THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. III. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1881. NO. 2

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, Diarrhoea, 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 Al 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 STYE.**

☞ 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.

EXPRESS WAGON.

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

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

Fton, July 27

JAMES D. HANLON,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker,

KING STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

UNDERTAKING.

Prompt attention given to Country Orders.

Wood Seat Hand-Made Chairs cheap for cash.

Barbers' Chairs, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables.

A lot of Children's French Bedsteads, finished in Ash and Walnut, on hand and for sale at low prices.

Furniture Neatly Repaired.

Fredericton, July 14

BRACELETS,

Belts, &c.

Just opened a lot New Styles of

MASCOT

WEBBING

AND

LEATHER BELTS,

all sizes.

RUBBER

Bangle Bracelets

OLIVETTE FANS,
BRAID PINS.
HAIR PINS, &C,

—AT—

S. F. SHUTE'S.

Fredericton, August 11

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 alleyway 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 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.

$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.

THE NEW WINDSOR BED,

handsome and cheap. Best value in the Dominion.

J. G. McNALLY.

July 21

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 I 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 tesilmonial 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.

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 he 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 PHAETONS,

WAGON CONCORDS,

GENERAL GRANDS,

AND A LARGE LOT OF

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

☞ *Terms to give satisfaction.* ☜

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA,

THE BEST

Two-Horse Thresher and Cleaner

IN THE MARKET.

WEIGHT ONLY 2,300 POUNDS.

For prices and description write to

SMALL & FISHER,
Woodstock, N. B.

July 14

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.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

DEAR SIR,—In my last letter I was telling you what fine dry harvest weather we had been having, but I don't think my letter had reached you before the taps were turned, and we were served abont like yourselves; however, it has dried up again with very hot days and unmercifully cold nights.

A good deal of threshing has been done here wheat turning out in some cases good, but generally poor and a poor sample. I wish to say a few words about sowing wheat drill vs. broadcast. Last fall I sowed nearly 1½ acres after potatoes with three bushels of "Wabash" wheat broadcast, and threshed 60 bushels cleaned wheat. My neighbour on the other side of the fence had three acres which had clover ploughed under and well worked till seeding time. He sowed it with the drill with one bushel and three pecks, and he threshed from his three acres just 66 bushels from the machine. Now, Mr. Editor, this using drills for the purpose of saving seed and expecting a large yield is played out. I contend that to get a handsome return the seed must not be spared. I am satisfied, that, had I given my acre and a half four bushels, I would have got 10 to 20 bushels more, because the last time that I had wheat on the same lot, I put on four bushels and one peck, and got 87 bushels. Of course there was one-fifth more land last time, than there was this.

Now, sir, unless it be upon very fine, mellow, sandy soil, I don't see that drilling in the seed is any very great advantage. I am sure it is no saving of time, and the saving of seed is a loss of part of a crop and a greater waste of land, because if wheat will give 25 to 30 bushels per acre with the seed lying close together in a row, say 12 grains to one square inch, why lose five square inches between the rows, why not fill the ground? If a piece of land of 15 feet is sown by the drill, all that is occupied by the seed would be about 32 inches, or a little less than three feet. Why waste the other 12 feet when it is just as capable of carrying the same amount to the square inch as that which the seed occupies? I say, let us have a good "broadcast sower," that we can sit on the top of, and carry at least two bushels of seed, and sow a cast of 15 or 20 feet at one stroke. This would be a labor saving machine, and it would not take any more harrowing than does the land prepared for the drill. Of course drills are good in some cases, but let them be so constructed that they will spread the seed better and have the seed pipes closer. I have never seen one yet that, I think, sows close enough. Of course doctors differ, but I think I have tested this matter to my own satisfaction.

Let some of your many readers give there pros and cons on the subject. I don't profess to lay down laws for others to be guided by, but to hear what argument will bring out. More anon.

Yours, etc., G. H,

Niagara Falls, Aug. 18, 1881.

A little care exercised in growing and saving seed corn would do much to increase the quantity and value of this crop. A good way is to set off a plat of ground on which to grow corn for seed, and as soon as it has tasseled out, go through it and cut the tassels which produce the pollen from all the weak and inferior plants. Then in the fall, save for seed the earliest and best-formed ears and they will be doubly valuable, having been fertilized only by the best and most vigorous. This plan has been adopted by Dr. Sturtevant and some others of Massachusetts, and with the most satisfactory results.

