THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. III. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1881. NO. 4

SPEEDY RELIEF.

THE GREATEST

PAIN KILLER

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

NEVER

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

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF

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

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF

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

Fever and Ague.

Fever and Ague cured for 25 cents. There is not a remedial Agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all Malarial, Billious, Scarlet, Typhold, 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 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 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;
6 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 Works.

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.

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.

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, 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 250 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 18th 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 laid 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.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 SPRUCE STREET), WHERE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

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.* ☜

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

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. E. 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 crofulous 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.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

SIR.—In your issue of Sept. 1st, I notice a communication from John L. Scofield in which reference is made to an article of mine on "Strawberry Culture," which appeared in the FARMER of Aug. 18th. I am glad to notice that some at least of our provincial people are interesting themselves in small fruit culture, though your correspondent is somewhat critical and does not seem disposed to accept my statements in full, as to the value of certain varieties, which, perhaps, under the circumstances is not to be wondered at. I can readily understand why he places so high a value on the "Wilson." We all value those things that respond to, and repay our care, but I am satisfied that had he, instead of the "Wilson," cultivated some of the finer and larger berries, such as "Crescent," "Boyden," "Sharpless," or "Monarch," his enthusiasm would have gone higher. But when he attempts to establish the superiority of the "Wilson" over all other varieties, he undertakes a herculean task—the Michigan authority to the contrary notwithstanding,

At this busy season, farmers cannot be expected to write long letters. I shall therefore for the present quote some authorities on "Crescent" vs. "Wilson," and will only remark that having given both sorts a trial, I have about decided to drop "Wilson" as an early market berry, and am at present putting out "Crescents" by the thousand, thus showing my faith by my works.

D. W. Beadle of St. Catherines, Ont., Editor of the *Canadian Horticultnrist*, and probably the ablest horticulturist in the Dominion, has in a late number of the above named periodical, published a select list of strawberries for general planting. He places "Early Canada" and "Crescent" at the head of the list, "Sharpless" and "New Dominion" for medium, and "Glendale" for late. "Wilson" and "Triumphe de Grand" are not mentioned.

John S. Collins of Moorestown, New Jersey, an extensive fruit and plant grower, offers for sale at this time over sixty varieties of plants; from these he selects twelve chosen sorts, which he strongly recommends for general and marketing purposes. He places "Miner's Proflic" first on the list, and "Wilson" twelfth and last. He also states that the "Crescent" is frequently sent from Deleware to New York city, and realizes from two to four cents per quart more than the "Wilson," on account of its bright color.

Peter Henderson & Co., the celebrated New York nursery firm, not long since issued a colored plate representing eight varieties of strawberries, which they denominated "*The Cream of the Strawberries*," but "Wilson" and T. de Grand" are not named at all. Mr. Henderson in speaking of the "Crescent, said "it is the earliest and most productive he is acquainted with."

Rev. E. P. Roe, of Cornwall, New York, in his book "Success with small profits," says of the "Crescent":—"a rival of the 'Wilson' has appeared within the last few years, the 'Crescent Seedling,' also an early berry, originated by Mr. Parmalee of New Haven, Conn. * * * It is a distinct and remarkable variety, and like the 'Wilson,' I think, will fill an important place in strawberry cultnre. Its average size does not much exceed the 'Wilson,' its flavor when fully ripe, is about equal in the estimation of those who do not like acid fruit. In productiveness on many soils, it will far exceed any variety with which I am acquainted. It is just this capacity for growing on poor soils, anywhere and under any circumstances that gives it its great value. In hardiness and vitality, it is almost equal to a Canada thistle. It thrives under the burning suns of Georgia and Florida, and cares not for the cold of Canada, it practically extends the domain of the strawberry over the continent. One of my beds yielded at the rate of three hundred and forty six bushels to the acre, and the bright, handsome, scarlet of the berries caused them to sell in the open market for as much as varieties of far better flavor." Further authorities can be cited, if necessary, to prove the *wax* of the "Crescent" and the *wane* of the "Wilson."

