimonial is gratuitous. Yours respectfully,

HORATIO GRIDLEY.

Vegetine.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face.

WESTMINSTER, CONN., June 19, 1879

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I can testify to the good effect of your medicine. My little boy had a Scrofula sore break out on his head as big as a quarter of a dollar, and it went down his face from one ear to the other, under his neck, and was one solid mass of sores. Two bottles of your valuable VEGETINE completely cured him.

Very Respectfully,
MRS. G. R. THATCHER.

Vegetine,

PREPARED BY

R. H. Stevens, Boston, Mass., and Toronto, Ontario.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

—IN—

FREDERICTON,

—IS AT—

C. N. CLARK'S,

AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

Fredericton, September 22, 1881.

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.

The Agricultural Society of the "City and County of St John" will hold its Annual Exhibition on Tuesday, 4th of October, at the Show grounds, Marsh Bridge.

The "Kingston," Kent, Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Show on Wednesday, 12th of Oct.

The "Elgin" Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Exhibition at Elgin Corner, on Wednesday, 12th of October.

The Annual Show and Fair of the "Stanley" Agricultural Society will be held at Stanley on Wednesday, 12th October.

The "Kingsclear" Agricultural Society's Show and Fair will be held on Thursday, the 20th October.

The Annual Exhibition of "St. Mary's," Kent Co., Agricultural Society will be held on Tuesday, 18th October.

"Andover" Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Exhibition at Hillandale, Andover, on Friday, the 7th October.

"Emigrant" Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Show at Port Elgin, Albert Co,, on Thursday, 20th October.

"Harvey" Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Exhibition at Harvey Corner, Albert Co., on Thursday, 20th October.

"St. Mary's" Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Show and Fair at Gibson, on Thursday, 6th October.

The "St. Croix" Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Show and Fair, on Thursday, 13th October.

"St. John" Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Exhibition, on the Society's Grounds, Marsh Bridge, on Tuesday, 4th October.

The "Baltimore" Agricultural Society will hold their Annual Exhibition at Baltimore, Albert Co., on Thursday, 20th October.

The "Saumarez" Agricultural Society will hold their Annual Cattle Show and Ploughing Match at Tracadie, Gleucester Co., on Tuesday, 8th November. The Exhibition of Grain, Domestic Manufactures and Dairy Produce on Tuesday, 22nd of November.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

SIR,—Reference having been made in the St. John papers a few weeks ago to a large field of wheat on the farm of Daniel Stewart, Esq., of Lower Norton, Kings Co., your correspondent was induced to visit Mr. Stewart's premises to learn for himself the size of the field, as well as the growth and condition of the crop. I found Mr. Stewart on the field, and from him learned it contained a few rods less than nine acres, and was enclosed by a five strand wire fence. The field which a year ago was an ordinary highland pasture, was plowed in September. Early in May, eighteen bushels White Russian Wheat were sown, followed by a dressing of 200 lbs. superphosphate, 100 lbs. ground bone, and a light dose of salt per acre.

The stand of wheat was superb, averaging from four to five feet in height, and just as thick as it could find room. The heads, one of which I enclose, measure from four to six inches in length, and are closely studded with plump, bright kernels. Mr. S. who, by the way, fell in love with Agricultural pursuits in Western Ontario, informed me he expected his wheat to pan out somewhere in the neighborhood of two hundred bushels.

The variety, "White Russian," has the reputation of being a remarkable yielder, and this, the first trial it has had in this vicinity, certainly gives promise of fully sustaining its record. It appears to be singularly free from all other grains, and considering its fine promise, its purity, and its earliness, should be looked upon as an acquisition. Certainly, Mr. Stewart deserves well of farmers generally, for his enterprise in introducing so valuable a variety.

Yours, etc.,
A NEIGHBOR.

King's Co., Sept. 24, 1881,

Mr. Oscar Brown of Riverside, cultivates a small farm but he does it in a manner which many would do well to emulate. He has this year an acre of cabbages, half an acre of onions and half an acre of Hubbard squashes. These crops are all looking finely and the ground is absolutely weedless. He has raised this year, two and one half acres of Lost Nation wheat, very fine straw and well filled. This wheat followed cabbages and corn. He has half an acre of potatoes and cut sixteen tons of hay. The work upon the farm has all been done by himself and three boys, the oldest only thirteen years of age.