There is one duty to be performed this month which no farmer can afford to neglect, and that is to mow the weeds along the roadsides and in waste places on his farm. The recent weather so favorable to the growth of crops has also given weeds a boom, but they will do no particular harm in the places mentioned, if not allowed to go to seed. A little time devoted to this work will prevent an infinite amount of vexation and trouble hereafter.

Where's a Will there's a Way.

There are some farmers, who take an agricultural paper, or for a reason for not taking one, who say that many of the articles, or that the way subjects are treated therein, are not suited to their case. They cannot follow the suggestions there given, they may remark, because they have not the means—they are too poor, and must rub on in the old and rather hopeless routine. Certainly want of capital is a "parlous" want. If the great majority of farmers had money to expend on improvements there would be no complaint that theorists in the papers were too far ahead of practical work, for they would be inspirited to make the very best of their land, and to improve their cattle, by underdraining thoroughly, manuring bountifully, and purchasing first rate specimens of the best breeds, and following systematically all the best approved methods of taking the most out of the land while keeping it in the best heart, and, by constant care and liberal feeding, maintaining their cattle in the best condition for producing beef and milk. But, it would be a hard case indeed, if the farmer who is poor was quite debarred from making any improvement — was fixed in a rut out of which he could not move, was condemned to a lifelong, hopeless struggle with his circumstances. It may be suspected, that, in many cases, it is rather indolence, a want of energy, determination and perseverance, a feeling of indifference or perversity, which prompts them to contemn all means of improvemeut within their power, because they cannot command the means they would like to possess—than absolute necessity, arising from want of capital, that keeps them ever poor, ever going the old routine and ever grumbling at their luck and cursing their stars.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* has a few words germane to this matter, in speaking of the renovation of land:—

"We have a few ideas to present on renovation of land at this time and we hope our brother farmers will approve or condemn, criticise and correct, at the same time giving theirs. If we all had plenty of money or manure, the restoring of land, worn out more or less by cropping and improper cultivation, would be an easy matter. But most of us are limited in means; we resemble Job's turkey in one respect. *We must get our living from our land while we attempt to increase its fertility.* We are in a similar position to the man who attempts to fat his cow while milking *But this can be done.* How? By making and saving all the manure possible and then applying it liberally to the soil. By pasturing sheep upon the wornout fields. By feeding oil cake to sheep and fattening cattle grazing on the land. By sowing clover and plaster, and ploughing it in successively. By continous and constant pulverization of the soil. These are some of the methods. They all invoke work. They all have their merits and their drawbacks. Each one must decide which he will do for himself. Each must exercise judgment and plan for himself.

The first thing to do in renovating some soils is to drain them. Open drains can be employed with profit only in rare cases. Underdraining is *the* way to drain, as surplus water standing in the soil stagnates and poisons it. In popular language it makes it cold, sour and barren. It will, even if naturally rich, produce in its wet, miry state, only rushes and coarse worthless herbage. Often under-draining is half or three-fourths the job of reclaiming and renewing such lands. Wet, low-lying lands, meadows, swales, runs, swamps, etc., are often the best lands, when drained, of any upon the farm. They repay the outlay of draining, very often the first or second crop.

Let each farmer keep several pigs, and keep them well supplied with litter, muck, loam, sods, brakes and weeds, and he will annually have manure to plant an extra acre of corn, or to bring a run down acre back to such a state of fertility that it will begin to pay something. The manure pile, if not dumped into a cellar, should be covered by a roof and pigs kept upon it. Exposure to sun, wind and rain, under the eaves of the stable annually wastes the best half of the manure thus exposed. It is this kind of wasteful mismanagement that runs the farm out more than anything else The time has come, when every particle of animal excrement should be carefully composted with absorbents and kept away from wasting influences. Manure is the one thing needful. "It is manure your farm needs, not prayer," said the keenly observant minister to the improvident parishioner who importuned him to come and pray that his scanty promise of crops might be made much more plentiful.

The ploughing under of green crops, such as clover, buckwheat, oats, grass, etc., has never received much attention in Maine. It is one that is deserving of much practice, and one that has the merit of drawing from the soil itself, and from the air, elements of food for plant growth, chemical processes, and decay, leaving the soil prepared to produce higher types and more valuable plant products. It is one of the cheapest modes of renovation of land."