Yours, etc.,
J. E. FAIRWEATHER.

Hampton, King's Co., Sept. 15th, 1881.

A Word on the Stock Farm.

Those among the farming community who are not hoplessly prejudiced against the Government Stock Farm will watch with much interest the course of its management. These are, we are convinced, the great majority. Of course, as in all new departures, there are a few who are hostile—some who objected to the agent employed to make the selection, or, who are displeased with the situation of the farm chosen, or with the character of the farm itself. But, opponents and discontents will subside when the farm is in successful operation. A considerable time must necessarily be allowed for the farm to be got well under way. About this time next year, things will have come to shape themselves and there will be some ground on which to form an opinion about it.

Such an institution as a Stock Farm takes time for growth and increase. A "Hillhurst," is not made in a day, or a year, or even a decade. Not, that we imagine for a moment, that the Government Stock Farm, under the best management—which means, also, the most liberal, will ever rival "Hillhurst." Messrs. Cochrane's farm, in Quebec, "the home of the red, white and roan," as English breeders call it. In this way, private enterprise, energy and capital can do more, go further, than any government can be expected, or ought, to go. It is sufficient, we imagine, that, on the Stock Farm, there shall be small herds of well bred stock, kept in fine condition, to which the farmer can go, when he wishes to obtain superior animals of any of the various breeds. Well managed, the farm will be an example and encouragement to the farmers from all parts of the Province, who will visit it, and will tend to make them take greater interest in the breeding and care of their stock. Under the most favorable circumstances, a Stock Farm run by a government that has many other interests to attend to can never be expected to rival a private establishment of world-wide reputation, like Hillhurst. Those set over the farm by the Government, however, might, we doubt not, learn something by studying the management of a place like Hillhurst, which has done much to raise the reputation of Canadian bred stock in England. Mr. Cochrane has proved, that, cattle can be raised in Canada, and in Quebec, where the winter is severest, equal to the beeves raised in the more congenial climate of England, and that with care in feeding and housing, months of winter and hard weather, do not tell against the condition of stock. Speaking of Hillhurst, it is rather interesting to know that the Mr. Cochrane, who at first devoted himself solely to the raising of Shorthorns, has lately began to "try his prentice han," as someone says, with Herefords, Aberdeens, Polls, and Jerseys. A report has been raised that Mr. Cochrane was going to forsake his first love, to discard Shorthorns, by which he had earned his fame, for other breeds. But, this is not the case. He, no doubt, believes as thoroughly as ever in the grand qualities of his Dukes and Duchesses of Hillhurst, etc., but, he goes a little with the tide that has set in in favor of other breeds. All that, he will admit, we imagine, is, that, in the Shorthorn *all* the good qualities of the bovine race are not concentrated. This new departure *will* make Hillhurst all the more worthy the attention of cattle breeders in Canada, whether on a government or private farm, and they will watch his success with the Herefords, and especially the black "Polls" with interest.

The Best Farm Horse.

Years ago, when a faster horse than then existed was desirable, there was reason in the attempts to improve the speed of the animal, but there is hardly a doubt that the good of the farmer has been nearly altogether lost sight of in the desire to get horses of great speed. The best farm horse is the strong horse, the one that can step out lively, and has endurance to go through a day's work without great fatigue. The buusiness of raising fast horses is altogether distinct from the business of the farmer. It is a source of excitement to see a horse race, but when a farmer thinks the horse he sees racing is the one he ought to have on his farm he makes a mistake. The heavy Norman horse would be more profitable than the one that was simply a racer.—*Philadelphia Farmer.*

Walk-er.