Government Sale of Sheep and Pigs,

Last week, we mentioned generally, that the Government sale of sheep and pigs took place on Tuesday, 20th. We, this week, give a list of the sales. The auctioning, Mr. T. B. Hannington wielding the hammer, commenced at eleven. There were present on the agricultural grounds of the St. John County Society several members of the Government and Legislature—Hon. Messrs. Fraser, Wedderburn, Crawford, Perley, Marshall, and Messrs. Elder, Woods and Morton. Mr. Rogers, M. P. for Albert, and Messrs. Ferris, Montgomery, Barker, Hamm, Magee, Donavan, J. Manchester, A. Chipman Smith, Dr. Steeves, William McGee, Gorham Steeves and many others. Eighteen out of the fifty-one agricultural societies in the Province had representatives, who made purchases on the ground, and these were from the counties of Albert, Carleton, Gloucester, Charlotte, Restigouche, Sunbury, York, Westmoreland. We suppose that most of the societies are reserving themselves for the sale of Government stock in November.

We believe, that it is the very general opinion that the lot was fine and well selected. The sheep appeared to awake more interest in the purchasers than the pigs, and the bidding was quite lively. The Cotswolds and Shropshire brought the best prices, but the prices on the whole were very fair. The highest price for a ram was $90; for a boar, $55. The whole sales netted something like $3,100. Though none of the St. John County societies made purchases, several individuals belonging to the County did, On the whole, the Government had cause to be reasonably well pleased with the result of the sales, The following are the lists:—

SHEEP.

1. Border Leicester Ram—Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society, $30.
2. Shropshire Ram — Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, $65.
3. Cotswold Ram—Kincardine Agricultural Society, $65.
4. English Leicester Ram — Saumarcz Agricultural Society, $36
5. Border Leicester Ram—St. Patrick's Agricultural Society, $45
6. Shropshire Ram — Jacksonville Agricultural Society, $70.
7. Cotswold Ram—St. Stephen Agricultural Society, $62.
8. English Leicester Ram—Addington Agricultural Society, Restigouche, $46.
9. Border Leicester Ram—St. Mary's Agricultural Society, $42.
10. Shropshire Ram—Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society, $75.
11. Cotswold Ram—Woodstock Agricultural Society, $80.
12. English Leicester Ram—Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, $40.
13. Border Leicester Ram—Addington Agricultural Society, $45.
14. Shropshire Ram — St. Stephen Agricultural Society, $80.
15. Cotswold Ram—St. Mary's Agricultural Society, $78.
16. English Leicester—Sunbury Agricultural Society, $35.
17. Border Leicester—Addington Agricultural Society, $50.
18. Shropshire Ram—Woodstock Agricultural Society, $90.
19. Cotswold Ram Lamb—Walter McFate, Golden Grove, $45.
20. English Leicester Ram—Kincardine Agricultural Society, $63.
21. Border Leicester Ram—Saumarez Agricultural Society, $41.
22. Shropshire Ram — Jacksonville Agricultural Society, $90.
23. Cotswold Ram—Woodstock Agricultural Society, $90.
24. English Leicester Ram—Sunbury Agricultural Society, $50.
25. Border Leicester Ram — King's Central Agricultural Society, $50.
26. Shropshire Ram Lamb — Woodstock Agricultural Society, $55.
27. Cotswold Ram—St. Patrick Agricultural Society, $80.
28. English Leicester Ram — St. Mary's Agricultural Society, $45.
29. Border Leicester Ram—W. S. Smith, Petitcodiac, $45.
30. Shropshire Ram Lamb—King's Central Agricultural Society, $60.
31. Cotswold Ram—Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, $85.
32. English Leicester Ram — James Manchester, $38.
33. Border Leicester Ram—G. D. Steeves, $46.
34. Cotswold Ram Lamb—Blissville Agricultural Society, $51.
35. English Leicester Ram—Stanley Agricultural Society, $37.
36. Border Leicester Ram—W. S. Smith, Petitcodiac, $40.
37. Cotswold Ram—Woodstock Agricultural Society, $55.
38. English Leicester—Blissville Agricultural Society, $36.
39. Border Leicester Ram—Blissville Agricultural Society, $35.
40. Cotswold Ram—Woodstock Agricultural Society, $70.
41. English Leicester Ram — Gladstone Agricultural Society, $40.
42. Border Leisester—Westmorland Agricultural Society, $40.
43. English Leicester Ram—Robert Thorburn, Fredericton, $35.
44. Border Leicester Ram — James Manchester, $35.
45. First Choice English Leicester—Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society, $44.
46. Border Leicester Ram — John Johnson, Carsonville, King's Co., $24.
47. English Leicester Ram—Stanley Agricultural Society, $44.
48. English Leicester Ram—Albert County Agricultural Society, $26.
49. English Leicester Ram — Baltimore Agricultural Society, Albert Co., $20.