Milk turns soon during the prevalence of thunder showers because during their continuance ozone is generated in the atmosphere. Ozone is ozygen in a state of great density, and oxygen is the acidifier of nature. The excess of oxygen in the air imparts acidity to the milk by the formation of lactic acid. We often hear persons in the vicinity of lightning strokes speak of a "sulphurous smell." There is really no sulphur about it; the peculiar odor on such occasions is due to the presence of ozone.

Another Word on an Old Subject.

We have often invited our farming friends to send us communications referring to work on the farm, whether in the way of seeking advice from their brother farmers, when in a difficulty, or of imparting information gained by their own labor and experience. An agricultural journal, besides other ways of advancing agricultural interests, offers a common yield, in which farmers may meet and state difficulties, ask and answer questions, argue for or against any particular mode of agriculture, describe their annual operations and their results, give an account of what is going on in their localities, and generally keep up a current of thought opinion and argument on the innumerable subjects connected with work and life on the farm which are of common interest to all. We are convinced that farmers like to hear from one another through the columns of their paper. And that many would like to write if they could only overcome their modesty, their feeling that what they have to say, is not fit to be printed.

We are sure that many practical farmers are of our opinion. Every now and then we come across confirmation of this. "We like" to read letters from farmers" says one. Plain practical printed thoughts on plain practical subjects. By the accumulation of facts, knowledge is obtained. There is no way so much good can be done, had or communicated as through the columns of the press. There is no farmer who cannot tell some experience of his, some success or failure, and often more is learned by failures than by successes, that will give a hint or form a guide to others. We like to read the accounts of how others do things. There are subjects upon which all may have something to say, and the accumulated facts will form but the foundation for still further investigation. Let us have a genaral filling up of views on important questions. And while thinking, experimenting, collecting and composing, let us communicate to the press and do good. If rough notes are all we are able to furnish, let us do that; do what we can and "ye editor," will dress our ideas up in shape for "ye printer," and a grateful and appreciative public will bless us.

The Care of Comb Honey.

The following, says the *American Bee Journal*, is good advice on the care of comb honey, from a most successful comb honey producer:—

"Filled sections or boxes that have been removed from the hives, should be examined every few days. If the combs show signs of worms, the honey must be fumigated with sulphur. Care must be taken not to give them too much, or it will disfigure the honey, giving it a greenish cast. The amount used will depend, of course, on the size of the room or box you are using. It requires but very little of the fumes of sulphur to destroy life either animals or vegetable. Fumigation will not destroy the eggs, so it may be necessary to give them a dose, after all the eggs have had time to hatch. By close watching you will be able to discover the worms before they have done any material damage. They are very small at first, but you will notice their presence by seeing a small thread-like streak of a mealy looking substance on the cappings or around the edge of the combs of the partly-filled cells. Comb honey should be kept in a warm, dark place. It should never be allowed to stand where the sun will shine directly on the combs of the partly-filled cells. Comb honey should be kept in a warm, dark place. It should never be allowed to stand where the sun will shine directly on the combs especially when behind glass. The cappings will soften in a few moments and settle down on the honey, giving it a dark appearance. The object should be to keep the honey as white and clean as possible all the time. Comb honey will bring two or three cents more per pound, when nice and white, than that of the same quality in soiled or discolored packages."

How he did it.

A farmer, or dairyman, down in Iowa, keeps five cows on five acres of land, from which, besides supplying his family with milk and cream, he manufactures 1300 pounds of butter annually, and raises a calf from each cow. This is how he does it:—

"I have five acres, about two and three-fourths in pasture, mostly blue grass. I have a strip fourteen rods long and four rods wids, that consists of timothy and clover, which I cut twice and sometimes three times a season. As soon as it will do to cut I feed it regularly to the cows twice each day, and it lasts till the corn is ready to use. There is a strip fourteen rods long and ten rods wide, which I plant with sweet corn for fodder. I made a dropper that I attach to a two-horse planter, which makes the stalks about two inches apart in the row. I plant at three different times, so as to have it early and late. About the 1st of July, I commence to thin out, leaving a stalk about once in a foot. By the time I get over the piece, that which is left is nearly all eared out. Then I commence cutting it up clean. When I get it half cut up I ploagh the ground and sow winter rye. I sow the balance as soon as the corn is off. This makes good pasture late in the fall and early in the spring. We feed our cows six quarts of corn meal and bran, mixed equal parts by weight, each day. This is the way I summer five cows on five acres, and have done so for three years past. I manure the ground high, and that is what makes good crops."

Grape Wine.