One of the most valuable qualities in an agricultural horse is its ability to walk well, with a long, springy, steady stride. In England, the suggestion is made that agricultural societies should offer prizes for farm animals with the best walking gait. There is no doubt that the walk is the pace which the plough horse should have to perfection—so also for agricultural purposes generally. Though here, where a farmer's horse is often used, indifferently for the plough, the wagon and the saddle, the owner probably values its ability to trot or canter, above its walk. It is not to be supposed that a farm horse, that never has had any particular training, and is called on for all sorts of work, at all paces, can be a really good walker. The class of horses used, generally, for agricultural purposes here is different from that employed on farm work in England and Scotland. But, it may be said, that a class of agricultural horse is being raised in this Province—a cross of imported Percheron on large native mares—which cannot be used for travel, or pleasure to the wagon, or under saddle. The pace which ought be cultivated in such an animal is the walk, and the suggestion above noticed, that prizes should be offered to induce the training of farm horses in that pace or gait, might well be taken by those who get up agricultural exhibitions and local shows.

The Fair.

The show season, we do not mean the circus, but the local fair, will soon be upon the farmers of the Province, and it will be seen, that our list of "times of holding" is increasing in length. The show seems to be the natural ending of the harvest operations of the year—an opportunity given to the farmers to exhibit some of the best results of the year, and to compare notes with each other. Our contemporary, the St. Croix *Courier*, had, last week, some sensible remarks on these local "Fairs," which we reproduce:—

Many persons entertain very vague ideas of the object of these annual exhibitions. Some consider fair day a time for sport, for the meeting of friends from different parts of the country, for gossip,—in fact, a time for anything but for study and improvement. This is wrong. It is all very well to combine pleasure with profit, but profit should be the first consideration on fair day. There are always present on such an occasion persons who have tried various experiments in farming or stock-raising, which have or have not proved successful. As a general thing, they are ready to tell the results of their experience to any willing to listen. By conversing with these men the inexperienced will learn, while all will be benefitted by an interchange of ideas. This especially applies to young men. On them depends the future agricultural development of the country. In all ages farming has been among the most important of the employments of men. As time passes it is receiving more and more attention. Science and invention have been brought to its assistance, and, now a-days, if a farmer wishes to compete successfully with his fellow-workers, he must familiarize himself with the latest methods and appliances of modern agriculture. Those who attend the Fair, then, should go with their eyes open, should examine, enquire, listen and note. In this way, during the hours of one day, much valuable information, which can be applied with good results in subsequent work, may be obtained.

Washings From Roads.

The washings from the public roads that accumulate in ditches and pools into which they lead, contain a very large amount of fertilizing material They contain among other valuable materials the solid and liquid droppings of animals, the foliage and stalks of plants, the leaves of trees, and earth of various sorts that has been reduced to a great degree of fineness by the feet of animals and the wheels of carriages. The value of the first named substance is acknowledged by all farmers. Many are unacquaintedwith the use of finely pulverized earth, but those who have employed it speak of it in the highest terms. The sweeping of the streets of most European cities and towns are disposed of for more than enough to pay for collecting them. They are difficult to handle as they are liable to be blown about by the wind. When applied as topdressing to grass land they produce remarkably good results. The like is true of their use on grain fields. The loose materials on roadbeds carried by rains into ditches where they accumulale or are conveyed, if the land is decending, into hollows. There they accumulate and after the winter has passed out of them by drainage or evaporation, they assume a compact form. The consistency of the material allows it to be lifted by the shovel into carts very readily. It may be spread over the grass land where it will disintegrated by the action of the rain, or it be applied to the soil that is devoted to any cultivated crops. The value of finely pulverized soil as a fertilizer is admitted by all who have experimented with it, and its employment will be general in agriculture of the future.—Chicago *Times.*

Prof. Cook of the Michigan Agricultural College, says the bi-sulphide of carbon is an efficient remedy against the squash vine borer. He made a hole three or four inches deep close to the root of the vines, and poured in it half a teaspoonful of the liquid and filled the hole with earth and pressed it down. The objection to its use is that it is costly and highly explosive. It must be handled with great care and should not be opened near a lamp or other fire.

Growing Pickles.