PIGS.

1. Black Berkshire Boar, 6 months old, sold to Union Agricultural Society, King's Co., $26.
2. Berkshire Boar, 10 months old, A. Chipman Smith, St. John, $34.
3. White Windsor Boar, 1 year old, Jas. Manchester, Manawagonish, $46.
4. Berkshire Boar, 1 year old, Capt. J. W. Wilmot, Sackville. $55.
5. White Windsor Boar, 3 months old, W. S. Smith, Petitcodiac, $25.
6. Berkshire Boar, 1 year old, Gladstone Agricultural Society, $25.
7. Small Berkshire Boar, St. Mary's Society, $9.
8. Berkshire Boar, 6 months old, Sumarez Society, $33.
9. Berkshire Boar, 3 months old, Sumarez Society, $10.
10. Berkshire Boar, 3 months old, J. Calkins, Silver Falls, St. John, $12.
11. White Windsor Boar, Hon. W. E. Perley, Sunbury Co., $30.
12. Cumberland Sow, young, Addington Society, $17.
13. Cumberland Sow, Samuel Creighton, Silver Falls, $16.
14. Cumberland Sow, young, Albert County Society, $21.
15. Cumberland Sow, young, F. Woods, M. P. P., Welsford, Q. C., $22.
16. Berkshire Sow, young, Gladstone Society, $31.
17. Berkshire Sow, young, Sumarez Society, $13.
18. Berkshire Sow, young, St. Mary's Society, $20.
19. Berkshire Sow, young, Sumarez Society, $21.
20. Berkshire Sow, young, Union Society, $24.

Three young Berkshire boars remained unsold. Two or three of the animals were held by the Government for the stock farm.

Feeding Hogs.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, gives his experience on feeding with uncooked food, as follows:—

I have seen a good deal, of late, in some of the papers I take, about the best way of feeding hogs, and the advantages of cooking food for them. I am inclined to think that the chief reason why farmers continue to cook food for their pigs, is because their fathers did so before them, and they themselves have never reasoned at all upon the subject. My experience has taught me a different lesson. I begin to feed my pigs when small, on uncooked food of all kinds, such as apples, potatoes, green grass and weeds, corn fodder, etc., with a little water and sour milk to drink. Sour milk is better for them than sweet, for it gives them an appetite and keeps them healthy, so that they will grow faster.

When I am ready to begin fattening the animals, I feed dry meal or corn, and a little while after they have eaten it, give them a little sour milk, if I have it, and if not, a little clear cold water. This method of feeding saves labor and food, and consequently saves expense. The dry meal will stay on the stomach until it is entirely digested, while wet or sloppy food will pass through the animal more quickly, and before it has had time to do half service. I have tried a good many experiments in pig feeding, and have finally settled down upon this as the best. But you have got to begin early in the use of uncooked food, for a pig that has been brought up on boiled potatoes, will often, when he is grown, turn up his nose at raw ones. The use of dry meal for fattening, however, can be begun this fall, no matter how the pigs were brought up,

How to tell a Good Potato.

Here is a good place in which to impart what is a secret to the vast majority of people, and it is one well worth knowing. It is simply how to tell a good potato; that is, as well as it can be done without cooking it, for sometimes even experts are deceived. Take a sound potato, and paying no attention to the outward appearance, divide it into two pieces with your knife and examine the exposed surfaces. If there is so much water or "juice" that seemingly a slight pressure would cause it to fall off in drops, you may be sure it will be "soggy" after it is boiled. These are the requisite qualities for a good potato, which must appear when cut in two: for color, a yellowish white; if it is a deep yellow the potato will not cook well; there must be a considerable amount of moisture, though not too much; rub the two pieces together and a white froth will appear around the two edges and upon the two surfaces; this signifies the presence of starch, and the more starch, and consequently froth, the better the potato, while the less there is, the poorer it will cook. The strength of the starch element can be tested by releasing the hold upon one piece of the potato, and if it still clings to the other, this in itself is a very good sign. These are the experiments generally made by experts, and they are ordinarily willing to buy on the strength of their turning out well, though, as stated above, these tests are by no means infallible.—*San Francisco Call.*

Sheep.

The National Live Stock Journal thus sums up the reasons why every farmer should have flock of sheep: "A farm can be stocked with sheep for less money than with cattle, horses or hogs. Sheep will come nearer to utilizing everything that grews on the farm than other animals. Less labor will be required for getting feed and stock together. The returns will come in sooner and oftener than with any farm stock except hogs. Less money is required for shelter and fencing, and less labor is involved in herding, where outside pasturage is accessible and preferred. And finally, a handsome income on the investment can be had without the sale of the animals themselves."