The following is the most approved mode of making wine from the pure juice of the grape:—

"The grapes should be ripe when gathered, the green ones picked from the bunches, and the ripe ones mashed which should be done when the weather is moderately warm and dry. The mashed grapes should be put in clean open tubs to ferment, which may take thirty-six hours or more. The juice should then be pressed from the pomace and put in a well-prepared cask and placed in a moderate temperature, not below 70°, to complete the fermentation. In this process the cask should not be quite full or the fermentation will throw out the juice. A sufficient quantity should be fermented in another vessel to fill the cask when the fermentation is completed. This done, the cask should be bunged up and moved to a still cooler place. While the fermentation is going on, carbonic acid gas is being thrown off, which may be told by placing the nose to the bunghole, and the ear will detect the fermenting murmur. During this fermentation the gass is being thrown off and no air can get in, but as soon as the gas ceases to escape, air will be absorbed and the wine spoil. At this period of the process, therefore, a careful watch should be kept, the bung being loosely put in, so that any accumulating gas may escape and thus prevent the bursting of the cask. As soon as the fermentation is completely over, the bung should be driven in tight, so as to effectually exclude the air. The wine may then remain undisturbed till it becomes perfectly clear when it should be racked off in another clean cask, and again racked off in the spring to rid it as far as practicable of any impurity. In the summer it will undergo another slight fermentation, and will not be fit to bottle until in the fall. Great care should be taken to have all the vessels used in the process clean and sweet. As soon as a cask is emptied, it should be well washed out, sulphured and bunged up, and, if not immediately refilled, sulphured again when going to use. In making this class of wine, it would be well to have a saccharometer to test the amount of sugar the juice contained as soon as the grapes are mashed, that of the best wine running up to between 80 and 85 degrees, although the juice of the Concord grape will often be found to be below 70. In such cases, as indeed in most cases, it were well to add a little of the best clarified sugar.

The above is the process of making wine from the pure juice of the grape—that class of wine being universally allowed to be the best. Yet, as quantity as well as quality is often desirable, we here give a mode of wine-making which has given general satisfaction to all who have tried it: To every gallon of pure grape juice add two gallons of water, in which the pomac of the grapes, after expression, has been thoroughly washed—each gallon of pure juice then representing three gallons of wine. To each gallon of the mixture add three pounds of good, well-flavored sugar, stirring the latter, until thoroughly dissolved, when put in a moderately cool place to ferment, keeping the vessel full by adding from time to time, as needed, some of the same mixture, reserved for the purpose. When the fermentation is nearly complete, bung up tightly. After a few months the wine should be gently drawn off into a clean, fresh vessel or old wine cask. The wine thus made will, after a year or so, become exceedingly fine, although the taste might appear to be too sweet for some, yet the aroma is so completely preserved that no one would suppose that any water had been used in the process of making. It may not be known to all that the grapes raised in this country do not contain sufficient saccharine matter to make alcohol enough to prevent a second or acetous fermentation, producing vinegar, hence the necessity for the additional sugar.

Saving the Leaves.

The *Agricultural World* says on this subject, that:—

"The leaves which annually fall from any of our large deciduous trees will make sufficient fertilizing materials to produce another tree of the same size. To accomplish this however, it will not do to allow the leaves to be scattered by the winds, washed down creeks and rivers and wasted. We know that decomposed leaves make most excellent manure; but the ground will not grow rich very rapidly, even under trees, unless the annual deposit of leaves remains and decays where they fall, which is seldom the case except in large forests The leaves that fall from our shade and fruit trees are mainly blown away into the roads and ditches and do nobody any good, when if carefully saved they would add considerably to the fertility of one's garden.

On damp days, and early in the morning while the leaves are wet, have them raked up and put into a compost heap, and you will find that the twenty or thirty wagon loads of leaves annually saved about your place, make one or two loads of superfine manure, and just the best thing known for garden plants. Do not wait until all the leaves have fallen before commencing to save, for a large preportion of them would be blown away by that time, but begin early and thereby nearly all can be saved."

PICKING TOMATOES. — Contrary to the prevalent belief, the fact is that tomatoes are better not to ripen fully on the vines. If picked when only partly red, and placed in a dry shed for a day or two they will ripen all over more perfectly than they will if allowed to remain upon the vines. They are less likely when handled thus to be damaged by rain, and by blistering in the excessive heat of our August sunshine. Many of our best gardeners do not market them for a day or two after picking.

Secure Good Seeds.