I have grown pickles for market a great many years, and have found them to be one of the most profitable market crops I have ever grown. I have usually planted them after early peas, as this crop matures in ample time for planting cucumbers, but if no crop precedes them I plow the land early and then replow just before planting. Harrow and roll until your land is in good condition and then lay it off five feet each way, with a single shovel plow, running it as deep as possible. The manure for the crop should be turned over once or twice two or three weeks before it is used. We generally have it so fine that it can be readily shoveled, and we put a shovelful in each hill. In making hills we either scatter the manure a little, or press it down so as to have it about four inches below the level of the ground. As at this hot season of the year the soil dries out rapidly, we make the hills three or four inches higher than we want them, and when we plant, we knock the top of the hill off with the foot, and this gives fresh moist soil to drop the seed on. We drop ten or a dozen seeds in a hill and step on it so as to press it firmly into the soil, and then with the side of the foot push a little soil over the seed. This is the quickest and best way of planting, as one man can plant several hundred hills an hour, and by stepping on the seed it is firmly pressed into the moist soil so that it will sprout quickly, and at the same time the earth which covers the seed is loose, so that the young delicate plants can come up readily.

I never plant earlier than the middle of June, and often as late as July 10th. Occasionally the earliest planting is disturbed by the striped bug, but I believe I never knew them to be injured when planted as late as the last week in June. If the ground is moist and the weather warm, they will come up in four days, and in ten days they will be in rough leaf, when they should be thinned to four in a hill, and a little fresh earth put around them. The ground should be thoroughly cultivated every week, until they run so you can not get through them, which will be if the weather is favorable, in about five weeks. In six weeks from planting the Early Clusters, we begin to pick, and all this time the land should be free from weeds and in fine mellow condition. It is the general custom of farmers to plant the green cucumbers for pickles, but all our pickle factories prefer the Cluster, and my experience is that it will yield double, comes into bearing much sooner, and is more easily gathered. The cluster will begin to bear by the time the vines are two yard long, and when planted five feet each way, will not cover the ground, so you are obliged to tramp the vines, but the Long Green will spread so that you cannot get through them without injuring the vines.—*Agricola, in Practical Farmer.*

Mulching.

The shading of the soil immediately around trees and plants, particularly those that are young and newly planted, is a work the value of which seems to be quite unknown to many persons. As a rule such soil is left uncovered; and whatever of good may have been provided for the plant by enriching the earth, careful transplanting and judicious watering for a day or two, no thought seems to be given toward counteracting the destructive influence of the hot sun and drying winds of our summer days. There can be no doubt that because of this omission thousands of failures in planting occur every year. We believe this is especially true in the case of young cherry trees.

As soon as possible after planting every tree should be surrounded, to an extent somewhat beyond that of the roots and to the depth of three or four inches, with a mulch made of strong manure, hay, chip dirt, shavings or almost any substance which will serve to screen the roots from the drying influence of the wind and sun. In a very extensive use of refuse hops from a brewery we have found them to answer the purpose very well. Such application having been made it should be removed once or twice during the summer, shaken up, the ground stirred and mulch replaced.

As we have remarked, experience shows that such treatment has saved multitude of young trees when others, under circumstances precisely similar except as to this point, have died. But the process is equally valuable in growing small fruits and flowers; and is beneficial even to old and established trees. It will be perceived also that in the case of strawberries, and blackberries and raspberries trained low, as they always should be, so as to support themselves, the mulch will effectually preserve them from becoming sanded and injured by the effects of the rain. This consideration alone is sufficient in the case of these fruits to lead to the practice of this method. But the good results are so numerous, and the cost, as to labor and materials, so light that all who have not tried it should at once do so.—*Kansas Farmer.*

Prof. Rilley, Entomologist to the Department of Agriculture, says that of all the many remedies that have been tried for the imported cabbage worm since it first began to spread over the country and to play havoc with our cabbage fields, few, if any, have given satisfaction. It is safe to say that the most satisfactory remedy so far discovered, is the use of pyrethum or Persian Insect Powder. He first tried it in 1870, but would not recommend it until he had made further experiments. These he made the current year and caused to be made by a number of his agents and correspondents. The general experience is most favorable, he unhesitatingly recommends it for all the different worms affecting the cabbage.

While you are in the habit of intemperance, you often drink up the value of an acre of land in a night.—*Father Mathew.*

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