Manurial Value of Leaves.

"I was in one of the Middle States," says a writer in the New England *Homestead*, "where this experiment of mine with leaves was tried and the soil was a light sandy loam. There was not fertility in its natural condition to produce over twelve bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Having previously applied commercial fertilizers of various names and brands on the same description of land with a resulting balance on the debtor side of the ledger. and not being able to obtain stable manure except at an exorbitant price, I set about the collection for the compost heap.

A neighbor very kindly gave me permission to remove all the leaves from his woodland that I might desire, I found them in large quantities in a fresh as well as a partly decayed condition. I collected 150 one-horse loads in the course of the fall and winter. Afterwards I could not help thinking that my neighbor's wisdom was in inverse proportion to his generosity. The leaves, except enough to furnish a bedding for a horse, a cow and a pig, were deposited in a basin shaped barnyard. The contents of the stables were daily added to the pile and a load of leaves was added from time to time, the precaution being taken to keep the mass well moistened. By March my compost heap had attained to gigantic dimensions. It was then carefully worked over with a manure fork and covered with two or three inches of earth. During the process of fermentation, which soon ensued, water was occasionally added to check the tendency of excessive heat and hasten the decomposition and oxidation of the leaves.

A marker somewhat in the shape of a sled with runners four feet apart was run both ways across the field, and at the intersection of the lines some of this compost, which, when opened, was found to be tolerably well rotted and of a dark color, was dropped. Now for the result, The corn was planted for the 1st of May. The plant from its first appearance was noted for its dark, rich color, a color that it retained nearly to the period of maturity. The growth was rank and the foliage luxuriant. There were about twelve acres in the field. It was cultivated twice and hoed once. Care was taken to keep the ground as level as possible. The produet was a little over twelve hundred bushels of sound and merchantable corn in the ear, besides some inferior ears which I fed to my pigs. It must be remembered that all the animal manure in the compost heap was derived from a horse, a cow and a pig. Consequently most of the plant food which fed and nourished those 1200 bushels of ears of corn was furnished by the decomposted forest leaves. To be sure it required time and labor to collect them, but this is equally true of all agricultural operations.

Now when I read anything in disparagement of forest leaves as an aid to the fertility of the soil I recall the little experience of mine more than twenty years ago and smile with incredulity. And I think I am justified in doing so by the result of that experiment. Since that time I have, as opportunity offered, used leaves to enlarge my compost, first using them for bedding for my animals, and, for that purpose, I consider them of great value."

Drainage versus Frost.

Our daily experience shows us that all things which are wet freeze sooner than such as are dry. It is needless to ask why; it is enough that the fact is notorious. No wonder, then, that plants should be affected in the same manner. If plants are illdrained they grow late, ripen their wood badly, are watery, and upon the approach of frost suffer excessively. But though drainage has, in most cases, the effect of preventing the accumulation of watery sap; the delicate tubes of a plant are able to change its nature, or to throw it off for the winter, and the frost when it comes has nothing to operate upon. Not, indeed, that plants when most favourably circumstanced will bear any amount of cold. On the contrary, every species has its own special degree of tenderness, which nothing has yet succeeded in changing. It is not in a case of this sort that well-drained plants become more hardy; the truth is that ill-drained plants become unnaturally tender. Besides, an ill-drained plants are the reverse, and sickly plants, like sickly animals, are always impatient of cold.

The favourable influences of good drainage are not, however, confined to plants in the open ground; those in pots are affected by precisely the same circumstances. I am certain there are few of our readers who have not instances of this brought under their notice from time to time, in the matter of plants destroyed by a degree of cold which their neighbors of the very same species endured with impunity. Here, then we have drainage exercising its salubrious effects, for the hardiness of one and the tenderness of another plant of the very same sort can be accounted for on no other grounds.

A Wonderful Jersey.

Attorney-general Hardie, of Frankford, Kentucky, is the owner of the most extraordinary of living cows; and she is as beautiful as she is good. In a single day her yield of butter has been as much as two pounds ten ounces, and from the date of calving, 22nd May, up to this date the yield has at no time been less than two pounds four ounces. Tested for four days in succession, at the last of June, the average yield of butter per day was two pounds eight ounces, or at the rate of seventeen pounds and a half each week. Shortly after calving she gave thirty six pounds of milk per day; and the yield of milk is from twenty-eight to thirty-one pounds. She has not yet attained the full measure of her powers, being as yet only a heifer. She is a prize, and it will take a sum of money to buy her

Worth Repeating.