So far as possible, farmers should save their own seeds and not only avoid the expense of buying, but secure seed of good quality and true to name. The seed which ripens earliest should be secured, and vegetables and flowers when seeding should not be neglected and allowed to be blown about upon the ground, and drenched and injured by rains. Such plants should be staked and carefully tied up. The earliest and best developed cucumbers, squashes, melons, etc., should be selected for the seeds, and these seeds are best preserved by remaining in the old cucumbers, etc., through the winter and kept in a dry place secure from rats or mice. The best place to preserve turnip, cabbage, and in fact all seeds, is in the mother shell. The farmer well knows that his unshelled corn, peas, beans, etc., always come up best. Cut the stalks when the seeds are sufficiently ripe and tie them in bunches, then put a paper aronnd the tops, secured by a string, to catch any seeds that may fall out of the balls or pods, and hang them up in a secure place until wanted in the spring. There is no reason why, under such circumstances, every perfect seed should not germinate and the germs will be healthy and strong. The best and earliest ears of corn should be selected while the corn is still standing. Go through the field and look out for the long ears, well filled out, and when the husks begin to whiten, gather them, pull back the husks and braid them into traces which hang in a dry place. By carefully following out this plan through a series of years, the same variety of corn will ripen earlier, an important advantage in localities subject to early frosts. It requires time and care to look out for these things, but it is time well spent and labor that pays.—*Maine Farmer.*

Effect of Food on Eggs.

It does not require much, if any, extra understanding on the part of any one to really see how the flesh of a fowl fed on wholesome food and water should be better to the taste than those fed at random and upon all manner of unwholesome food. This applies equally to the eggs also.

Any one can test this, if he so wishes, quite easily, by feeding on slop food, or an unclean food, such as swill and decaying garbage. The flesh of such fowls will quickly taint, and eggs will taste unsavory, at least to any one with an ordinary palate. Fresh air has much to do with this matter. No flesh is fit for the table which is not allowed an unlimited quantity of pure air.

If any person of ordinary discernment would consider the actual condition of highly stall-fed animals of Christmas, and other similar times of rejoicing, he would be quite easily satisfied that although to look at, the stall-fed animal, which always lacks pure air, is the fattest, yet its flesh does not agree with the stomach as does that of the healthy, ordinarily-fed animal. Some may say that the extra fat does this. I say not, for I have quite often kept account, and though I do not touch a morsel of fat, I was troubled afterward with a disordered stomach, which never happened when I partook heartily of ordinary fine beef—both fat and lean. *Canada Farmer.*

Practically it makes no difference to the farmer to know where his weed pests come from and yet it may interest him to know that most of them are foreigners, came to us from Europe The following list of our more common weeds will show this; American weeds only are in Italics: Buttercups, mustard, shepherd's purse, cockle, purslane, wild carrot, tansy, ox-eye daisy, burdock, broad-leaved plantain, narrow-leaved plantain, mullein, toad-flag, rag weed, bindweed, docks, thistles, dodder, blue devils, tick seed, cocklebur, *goosefoot* yarrow, *fleabane, caneflower,* dandelion and couch grass. It will be seen that those which have come to us from beyond the seas are not only in the majority, but are among the worst weeds with which the American farmer has to contend.

TOMATO BLIGHT.—The tomato vines this year are more than usually damaged by what is known as the blight; it seems to have some connection with the very changeable weather, and especially with the cold easterly storms and cold nights that have been so frequent this season; the disease resembles in its effect on the foliage, the blight of the potato, which usually precedes the rotting of the tubers. Can some scientific gentlemen tell us the nature of this disease, and whether there is any remedy? If they can, they will help the farmer and all lovers of good, cheap fruit; nearly half the crop in some sections will be lost by this disease this year.—*Ex.*

TO RESTORE FROZEN PLANTS.—As soon as discovered pour cold water over the plants, wetting every leaf thoroughly. In a few moments it will be crystallized with a thick coating of ice. In this state place it in the dark, carefully covered with a newspaper. The ice will slowly melt, leaving the plant in its original state of health, but it must be left in a moderately cool place for several days.

Among all the waste materials of the farm few, if any, contain so large a proportion of fertilizing material as bone, nor is there any which, if carried away from the farm, will rob the soil of more important elements; yet we are sorry to say that few farmers make any special effort to save the bones and put them in a condition to be applied to the soil.

It is impossible to buy eggs in some of the northern towns of the Ottawa district at present on account of egg pedlars going through the country gathering them up at good prices.

☞ The FARMER only one dollar a year.