Dr. William Horne, Jaynesville, Wis. thoroughly tested, with unsatisfactory results, all of the old and many of the new "remedies" for, lice and bedbugs with which his two henneries became infested in the worst way during his absence in Europe, even to the extent of killing some of the fowls. Finally he heard of and tried "Kerosene for poultry," and the method and effect of its application he reports as follows in the Practical Farmer:

"I took out all the nests and everything movable, and set fire to the straw and gave the boxes a good charring. Then I took a syringe and injected kerosene (the commoner the better) into every crack to be found. Then I put back the nest-boxes, after giving them a liberal sprinkling of kerosene, and put in the straw—and waited and watched. I found a few of both lice and bugs occasionally, as they would come from their retreats, but by a constant use of kerosene I have rid my premises entirely of all lice and bedbugs, without tearing down my houses, as I feared I would have to do. To disinfect and prevent lice I sprinkle the perches, and bottom etc., of the boxes, and I am not annoyed by a single louse or anything else. Kerosene may without the least fear of danger be put on the head, wings, etc., of all ages of chickens, to kill lice, which it will most effectually do. I have found kerosene in half teaspoonful doses very good for roup in half-grown fowls—a little should be ejected up each nostril after wiping. Thus I lately cured a fine pair of Partridge Cochins without any other treatment whatever, and they had the roup in its full virulency."

The Short-Horn Race.

The Short-horns are not a *fancy* race of cattle, but are, on the contrary pre-eminent in useful and profitable qualities—superior for the farmer's use for the profitable production of beef and milk. to all other breeds. And their acknowledged pre-eminence in these qualities has not been established, nor can it be maintained by adhering to special strains of blood, while disregarding the qualities of the individuals. Good growing and feeding animals, with an even distribution of the best quality of flesh, are not very common in any breed, while the union of these excellences with excellence at the pail is still less common. It is, therefore, a fact, with which all impartial breeders are familiar, that to maintain the extraordinary combination of profitable qualities for which the Short-horn race has been so long distinguished, it is essential that our range of selection should be as wide as we choose to go within the limits of sound Short-horn blood. And this not alone because a wide field is required to secure animals of the desired characteristics, but also because of the undeniable fact that, as a rule, cattle that are not in-bed are more growthy feeders and larger milkers than animals that have been closely in-bred.—*Correspondent of National Live-Stock Journal.*

Wheat Rust.

The rusting of wheat has caused many experiments and much discussion as to the cause. The latest comes from Australia, where, the Government Experimental Farm fields were sown with seed treated in different ways. The first was sown with rusty wheat, pickled with salt and lime; the second lot was treated with blue stone; the third with citrate of soda, and on the fourth no wash of any kind was used. All these field, except the one first named, were badly rusted with red rust before the harvest time. Dr. Shromburg, of the experimental garden, advises the farmers to destroy the chaff heaps after harvest, which afford shelter to millions of rust spores. Early wheat is considered safest in most cases. We are glad to be able to say there is but little rust in this country this year, though there was a large acreage sown to spring wheat. It is due, in a great measure, however, to the fact that our farmers always dip their seed wheat in a strong vitrol solution. They have found it to be the safest, and the expense — both time and money—is trifling, when the assurance is taken into account.

Pendleton, in his "Scientific Agriculture," gives the following directions for making rich compost: A layer of stable manure six inches thick, with a good sprinkling of ground phosphate (or ground bone) over it; then a layer of muck three inches thick, or a mixture or ditch scrapings, poultry house scrapings, leached ashes, old mortar, leaf mold, sods or other waste matter; then a layer of stable manure six inches thick.

A writer in the *N. Y. Herald* says: "For killing lice on cattle or horses take sassafras roots, boil them to a strong tea, take some old cloth and wash the animal so as to wet the hair and hide thoroughly, and I will guarantee it to destroy the lice. Either warm or cold when applied will do this. I have used this on cattle and colts with the best success, and no danger of any bad effect or injury to the animals.

In feeding roots to cows, no rotten ones should be given them. One rotten turnip or cabbage fed to a cow giving milk may infect with a disagreeable taste, the milk of the whole dairy, if that cow's milk is mingled with that of the rest. All decayed roots should be thrown away.

A wool and wheat grower says: "It is my belief that the real reason why our wheat crops only yield half as much as the English crops is, that in England farmers utilize sheep as grain growers, while we only consider them wool and mutton makers."

☞ The FARMER only one dollar a year.